

MICROFILMED - 1978

DICTIONARIUM

Etymologicum, Philologicum, Phraeologicumque,
omnium quæ extant locupletissimum.

In quo prioribus

LEXICOGRAPHIS

Consultis & perpenfis,

Aliorum

Omissa non pauca inferuntur, Admissa non
levia repurgantur,

Omnia ex ipsis Fontibus, summa (qua fieri potuit)
cura ac diligentia, repetita sunt & restituta.

Cui annectuntur

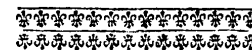
A fronte, CATALOGUS Auctorum
nomina recensens :

A calce,

Dictionarium Propria Nomina complectens.

Cætera Præloquium jam indicavit.

In hac Editione syllabarum Quantitates, multò
quàm antehac accuratiùs, affiguntur.



CANTABRIGIÆ,

Excudebat JOANNES FIELD,

Anno M. DC. LXIX.

Auctorum cujuscunque generis, veterum & recentiorum, quorum nomina utrique subsequenti Dictionario sparsim inferuntur, Catalogus: qui clavisvice fungetur vocabulis propriis per totum librum, compendii studio, mutilatis.

A

A Cei, grammat. & poeta.
Acolius, historicus.
Acon in Horat.
Aegin. V. Paulus.
Aelius, jurisconsultus.
Aelius Stilo, Auctor vet. apud Festum.
Agius, medicus.
Afranius, Auctor vet.
Aggenus Urbicus in Frontinum de limit.
Agricola.
Henricum Cornelium Agrippa.
Albinov.
Alciatus.
Alexander ab Alexandro.
Alphius, poet.
Amatus Lusitanus, med.
Ambrosius.
Ammianus Marcellinus.
Ammonius.
Anastasius Bibliothecarius.
Angel. Can. V. Caninius.
Antonius Augustinus.
Caelius Apicius, de re coquinaria.
Apollonius Rhodius.
Appianus Alexandrinus.
Apuleius.
Arbit. V. Petronius.
Arcadius Caesar apud Theodolum.
Argol.
Aristophanes.
Aristoteles.
Atrebius.
Ascensius.
Alconius Padianus.
C. Asinius Pollio.
Ateius Prætextatus, philologus vet.
Athenzus.
Joannis Avenarii Lex.
Augustinus.
Avicenna.
Aurel. V. Cælius.
Aurelius Opilius, autor apud Festum.
Aurelius Victor.
Antonius.
Auctor ad Herennium.
Auctor Limitum; forte Julius Frontinus.

B

Balbus apud Ciceronem.
Baret, Alvearii scriptor.
Bartholinus, med.
Bartholomæus, med.
Bartolus, JC.
Basilus.
Cassianus Bauhinus, med.
Lazarus Baysius.
Becmannus.
Bernardus Baldus.
Philippus Beroaldus.
Berolus.
Boetius.

Bonaventura.
Bon. Vulc. V. Vulcanius.
Bracton, JC.
Brecherus, JC.
Barnabæ Brissonus.
Brodzus.
Brutus.
Bruyerinus, de re cibaria.
Budzus.

C

Cæcilius Statius.
Cælius Areliaianus, med.
Cælius Rhodiginus.
Fulius Cæsar.
Catus, JC.
Calepinus.
Calistus.
Callimachus.
Callistratus, Vetus JC.
Calphurnius.
Calvinus, JC.
Calvisius, chronol.
Calvus, autor vet.
Camerarius.
Angelus Caninius.
Martianus Capella.
Caper, grammaticus.
Capito.
Fulius Capitolinus.
Cardanus.
Carolus Sigonius.
M. Arel. Cassiodorus.
Cassius, autor apud Servium.
Catholicon Joan. Genuensis, al. de Janua.
Cato.
Catullus.
C. Cop. V. Cornucopia.
Georg. Cedrenus.
Celsus.
Censorinus, de die natali.
Cerdas, autor Adversariorum.
Charif. V. Scipater.
Cicero.
Cincius Alimentus, aut. apud Festum.
Clav. P.
Claudianus.
Clodius Herodianus.
Georg. Codinus.
Codex Theodosii.
Columbanus.
Columella.
Cook in Littleton.
Cooper, autor Diction.
Valerius Cordus.
Cornelius Severus.
Cornelius Nepos.
Cornificius, autor lib. ad Herennium.
Cornucopia. V. Perotus.
Cornutus, grammaticus vet.
Cowellus.
Crasius.
Joannes Crispinus.
Cresias.
Jacobus Cujacius, JC.
Curiatius, aut. apud Festum.

Curtius.
Cyprianus.

D

Decret. canon.
Decretalia Sixti.
Demosthenes.
Joan. Despauterius.
P. Diac. V. Paulus.
Digesta.
Diomedes, grammaticus.
Dionysius Halicarnassus.
Dioscorides.
Diphilus.
Rembertus Dodonæus, med.
Dolabellæ epist. ad Cic.
Dom.
Alius Donatus, grammat.
Doula.

E

Christophorus Encelius, de re metallica.
Ennius.
Epiphanius.
Erasistratus, medicus vet.
Erasmus.
Etymologicum magnum.
Euclides.
Eugippius.
Euripides.
Eustathius.
Eutropius.

F

Q. Fabius Pictor.
Fab. V. Quintilianus.
Fabricius.
Ferebella, autor vet.
Fernelius, medicus.
Ferrarius, geograph.
Sexius Pompeius Festus.
Feud. qui scripsi, de Feudis.
Fulius Firmicus.
Fl. Vop. V. Vopiscus.
Florentinus, JC.
Lucius Florus.
Fox.
Marquardus Frecherus.
Frontinus.
Corn. Frenzo, autor vet.
Fuchsius.
Fabius Fulgentius Placides.
Furgerus.
Furius.

G

Gaius, JC.
Galenus.
Gaza. V. Theodorus.
A. Gellius.
Georgius Agricola.
Gerard. herbarius.
Gelsnerus.
Glossarium Arabico-latine, Basilii.
Cyrilli.
Isidori.
Philoxeni.

Gifanius.
Geclenius.
Gorhamus, medicus.
Gratianus, JC.
Gratius de venatione.
Grapoldus.
Gregorius.
Grill.
Grotius.
Joan. Gruterus.
Guilandinus.

H

Hadrianus Cardinalis.
Herm.
Hermogenianus, JC.
Hermolaus Barbarus.
Herod. V. Clodius.
Hessius.
Hefychius.
Heurnius.
Hieronymus.
Hilarius.
Hippocrates.
Hirtii epist. ad Cic.
Horatius.
Hottomannus, JC.
Hubertinus.
Hugo.
Hugutius.
C. Fulius Hyginus.

I

Fulianus Jabolenus, JC.
JC. Jurisconsultus vel tri.
JC. Scal. V. Scaliger.
Institutiones Justiniani.
Joannes de Janua. Vide Cathol.
Isidorus Hispalensis.
Jul. Capit. V. Capitolinus.
Jul. Firm. V. Firmicus.
Julius Pollux.
Hadrianus Junius.
Justinus, histor.
Justiniani Novellæ.
Juvenalis.

L

Labeo, autor apud Festum.
Laberius.
Lactantius.
Diogenes Laertius.
Lambertus.
Dionysius Lambinus.
Alius Lampridius.
Wolfgangus Lazius.
Leitus.
Lentulus.
Leo Imperator.
Lexicon Theologicum Joannis Altenstaig.
Lex. Tur.
Licinius in Priscianum.
Philippus Linacrus.
Fusus Lipsius.
Tirrus Livius.
Matthias de Lobel.

Lubinus.
Joannes Ludovicus Vives,
Lucilius, poeta vet.
Lucretius,
Luiprandus,
Lyranus.

M
Macer, Juris.
Macrobius,
Mamertinus.
Joannes Manardus, medicus.
Manilius, autor apud Fest.
Madius,
Madius,
Marbodius,
Marcell. V. Am. Marcell.
Martianus Ampiricus,
Marius Victorinus,
Martialis,
Martianus Imperator,
Mart. Capel. V. Capella.
Martinus, Lexic. Philolog.
Matthiolus in Dioscor.
Franciscus Maturantius,
Medulla Grammatica,
Melichius,
Metel. Cic. ad Metellum.
Volusius Metianus,
Joannes Meursii Lexic. Græ-
co-barb.
Modellinus, J.C.
Molinæus,
Morellus,
Petrus Moellanus in Gell.
M. S. Manuscriptus quidam
codex.
Munsterus, cosmographus.

N
C. Nevius, autor apud Fest.
Nazarius,
Aelius Antonius Nebrissenfis,
Nemesius,
Nicander Colophonius,
Marinus Nizolius,
Nonius Marcellus,
Novel. V. Justinianus,
P. Joannes Nunnefus.

O
Octavius,
Offic. appellatio secundum Of-
ficia.
Opil. V. Anrelius,
Oppianus,
Oribasius, medic.
Origanus,
Rufinus Orosius.

P
Pacuvius, autor apud Fest.
Palladius, de re râtica,
Palmerius,

Pancirolos,
Pandeæ medicinz, Matthæi
Silvatici,
Papias, Vocabulista.
Pappianus, J.C. vet.
Papius, V. Statius,
Papyrus,
Paracelsus,
Pasc. tatus,
C. Velleius Paterculus,
Paulus, J.C. vet.
Paulus Aegineta, med.
Paulus Diaconus,
Pelagonius,
Pellicanus,
Nicolaus Perotus, Episc. Sipo-
ninus, autor Cornucopiæ.
Aulus Persius,
Petrus Arbitr.
Petrus Foreolus,
Varinus Phavorinus, autor Le-
xic. Græc.

Philander,
Philaretus,
Philastrus de hæres.
Philom. Poëma dict. Philo-
mela,
Phocas, grammaticus,
Phorius,
Placidi. V. Fulgentius,
Planci epist. ad Cic.
Plautus,
Plinius & Plinius junior,
Plutarchus,
P. M. V. Pandec. med.
Pol. V. Asinius,
Angelus Politianus,
Julius Pollucis Onomastic.
Polybius,
Pomponius Lætus,
Pomponius Mela,
Popma,
Porphyrus, vet. grammat.
Priscianus, grammat.
Aemilius Probus histor.
Valerius Probus, grammat.
Procopius,
Proculus,
Propertius,
Aurelius Prudentius,
Michael Psellus.

Quadrigrarius, histor. vet. apud
Nonium.
Fabius Quintilianus,
Quintus Septimius,

R
P. Rami,
Ravinius Textor.
Petrus Rebuffus, J.C.
Raphaelægi Lex. Arab.

Rhem. Fannius,
Nicol. Rigaltii Glossar.
Gulielmus Rondelcius, med.
Rofinus,
Ruellius, medic.
Ruffinus, grammaticus.
Rutilius Lupus, rhetor vet.

S
Sabellicus,
Fabius Sabinus,
Salernitana schola.
Cl. Salmasius,
Salvianus,
C. Salustius, histor.
Santra, grammat. vet.
Q. Mutius Scævola, vet. J.C.
Julius Caesar Scaliger,
Scapula Lexic.
Schindleri Pentaglot. Lex.
in Aristophanem.
Scholia in Nicandri Alexi-
pharmaca.

Scipio Gentilis,
Scribonius Largus, medic.
Seneca,
Serapio,
Q. Serenus Samonicus,
servius in Virg. &c.
Sextus Sulpicius, Vet. J.C.
Sextus Aurelius,
Sextus Pompeius, vet. J.C.
Sicion,
Siculus Flaccus,
Sidonius Apollinaris,
Carolus Sigonius,
Silius Italicus,
Silvaticus, medic.
Simon. Pleg.
Sip. V. Perotus,
Silenia, grammaticus: alius
historicus.
C. Julius Solinus,
Flavius Sospater Charisius,
Aulus Sparianus,
Spiegelius,
Papinius Statius,
Stephanus de Urbibus,
Strabo, geograph.
Supanus, medic.
Suctonius,
Suidas,
Sulpit. V. Serv.
Sylvius,
Symmachus.

T
Tacitus,
Taubmannus,
Terentianus Maurus,
Terentius, comæd.

Terentius Scaurus, grammat.
Tertullianus,
Theodorus Gaza,
Theodorus Priscianus,
Theophilus,
Theophrastus,
Tibullus,
Titinius, poeta vet.
Titius Probus de nomin. Rom.
Levius Torrentius,
Trallianus, med.
Tranquillus,
Trebatius,
Trebellius Pollio.
Tribonianus, J.C.
Tryphonianus, vet. J.C.
Adrianus Turnebus,
Gulielmus Turnerus, herba-
rius.
Turpilius, comicus.

Valer. V. Probus,
C. Valerius Flaccus,
Valerius Maximus,
Laudentius Valla,
M. Terentius Varro,
Publii Vatinius epist. ad Cic.
Flavius Vegetius,
Velius Longus, autor vet.
Vell. Patrec. V. Paterculus.
Marcus Verrius Flaccus gram-
maticus.
C. Verterius,
Vetus Vocabularium, Catholi-
ci compendium.
Vetus Scholiastes in Juvena-
lem.
Victorius in Varronem.
Vigf.
P. Virgilius Maro,
M. Vitruvius,
Demetrius Ulpianus, J.C.
Vocabularium, utriusque ju-
ris.
Volcatius (al. Vulcatius) Gal-
licianus, histor.
L. Volusius Metianus,
Flavius Vopiscus, histor.
Gerardus Joannes Vossius, au-
tor Etymologici.
B. Venerius in Vulcanius in
Gloss.

W
Joan. Jacobus Weckerus, me-
dic.
Edwardus Wettonus de differ.
animalium.

Z
Udalricus Zalusius, J.C.
Zosimus, histor.

DICTIONARIUM LATINO-ANGLICANUM.

A

A

A

A Vocalis prima, quod in diph-
thongis præcedat accipitibus
i & u: ex Græc. ἀ, αἰ, idque
ex Hebr. א, אָ: Non incli-
natur.

Clamant e velis, quotquot nascuntur ab
Eva: i. primam vel postremam literam
nominis Eva. Græcis est inseparabilis
præpositio, quæ usitatissimam habet pri-
vandi significationem, five ab ἀπο apostro-
phen passio, ἀπ' ab; ut ex ἀπο, ἀπο, fcti;
five ex ἀπο, Id monendum hic erat, quia
multæ voces Latinis sunt receptæ, in qui-
bus illa vocula legitur. Martin.

A. fuit nota in Comitibus & Suffragiis le-
gum, quæ se cives repudiare rogationem
sign. Nam duæ tabulæ dari solebant, in
quarum altera, U. R. i. Uti roger, in al-
tera A. i. Antiquo, seu Antiqua fctio,
nova non placet, scriptum erat. Vide
Fung. Etyim. Vide Rogatio.

A. saluta littera à Cicerone dicitur,
quod esset nota Absolutionis, ut C. littera
nisi, quod littera esset Condemnationis,
& N. i. Ampliationis, pro Non liquet.
A. in notis antiquiorum Augustus, vel
Aulus, vel Afoletus, vel aut, vel agis, vel
ager, vel absituo, vel absitatio, vel ali-
quando, vel aini, vel Augustus; AA.
Augusti vel Augustæ; AA. apud agrum,
vel aurum & argentum, vel ante audita,
vel ætatem, vel Aulus Agerius, AAA.
Augusti, A. A. A. F. P. ære, a gentio,
auro, fando, ferendo, vel fctio ferendo.
A. A. A. F. F. QV. TY. auri, argenti, æ-
ris, fctio fabricæ, Quirinalis Tyburini.
A. A. C. ante auditam causam, A. A. S.
L. M. apud agrum sibi loco monumenti;
A. AV. aliter ambove.

A. Ab, Abs, præpositiones ejusdem sign.
A. ab integro ab, quæ ratione è fit ab in-
tegro eo. Vet. enim scribere cefero & in-
fari, &c. Ponitur ante consonantes. Ab
simili apcope recitum ex ἀπο abiefta
ultima, ac tenui in medium conversâ,
quomodo ab ἀπο est sub. Ponitur ante
vocales, item ante l, r, t, & s; ut Ab fe-
culo; Ab Scylla & Pompeio Coss. Ab a
Græco deducitur ἀφ, quod valet intra,
i. retro, vel pñdix, & ἀφ' ὀπίσθ' rarfum.
Ante t & q, & cum Prisciano ante o
etiam ponitur, præsertim in compositi-
one; aliquando ante r, ut Abs re, i.
frustra. Est etiam in compositione ante
vocale r, ut Absens. From, after, off, or
out of, for, as concerning, as for, by, dis-
tributively, with, in, towards, ever since, a-
gainst, in comparison of. Prima signi-
ficatione connotat terminum loci unde
aliquid movetur; ut, Redeo à villa, ab
agro: Vizio ab urbe. Hinc ad alia trans-
fertur, ut noter Causam agentem, unde
fctus motus; & Tempus, unde proceditur,
& declaratur per Cum; ut, A parvo te
novi, h. e. cum parvus esses. Inter-

dum proximitatem loci sign. ut, A the-
atro venit, i. à loco qui est juxta thea-
trum. Interdum finitum rei alicujus
aut temporis terminum significant, &
ferè sequuntur Ad, vel Usque ad, aut
aliquid idem pollens; ut, A principio ad
finem, A calce ad carceres. Junctâ
cum verbis pass. Causam efficientem
vel Personam agentem sign. ut, Vultus
est à Scipione, i. vicit cum Scipio. In-
terdum pro Poss, vel Statim, vel Coni-
tund post; ut Plin. Dulcissimum ab ho-
minis camelinum lac, Camels milk next
after humans is sweetest. Cujus à morte
hic tertius est annus, From, since or af-
ter whose death. A jentaculo, after break-
fast. A tergo, i. post tergum, retrò,
pone. A partu, i. post partum. A rege
secundus, Next in dignity after the King.
Pro D. vel Ex. Plaut. Ab otio
omnia istæ audiui, I heard all this stand-
ing as the door. Pro Utrique cum his
verbis Sum, Sto, Facio, Dico, Ago, &
similibus; A Senatu stat, He takes part
with the Senate. Hoc totum est à me,
All this makes for me. A nobis facit, It
makes for us. Pro A parte, vel Ex
parte; Ab Romanis tubæ cornuæque re-
cinerunt, Liv. On the Romans side. A
questionibus, A testibus, A voluntate,
i. defensor questionum, testium, & vo-
luntatis alterius. Pro Quod pertinet
ad. Cic. Imparatus cum a militibus,
tum à pecunia, Unprovided as well of
soldiers, as of money. A me pudica est, She
is chaste for me. Doleo ab animo, Doleo
ab oculis; I am grieved in my mind;
I am grieved in mine eyes, or so fcti. A
morbo valui, ab animo ager fui, Plaut.
Cum ablativo persone eleganter Do-
micilium sign. ut, A iudice venio, From
the Judges house. Ab ea egreditur, Ter.
Pro Versus; Plin. A Sole fuit, To-
wards the Sun. A parte Aquilonis, On
the North part. A dextra, On the right
hand. Pro Propter; Ter. A metu in-
famie, For fear of infamy. Plin. A Sole
doler, It aches by reason of the heat of the
Sun. Nonnunquam pro Anglica præ-
positione A vel With; A potu quidam
prandium auspicantur. Plin. Some begin
their dinner with drink. Pro Erga;
Ab infantibus clementissimus, Cic. Most
gentle towards infants. Pro Propter;
Non ab re est, Plin. It is not beside our
purpose. Ab re consulti, Plaut. Hægi-
veth unprofitable counsel. Ab re, Liv. pro
Ob eam rem. Pro Contra, Virg. De-
fendo à frigore myrtos, Against or from
the cold. Ab eo, pro Ejus, Ter. Ab
co gratiam accitio, i. ejus gratiam; I will
get into favour with him. Cum ad Of-
ficia transferuntur, sunt idem atque Pro,
& Finem notant ad quem ab agente ali-
quid destinatur: ut, A studiis dicitur

esse, qui præest studiis alicujus, pura
principis, A Schoolmaster or instructor
in learning. Ab Epistolis, qui præest
epistolis, five ut accipiat, five ut ad il-
las respondeat, A Secretary. A memoria,
A Remembrancer. A commentariis, One
that keepeth the Princes Register or Chro-
nicle of Affairs. A Libellis, A Master of
Requests. A manu, i. Amanuensis, A
Clerk at hand always to write. A volu-
ptatibus, A Deviser of pleasures. A ra-
tionibus, An Auditor. A pedibus, A Page
or Footman. A secretis, A Secretary of
State. A cubiculo, Of the Bed-chamber.
A caliculis, vel A poculis, A Cup-bearer.
Ab actis, Registers, Clerks of Affairs or
Peace. In his locutionibus subauditur
nomen Servus, vel Minister; quod in-
terdum etiam exprimitur. Ab reo, pro
Defensor & patronus rei. Ab inestato,
i. sine testamento. Ab hoc, i. posthac.
Ab ovo usque ad mala, i. ab initio usque
ad finem. Inire, actu ab aliquo uti; Ab
aliquo aquam ducere, non significant. Ab
aliquo eundi, agendi, ducendi jus cau-
samque habere, sed potius, Per alicujus
fundum ire, agere; Ex ejus prædio a-
quam ducere, Edificatum ab aliquo ha-
bet, qui in alicujus, licet non consenti-
entis, solo ædificium posuit. Sic Ab ali-
quo uti re quopiam dicitur, qui illi præ-
cisè rei suæ utum ademit & retinet. A
me solvere, i. de mea pecunia dare. A
Tirio solvere, i. de Tirii numis per-
solvere. Ab aliquo igitur persolvere, sol-
vere, dare, repræsentare, nomen vel
suppedicare, est Pro aliquo, vel nomine
alicujus, vel etiam de numis alicujus
solvere. Ab aliquo posside re, Ab aliquo
uti, i. possessionem & usum ab aliquo
natum esse. A cerso herede legare, i.
Certo heredi ut legatum aliquid præster
mandare, fcti ut ab illo debeatur solo.
A filio legare, i. ita legare ut legatum non
nisi à filio accipi possit. A liberis non
nubere, i. quamdiu liberos habuerit, So
long as her children live, Hottom. Ab ali-
qua liberis procreare, i. ex aliqua,
a matre recentes liberi, sunt Recens nati. A
cura præstantior, Suet. A propinquius
epem ferre clivis, i. adversus propin-
quos. Gell. Esne à milite Mardonio?
i. ab eo missus, vel ex ejus familia?
Plaut. A Sole mittere novum, Gell. A
Placentia, A Putolci, i. Placentinus,
Putolanus, Cæf. A moribus, à viribus,
à fortibus probare milites, Cæf. A Ma-
nandro mias Cæcilium, i. Præ Menan-
dro, Gell. A duumviro, pro Imperio &
permittu duumviri. A capite accessere,
cum res ab eo repetitur quod est in ne-
gorio præcipuum. A capite ducere, i. ab
origine, A Milone reus, i. Milone ac-
cusatore, A valitudine inoffensa vi-
vere, Gell. pro Ob. Ovid. Tempus &

ABA

noſtris exige iſte malis, i, ob noſtra mala, Plaut. A ſene foris exipuit, i, ſenis foras, Ab auro fulgor, i, auri fulgor. Ab re, i, fruſtra, Avantiis, A vetus, i, propter utilitatem tuam. Dum ab re ne quid oras, i, contra honeſtum & juſtum, A tranſſena cibum petere dicitur qui periculo eſt proximus. Eſt autem tranſſeni in cendicula pedica, ſive funiculus extenſus ad turdos capiendos. A me ſonui, i, pro me, Plaut. Ab ingento ſi improbus & iſimulus, Plaut. A ſe ſcantis ciſta ſi, Plaut. i, per ſe, Alerone manu aſſerere, To deſerve from the p-ſſion of the hand by force, Plaut. Ab illo tibi ſolvam, Cic. I will receive money, and pay you. Inſtrudus a philoſophia, Cic. We'll learned in Philoſophy. Invidus a labore, Cic. Whom no labour can overcome. Ab exule propè eſſe, Tam eſe de neer being a baniſhed man, Ab amore ſcribere, Cic. For very love to write. A matre pulli, i, recentis è nido accepti, Col. 8. 5. Ad funiam a gente Auſtralis hoc perſimile, i, de gente, Of the ſtock of Auſtrus, Suet. A rei condemnatione relaxari, & Ad reſtitutionem rei condemnari, opponunt Ulp. A Platone & Ariſtotele homines, i, Platonici & Ariſtotelici, Otioſus ab animo, Plaut. Idle-minded. A fronte & a tergo, Cic. Before and behind. A pectore denudari, To have their breſts naked. Ab illo friger, Gell. In comparſion of him. A millibus paſſuum quindecim, Fifteen miles off. A cauda de ovo exſult, They come out of the Egg with the tail forward. Ab aliquo deſcribere, Cic. To write out of another man's work. ¶ A & Ab eleganter utimur cum his dictionibus Uſque & Prope; Cic. Uſque a Capitulo, Even from the Capitol. Tam propè ab domo, Cic. So nigh from home. In compoſitione A cum m & u conſonante ſollow connectitur; ut, Amoveo, Amens, Avello; Ab cum a, d, e, ſ, i, l, m, o, r, & n; ut, Abactor, Abduco, Aberror, Abſcore, Abjuro, Ablaſto, Abnuo, Abhorrio, Abrogo, Abundo. Duo ſunt ex Ab præpoſitione compoſita, quæ euphonia cauſa b mutant in n. Anſero viz, & Auſugio. Interdum Ab idem valet quod Extra; ut, Abduco; aliquando idem quod Contra; ut, Abſus, contra uſum; Abſimilis, non ſimilis.

A arte E

A. B. in notis antiquorum, *alīa bona* &
ABN. *Abnepos*; AES. *ab舅atus*; A.B.V.
a *bono vivo*; A.B.V.C. ab *Urbe condita*.
Ab prapositione verbis juncta quæ Au-
ferendi vim habent, mirum in modum
auget; ut *Abficio*, *Abhorreo*. Interdum
perficit fignificationem fimplicis; ut
Abfolvo. Servit etiam alii fini, ut
gradus cognationum promoveat; ut
Afiam, *Abnepos*, &c. ficut dñō apud
Græcos, *ἀδελφῆνα* & *ἀδελφίμην*, &c.
Vide A.
Abā, Lat. est quod Græc. *ἀββα*, com-
pellati, quā apud Vt. junior ad seni-
orem fratrem utebatur. Sic voce *ἀββα*
junior compellabat feniores vel paren-
tem, Pro *ἀββα* Callim. *ἀππτα*. Sic for-
torem voce *ἀππτα* affabatur. Ducitur
ab *אבא*, quod Syris eft *Abba*, ut ex
אבא פטר. Syr. *אבא* *Abba*, pater. *Abba*
enim gravius funt tanquam noſtri pa-
tres. Frater autem major *Abā* dictus
quia in eum præcipua *Abā*, i. patris

ABA

dignitas transfertur. Ita primogeniti erant familiarum ceu secundii patres, Mart. Hinc verbum *Abare*, Scal. in Aufon. Talcs voces Eff. Iliad. *Θ. ἐγὼ πατὴρ εἰμι, ἀνιψτέρης ἐν ἀνιψτέρῃς* vocat, i. primigeniis, immobiles fere inclinabiles. *Et quas interpretari nequeamus*, scil. unius rei significatione, ut sint velut praepositiones. Hoc Helychio est ἀλλὰ-φίειν, i. ἀλλὰφόν πῖνα καλεῖται ἢ ἡμῶν *de δολαφίον* interprete Polluce.

Abācion, i; n. dim, ab Abax, idem quod Abacus, Ammon. *ἀβάκιον*.

Ab actis. *A publick Notary.*

Abāfor, oris; m. verb. ab Abigo, Apul. *ἀβάφορ*. *A fleder of cattel or beasts out of pastures or the herds.* Vide Abigues.

Abactus, ſis; m. Plin. *ἀβάκτις*, ἡρμ, pro violenta expulſione. *A driving away by force or stealth.*

Abacus, a, um; par. ab Abigor: *ἀβάκις*, ἡρμ. *Carried away by force or stealth, depoſed, expelled.* Abacus venter dicitur paucis venenis & medicamentis ejectione, Paul. ¶ Abacus paupertas epulis regum, *Poverty banished from Princes Tables.* ¶ Abaca nox, i. exacta, Virg. *The night paſſed away or gone.* ¶ Abachi magnifur, qui coacti deponabant impetrium, Feſt. Abacus, qui abactu pernotus, *Prætor of Aſſion, Iſid.*

Abacus, ci; m. ex ἀβάξ, ἀβάκος ex a & βάσις, i. sine ſtactuaculo, Etymol. menſa enim erat baſin non habens, ut illa logiſtarum de pariete ſuſpenſa; item coquinaria: unde & reſpoſitorium dic. Plinio 28. 11. *μῦρ. The quadrant or ſquare of a pillar below, which may ſerve to ſit upon.* Plin. & Vitruv. *Alſo a Counting-table. ſuch as Auditors or Aſtronomers uſed.* alſo the art and ſkill of counting: a Cheſ-board: a Cupboard: a Dreſſer or Kitchin-board: a pair of playing Tables, ¶ Abacus Solis, qui etiam Diſcus, Cæl. *The compaſs of the body of the Sun, as it appears to our ſight.* Alſo a board with diſſeſcarped upon it, in which Geometricians and Aſtronomers uſed to draw their ſchemes and figures, Capell. 8. Abacus eſt menſula hyalini pulveris reſperſione colorata, *Alſo a Bench to ſit upon.*

Abācūlus, li; m. dim, ab Abax, Plin. *ἀβάκιον*. *A little Table or Dreſſer, a writing or counting Slate.* ¶ Abaculi, Plin. 36. 24. *Counters to caſt wiſtial.*

Abaddon, *ἀββαδών*, perdens, ex *אבדן* Apoc. 9. 11.

Abāgio, onis; f. idem quod Adagiūm *παρρησία*. Dic. ab eo, quod ambigat ionem, qu. *Ambigio*, neque in una aliqua re conſiſtit ſola, Varr.

Abālienatio, onis; f. verb. Eſt ejurei, quod mancipi eſt. aur traditio alieni nexu, aut in jure ceſſio. V. J. C. *An alienation, ſtrangering, ſeparation, &c.*

Abālienatus, a, um; part. *ἀβἀλιενωτός*, ἡρμ. *Eſtranged, put away, ſeparated, ſold.* Abalienatus dicit, quem qui a ſe removerit: *Alienatus*, qui alienum eſt factus, Feſt. Hott. Abalienata membra, Quint. i. emortua.

Abālienſio, are; *ἀβἀλιενώſειν*, ἡρμ. *Ab alieno, Ab Alienus: quod noſtrum erit alienum facio, vendo, diſjungo, ſeparo. To alienate, ſtranger, reſciſt, to give over to another, to ſeparate, to put or turn away, to ſell.* Totum ſe abalienavit, me Dolabella, *Dolabella haſt elian e-*

ABB

franged or drawn himſelf from me.
Abſellēnor, αῖσις piſſi, Plaur. To be
alienated, eſtanged, ſeparated.
Abambulō, ας ἀμπύμπου. To walk
away or aſide. Abambulantes, abdicen-
tes, Feſt.
Abāmīta, α; f. Juſtin. ἡ δαξ αὐτῆς
πατρὸς μου. ex Ab & Amita. The great
Grandfathers ſiſter.
Abanet, vel Abnet, vel Abanee, Iſid.
Abanes, Iſta, 22, 24. ex ΔΑΝΩ. A girl
that ſtrike ſiſter.
Abannātio (mendosè Abannitio) ὄνις;
f. Bud. ex Ab & Annus: ἀπὸ ναιὸς.
Unius anni exilium, propter voluntariam
cedem. A baniſhment for a year.
Abannātus, & Abannitus, a, um; v.
Euſtath. Punished with a years baniſhment
for committing murder.
Abāphus, i; Græc. ex α priv. & φῆ-
μα τingo. Not died, not coloured.
Abapitiſtum, ti; n. Græc. Celf. ab α
priv. & παπιζομερο. An inſtrument
which Chirurgeons uſe, having a gage that
it cannot go too deep; & inde dict. ἀπὸ πι-
σου. It is called alſo Terebra.
Abapiſtus, a, um; Gr. That cannot
ſink or be driven under the water, or ſink
deep, or Cork.
Abar, Gr. A kind of M arch-pane.
Abaraces, Gr. placentæ & maza qua-
dam.
Abarcœtes, ūi, ère, cītum; Feſt. ex
Ab & Arceo. To prohibit or put from, to
forbid. Alii leg. Aberco.
Abare, Auſon. Vide Aba.
Abarea rectius Abizea, ἀβάζεια. Fella
vel ſacra à Dionyſio Caprii F. Aſia re-
gel inſtituta, dict. à taciturnitate, quæ ce-
lebrabantur, Ἀβάζειαν τασιτυμνῶν ἵερν. Sed
leg. Sabazia.
Abarnācia, orum. Banquetting diſſert.
Abartia, α; f. ἀπάρτια. Unſtable-
neſs. Vide Lex Græc.
Abarticulatio, onis, v. id. Dearticulatio.
Abas; bardus, & ſacer morbus Taren-
tinis.
Abaftra, folia vitis, MS.
Abāta Vitr. l. 2. dicuntur loca invia,
quæ vel exſultione, vel mari, vel fluminib;
penetrari non poſſunt.
Abāvia, α; f. Juſt. ἀβωβίμυμ. The great
grandfathers or grandmothers mother.
Abāvunculus, li; m. Iſid. ὁ δαξ
αὐτῆς πατρὸς μου. πῶρ. The brother of
my great grandfathers mother.
Abāvus, vi; m. δονναππῶν dict.
quia abest ab avo, & est avus avi, Feſt.
The great grandfathers father.
Abax, ācis; com. g. Digelt. idem quod
Abacus. Alſo the Caſe wherein Plute is
kept.
Abbā, vox Syriaca, ex 28 Heb. A
Father.
Abbās, ātis; pen. long. m. ex 28
Syr. αββαῖος παῖς. Cœnobiarcha, Colle-
gi magiſter; Antifeſt Cœnobi, Archi-
monachus. Alſo a Prince.
Abbātis, ſeu Abbāteia, α; f. Gr. ἡ
ἀββα, or the Abbaſhip.
Abbatis is; m. Ab horſe.
Abbātiffa, α; f. Hieron. ἀββαμωδῆ-
της. An Abbeſs.
Abbreviātura, α; f. inſtrumentum
Notarii non extenſum, Bartol. An abridge-
ment or brief of a thing.
Abbrēvio, as; Veget. βραχυλῶς. ῥῖ-
To abridge or make ſhort.

A B D

Abdētrētus, vel Abderitius, a, um; ex Abdēraoppido. *Foolish, mad, senseless, stupid.* Abderitis, menses, i, stupida & infāna. *A blockish understanding.* ¶ Abderitium imperium, Justini, l. 15, ubi quis fortunam tenuem, sed cum liberate conjunctam, anteponit amplis opibus, sed obnoxius servituti; ab Abderitis, populis Thraciæ.

Abdicārius, a, um, *Negative.*
-Abdicatio, ōnis; f. verb, Liv. & Xenoph. *A refusing, a refusing, a forsaking, a disinheritance, a casting off.* Opponitur Adoptioni & Dedicationi. Abdicatio magistratus est, cum magistratus ipse deposnitur.

Abdico, as, āre; pen. corr. amoveo, repudio, rejicio, imperium depono: שָׁרָה אֶת אֲבִדְקוֹן אֶת־הַמִּשְׁכָּן, & אֶת־הַמִּשְׁכָּן אֶת־אֲבִדְקוֹן אֶת־הַמִּשְׁכָּן. Abdico est Non amplius dico, i. non tribuo. *To reject, to refuse, to forsake, to expell, to put out of favour, to resigne an office, to cast out of his favour, to disinherit, to forbid, to give over, to disallow, to deny.* Abdicare cibum aliquem, Plin. *To prohibit the use of any meats as not good.* ¶ Abdicare magistratum, Salutem vel magistratum, Liv. *To give over his office.* ¶ Abdicare legem, Plin. *To abrogate a Law.* ¶ Laurus manifeste abdicat ignis crepitum, Plin. *The Bay-tree with crackings of the leaves, sheweth that of nature it is against or cannot agree with fire.* ¶ Abdicare generum, Ter. *To refuse to have to his son in Law.* ¶ Abdicare filium dicitur pater, quem adhuc vivus bonis & omni jure filii privat. ¶ Abdicare se scriptu dicitur, qui desit scriba esse, & scripta facere, Gell. 6. 2. Democritus in totum sapum abdicavit in cibus, Plin. 20. 3. *Forbidden to be eaten any way at all.* Abdicare, est Familia abjicere. Nam Abdicare, qu. non dicere, i. negare filium vel rem quamlibet, Fest. *Abdicare & Dedicare apud Apul. est Negare & Affirmare:* unde Abdicativus, a, um; negativus. *Abdicamus* filios viros, h. e. privamus omni jure filii: *Exheredamus* post morem. *Abdicare* se Præses dicitur, qui ante diem munus suum deponit, Bris.

Abdico, is, ū, ūum, ēre; pen. prod. אֲבִדְקוֹן אֶת־הַמִּשְׁכָּן, אֲבִדְקוֹן אֶת־הַמִּשְׁכָּן. *Abdicere vindictas ab aliquo* Pomponius dicit, pro Abnegare & Reculare. Cum olim tribus verbis in decretis suis uterentur. *Do, Dico, Abdico*, scilicet secundum aliquem vindicta dicerentur, ab altero abdicī dicebantur. Est etiam verbum Angulare, & sign. rejicere, repudiare. Tunc enim aves *abdicere* aliquid dicuntur, cum aliquid nunquam futurum, aut infelicitur cessurum signif. *Abdicere* contrā, cum aliquid feliciter cessurum pollicentur. *Abdicere* quoque verbum Juris est, idem significans quod Decretum reculare, aut Litē contrā aliquem dare, & rem aliquid abjudicare, Pomp. *To deny or forsake, to forepeak, to cast off or renounce.* It is put sometimes for Abdicare.

Abdicos, *How sleek the greater.*
Abdicamentum, ū; n. *A detraiting or deducting from the price of a thing:* ab Abdo, i. demo.

Abdite, adv. אֲבִדְקוֹן לַעֲשֵׂה, אֲבִדְקוֹן לַעֲשֵׂה. *Secretly, privily:* בסתר.

Abditivus, a, um; denom. à part. Abditus. Additivi, abortivi, Fest. ab Abdo

A B E

cui contrarium Indo, Gloss, *Abditiivus*,
ἄβδῆτιος: *Separate, disjoined*, Additivus
 a patre, Plin.
 Abditum, *i*, n, Hor., *ἀβδῆτιος τόπος*:
 A secret or unknown place. סֶכֶת.
 Abditus, a, um; part, ab Abdor, vel
 nom. ē part. *Hi*d, *grēi* secret.
 Abdor, is, dīdi, ditum, ēre; סֶכֶת, *מִיִּתְּוֹ*
 ex ab & Do: abscondo, occulto,
 obtego, retrudo. To *hide*, *keep close* or
secret, *to banish*. Abdere intra vestem, sub
 terram, Abdere domo, *i*, in domo, &
 domum ēe abdere, Cic. Rus abdere, felse.
 Abdere aliquem in insulam aliquam, To
banish one into an Island, Coop. ex Tac.
 ¶ In Ægyptum nos abduemus, *i*, occultandi
 gratia nos in Ægyptum recipiemus.
 Dic, etiam Abdere se literis, vel in literas,
 To *keep close to his studies*, and *never go*
abroad. ¶ Ex conspectu heri te abde-
 re, ¶ Abdere fluctantem, Plaut. To *leave*
his feelings.
 Abdor, ēris; pass, To *be hid*den, &c.
 Abdomen, inis; *i*, *σπινθη*, *σπινθη*, *λατὸν*
εἶ, *σπινθη*, quod sub umbelico est ad
 pubem: dict, quod *abdisoleat*, aut quod
 alimenta in id *abdantur*, aut intestina ibi
 sunt abdita. Sumitur *καταχρηστικῶς* pro
 quavis ventris pinguedine. *All that part*
of the belly which is between the ribs and
the privy members, consisting of the skin, fat
and muscles. It is also taken for a lower
part of the Swines belly called Sumen, Plin.,
 and by a metaphor for Gula, and Glutini-
 ny. Gloss, *Abdomen*. ¶ Abdomen insat-
 urabile, A *great Eater*, an *insatiable*
punch. ¶ Abdomini natus, *i*, ventri &
 gula, *Born only to feed and eat*. ¶ Ab-
 domini indulgere, inferre, operam dare
irritally to be given to belly-chier. ¶ Ab-
 dominis voluptates, *Pleasures of the belly*.
 ¶ Abdomen, *Fat Bacon*.
 Abducio, is, xi, tum, ēre, removere, au-
 fero, abstraho, avecto, traduco: *אָבְדָּעָה*
אָבְדָּעָה, Abducimus autem sine vi
 aut per vim, To *lead away by force* or *steal*
 tery, to *lead out*, to *take aside*, to *pull* or
draw away, to *withdraw*, to *sake with*, *i*,
intice. ¶ Abducere aliquem ad nequitiam
 am, Ter. To *lead one from honesty to i-wi-*
ness. ¶ Me convivam solum abduceba
 sibi, Ter. *Took me alone with him*, and
none but me. Per vim abduci propriē dic
 mulier a marito, cum di-ortium fit, ¶
 fide abducere, pro Revocare a fide pra
 stando, Diom. ¶ *Abduco tibi pro abs*
 Cic. Familiam abduxit, pectus abegit
He led away his force. Abducere de homi-
nibus dic, sicut de pecoribus Abigere
Nalv, *Abducimus* invitos ad id quod ali-
 quum est; *Ducimus autem volentes*. ¶
 Abducere gradum, Sil. To *strip back*. ¶
 abducatur ut rear, Cic. *I will not be*
brought to think. ¶ Abducere uxorem
 viro. To *make the wife to forsake her hus-*
band. ¶ Abducere a re aliqua homi-
 nem, & ad aliam traducere. ¶ Abducere
 caput ab istu, To *turn away his head*
from the stroke. Abduce pro Abduc, T
 rent.
 Abducory, ēris, Aus, sum, ci; pass,
 be *carried or lead away either by love or*
force.
 Abducus, a, um; part. *Lead or carry*
away by love or by force, removed.
 Abecedarius, *i*, n, n, verbum fictu
 ex A, B, C. The *Cross-row* or *Alphabet*
 of the *Abce*.
 Abecedarius, *i*, n, dic, rei litterar

A B E

tyrunculus, qui adhuc in literis cognoscendis haret, ἀναγκαστικός, Accipitur item pro eo qui aliquid per ordinem alphabetico digerit: vel pro eo quod alphabetico ordine digestum est. *Abcedarium* magistram rectè dixit, qui prima docet elementa. V. Col. Rhod. 26, 28, & Calep. *He that learneth or teacheth* Α, Β, Γ, or *setteth any thing to that order*.
Abēdo, is; exedo, absumo: אכח, אכחמו, *To devour, to eat up all, Tac.*
Abadome, *Wolfolade, Lungwort, Torch-herb.*
Abel, *Savine.*
Abeldras, *Staves acre.*
Abellina, & f. V. *Avellana.*
Abellius; idem quod Abeldras.
Abellus; qui tollit eum qui exposuit, alumnus, *Mari.*
Abēmo, is; אבמו; Plaur, ex ab & E-mo: אבמו, quod dictum videtur pro Adimo, *Fest, sign.* Demitto vel Aufero. Emere enim Antiqui dicebant pro Accipere. *To take away.*
Aben, *White Pepper.*
Abēna; idem quod Habena.
Abēo, is, ivi & ii, itum, ire; discedo: אביו, אביו, אביו, *To go away or depart, to go from.* Abeo pro Habes antiq. Aliq. Abire dic, pro Effluere & Elabi אביו, אביו, Menes abierunt decem, i. effluxerunt, Cic. Hoc poterit fortasse nosse abire. Interdum pro Pervenire. In quos enim sumptus abeunt fructus prædiorum. Abire à, vel ab, aut de loco. Plaut. *To depart or go away out of a place.* Notat enim motum ad locum, quo est iturus, quavis & morum de quo inclusioni habeat, ut, Quo abis? Quo tantum mihi dexter abis? Abi hinc, Ter. *Get thee hence.* Abire illinc, istinc, inde, *To depart thence.* Abiit domo ad legionem. Plaut. *He went from home to the Army.* Abire urbe. Id. *To depart out of the City.* In abi tacitus viam tuam, *Go thy way by, and say nothing.* Abire in vanum. Sen. & Abire in ventos, *Obivis.* *To vanish, to be forgotten.* Præter quod fuit malum, in diem abiit, *Ter.* *Is deferred.* Totum stagnum in sale abiit, Plin. *Is turned into salt.* Abire è vita, vel è medio, *To dye.* Abire, *To end* f. Cic. ad Att. Non hoc tibi sic abiit; *Thou shalt not escape* f. Catul. Abire magistratu vel a magistratu. Liv. *To go out of, or give over his office.* Non longè abieris, *Thou shalt not far for an example.* Abiit ad Deo. *He is gone to Heaven, he is accounted among the gods.* Abiit in exilium, *Id.* *He went into voluntary exile.* Paphi sublimis abiit, Virg. *Went into Paphi.* Jam fides abiit, *Liv.* *Now it is believed.* Abire incepto, *To leave his purpse.* Abire pessum, Ter. *To cany or go to nought, to run headlong to.* Abire fuga, Virg. *To fly.* Abire credidit, est eas res credere, quæ accipientis sunt, hoc est, quæ solutionem n in specie, sed in genere recipiunt, veluti pecuniam, frumentum, vinum, Hoc abiit, pro *Adiit*, Fest. Abire emptione, i. deferere emptionem. Cupidum in villas abiit, i. ex oppido fa sunt villæ. Fabius in vulnus abiit, i. p nus cecidit in vulnus. Abire sub gum, i. subire jugum. Aliquando Hortus & incantans, Ter. *Pastifus, ab-*

rum se judico. ¶ Abire ad vulgi opinio-
nem. To confound to the common people's
opinions. ¶ Abiit, i. perit, fuit, vixit;
i. mortuus est. V. Scal. ad Felt. Abi etiam
per contemptum dicimus. Abiit pro
Abiit Ter. semper dixit. ¶ Abiit, u.
imper. Plaut. They will go away.

Abiquito, as, are, To ride away. Ab-
equitatur Syracusis, Liv. They ride away
from Syracuse. ¶ Ab equitatu firmus,
Planc. ad Cic. Strong in horse or caval-
ry.

Aberrare, es, ui, ere, itum; Plaut. An-
erco, To forbid, to keep back. V. Ab-
archo.

Aberratio, onis; f. digressus a recta
via; Metaphorice perflugium: ἁμαρτία,
ἀποστασία, ἀποστασία. A wandering
forth of the way, an erring or going forth.
Aliam aberrationem a molestitis nullam
habemus, Cic. We have not any other re-
creation or withdrawing our mind from
heaviness.

Aberro, as; erro, digredior, viā de-
flecto, ἁμαρτάνω, ἀφαιμαρτάνω. To
erre, to wander, to go astray, to miss, to de-
part, to digress or differ from the example.
Aberrare a janua, vel a fera, dici solitum,
ubi quis penitus aberrat a vero, to-
tisque fallitur iudicio. ¶ Aberrare a mi-
seria, To leave thinking of his misery.
¶ Aberrare conjectura, To erre in conse-
cturing.

Aberunco, as, To weed up: ut Erun-
co, To pull up by the roots. Comp. a Run-
co. V. Averrunco.

Absci, Paracell. The diet or dung that
contributes out of the Passus.

Absorbe, fur, ex Absum: sign. Absutu-
rum esse, ἀπορροῦμαι. To be absent, &c. Sic
Absorem pro Absentem.

Abgregatim, Distinctly.

Abgrege, as, avi: ἀπορροῦμαι, ἀπορροῦ-
μαι, ἀπορροῦμαι. ex ab & Grege.
Felt. Abgrege, est Ab grege ducere;
Adgrege, Ad grege ducere; Segrege,
ex pluribus gregibus partes seducere:
unde & ἄγρην dic. ē grege ledere. Quo-
rum verborum usus non mitum si ex pe-
coribus pendet, cum apud Antiq. opes
& patrimonia in his præcipue constite-
runt; & adhuc etiam Pecunia & Peculia
dicimus. To separate out of the flock, to
sever or scatter, to carry or lead away out
of the flock.

Abhinc, antehac, πρὸ, ἔκ, ἀπὸ τῆς
ἀπὸ, ἐξ, ἀπὸ. Jung. tum Accus. tum Ablat.
Abhinc triennium, i. ante tres annos.
Abhinc de futuro temp. dic. Sequē ad lu-
dos jam inde abhinc exerceant. Item, Qui
abhinc quadraginta annos occisus foret.
Abhinc annis amplius 25. Twenty five
years ago. Henceforth, from hence, before
this time.

Abhorrens, entis; part. vel nom. ē
part. ἀπορροῦμαι, ἀπορροῦμαι. Abhorring,
desisting, desisting, bating, disgrecing or
strange, against reason, or custom. Abhor-
rentes lacrymae, Liv. Vain weeping with-
out reason or cause.

Abhorreo, es, ui, ere; ἄγω: reicio
cum horrore, μισοῦμαι, ἀπορροῦμαι. To
abhor, refuse, bite, avoid, desert, despise,
flee from, disgrace, be unlike, disgrace. Ab-
horrent inter se orationes, i. diffident,
Liv. Parum abhorrens famam, Id. He
made no account what men said of him.
¶ Abhorret ab auribus vulgi, It is not
agreeable to the peoples ears. The people will

not hear that. ¶ Abhorret hoc a fide,
Liv. This is not like to be true. ¶ Ab-
horret a veritate, It is clean contrary to
truth. ¶ Abhorreo ab hac re, i. procul
esse volo hanc rem. Abhorreo sign. Ex-
ecor, & Pati nequeo. Abhorreo ab re
uxoria, vel a nuptiis, Not to care for mar-
riage. Abhorreo, aspernor, fugio, diffen-
tio, discipulo, alienus sum a re aliqua.

¶ Tanquam abhorret & mutat, So much
differing or changed is he, Catull. ¶ Ab-
horret voluntas ejus a me, He cannot abide
me. ¶ Vitiis abhorreo, To flee vices.
¶ Abhorret facinus ab illo, Cic. It is not
likely that he will commit such a detestable
act. ¶ Abhorret aliquem, To detest and
abhor.

Abhorresco, is; Lat. valde horreo,
ἐκπλησσομαι. To detest, disdain, despise,
abhor, or fear greatly.

Abhortor, aris; ἀπορροῦμαι. To dissuade,
to turn back.

Abia, A Lord. Abiaticus nepos.

Abiecte; adv. pro Contentim & abje-
cto animo, ἀπορροῦμαι. Without heart,
as in despair, disdainfully, faintly, miser-
ably, contemptibly.

Abiectio, onis; f. animi dejectio, &
contemptus sui, ἀπορροῦμαι, ἀπορροῦ-
μαι, ἀπορροῦμαι. Baseness of courage, int-
ness of heart: vility, low estate, despair,
casting from. Adjectio & Abiectio oppo-
nuntur.

Abiecto, as; frequenter abjicio, ἀπορ-
ροῦμαι. To cast away often with disdain.

Abiectus, a, um; part. vel nom. ex
part. jacens, submissus, contemptus, af-
flictus, animo fractus, ἀπορροῦμαι, ἀπορ-
ροῦμαι, ἀπορροῦμαι. Cast
away or off, brought set by, nothing esteemed,
disdained, contemned, despised, vile, base,
dejected, prostrate; out of courage, out of all
concord with himself, in despair. Abiecta
oratio, A low or base style. ¶ Abiectus
homo, A vile person, an abject. ¶ Abje-
ctor animus, A faint heart. ¶ Abje-
ctor metu, Cast down with fear, in despair.
¶ Abiecta toga, His gown being let down
in length, or cast back. ¶ Abiecta cuncta-
tione, All delay set aside, incontinent, with-
out delay. ¶ Abiectus in herbis, Ovid.
i. prostratus.

Abiectula, æ; f. Col. dim. ex Abies:
ἰλιά. A little fir-tree.

Abiegnus, a, um; p. b. ex Abies: ἰλιά-
τις, quod factum est ex abiete. Made
of fir, ut Abiegnas trabes, Lacryma abi-
egna, Jun. Venice Turpentine: Abiegnas
resina liquida. Abiegnum oleum, resina
oleosa, ῥηλιν ἰλιάδης, latex abietis, Tur-
pentine.

Abiens, entis; part. ex Aleo: ἀπορ-
ροῦμαι. Going away, leaving off, departing.
Abiens magistratu, Cic. i. deponens,
magistratum.

Abies, eris; f. p. b. ῥηλιν, ἰλιά, ab
ἰλιά prolonge. Sic abies ab aleo, quia in
excelsum abit & prominet, Etyim. & Idid.
A fir-tree: also a spear made of fir; a
ship or plank of a ship. Some very errone-
ously have used it for the white Poplar. A-
bies pro Tabellis, Plaut. Abies Meton.
pro re facta ex abiete.

Abictarius, a, um; adj. Of Fir. Cu-
jus nomine ligna, quæ ad ædificandum ful-
ciendumque necessaria sunt, intelligenda
esse declarat J.C. ¶ Abictaria nego-
ciatio, Felt. A going to buy or sell timber
or materials for building: materiatio.

Hinc Abictarii, τῶν τοῦ, Carpenters, For
the old buildings were chiefly of Fir.

Abictinus, a, um. V. Abiegnus.
Abiga, herba. Alii vocant Ajugam,
sed incept. Plin. Abortus excitare solet,
unde educit ea quæ sunt in utero: ἄβιγος.
An herb called Grommidia or
Ivica, field-Cyprip. Ab abigendo partu no-
men accepit. Albertus takes it for Ar-
matura conceptus, the third tunic or coat,
in which the child is armed or defended in
the womb; quod a partu suum ipsius
lorium abigat, h. e. factum ab cotu-
tatur.

Abigētor, oris; idem quod Abiegnus.
Abigētor, as; m. ex Abigo, Marcel.
ipse abigendi actus, five crimen abactio-
nis, ἀπαγωγή. A driving away, a stealing
of cattle, theft.

Abigēna bos apud Augures, quam cir-
cum alia hostia constituitur, Varro,
Fortasse leg. Ambigua. V. Ambeg-
nus.

Abigendus, a, um; Ovid. Due to be
rejected or expelled.

Abiger, eris; & Abiges, etis & is; idem
quod Abiegnus.

Abigēus, ei; qui & Abactor a Paulo,
a Græcis ἀπαγωγὴ appellatur; qui pe-
cora abigit, ἀπαγωγὴ. Abiegnus autem a
Foribus quantitate seu numero discerni
tributum est: nam qui ovem unam, suam
unam surripuerit, ut fur coercetur; qui
gregem, ut abiegnus. A Stealer of cattle
out of the herd or fold. A Stealer of a
company of cattle. Claud.

Abigo, is; ēgi, actum, ere; ex ab &
Agō: ἀπαγωγή, ἀπαγωγή. Proprie est
pecus aut greges abduco, five vi id-
est, five dolo: ἄγω, ἄγω. Hinc abe-
gerit odio suo, Plaut. Abegi jurgio
uxorem ab jantia. Idem nonnumquam
ponitur pro Agere five Propellere, ut
cūm boves in pascua mittuntur. Sign.
præterea Abigere Rem nobis odiosam
aut molestam propellere & fugare.

Abigimus, quæ ubi
accesserunt, expellimus; Arcemus, quæ
prohibemus ne accedant. ¶ Abigere
partum, i. e. medicamentis itum jam
conceptum expellere. To chase away,
expel, forbid, cast off, to drive away by
stealth.

Abijcio, is, ēci, ectum, ere; ex ab &
Jacio: projicere, depondere, ῥηλιν, ἀπορ-
ροῦμαι, quod factum est ex abiete. Made
of fir, ut Abiegnas trabes, Lacryma abi-
egna, Jun. Venice Turpentine: Abiegnas
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ciendumque necessaria sunt, intelligenda
esse declarat J.C. ¶ Abictaria nego-
ciatio, Felt. A going to buy or sell timber
or materials for building: materiatio.

Abinde,

Abinde, adv. From thence.

Abinsperato, V. Insuperato. On a sud-
den, unlooked, or not hoped for.

Abintegro, adv. ἐκ δὲ τοῦ, ἄνω, From the beginning. A-
gain.

Abintegro, adv. sine testamento, ἄδω-
τος. Without will or Testament. Ab-
inestato decessit, Paul. He died without
making his will, intestate. ¶ Abintesta-
to succedere, To inherit as next of kin, by
virtue of Administration, without having
a will, Aftan.

Abintra, & Abintus; adv. From
within.

Abiotus, Gr. idem quod Cicuta. No-
men habet ab occidendo, quod capite
damnum cum vino misceri soleat,
Diole.

Abitio, pro Discessu: ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω.
Abitio, A going away, departing. Item
pro Morbo, cum a vivis abit, Vet.
Abitio ita vitabant in mortis menti-
one. Itā Vixit & Fuit dicebant de Mor-
tuo. Scal. Death, decease, passage.

Abitur, imperf. They are gone, Plaut.

Abitus, us; m. idem quod Abitio.

Abjudicatus, a, um; part. Liv. Given
away by judgement.

Abjudico, as; ἀπορροῦμαι, Sign. rem
de qua controversia est per judicium au-
ferre, & alteri addicere: unde Ager ab-
judicatus a Liv. dist. quem Romani per
iniquum iudicium interceperant, eripe-
rantque. Aliquando ponitur pro Repudi-
are five rejicere. To reject. Plaut. Ab-
judicabo me a vita, i. vitam mihi adimam.

To give away by judgement, do refuse to
give up. ¶ Abjudicare rationem verita-
tis ab aliquo, To esteem one to have no re-
gard of truth. ¶ Abjudicare sibi libera-
tem, To give over his liberty, or free-
dom, to yield himself a bondman.
¶ Abjudicare aliquid, To refuse or
leave.

Abjuges hostia, V. Abjugus.

Abjugo, as; ἀπορροῦμαι, Abjugare
bovem, i. a pari disjungere. Per transitu.
sign. Separare, Alienare, ἀπορροῦμαι, ἄνω.
Raciv. To uncouple, to put asunder, to
separate, to unyoke.

Abjugo, a, um; Gloss. Disjoined,
unyoked. Abjuges hostia, or Injuges,
Heifers to be sacrificed, not tied to the yoke,
Bon. Vulc.

Abjunctim, idem quod Abgregatim.

Abjungo, is, xi, tum, ere; ἄγω: dis-
jungo, separo, removeo, sejungo, ἀπορ-
ροῦμαι, ἀπορροῦμαι. To sever, to disjoin,
to separate, to remove.

Abjuratio, antiq. pro Abjuro, ut Le-
vatio pro Levo, Cal. Hujusmodi voces
non sunt indicativæ, sed subjunctivæ mo-
di: est enim Abjuratio pro Abjurave-
re, &c.

Abjuratio, onis; f. Est rei credita ne-
gatio per juramentum facta, ἱζωμοσία,
ἀπορροῦμαι. A denying with an oath, a
sursorjative. V. Cal.

Abjurator, a, um; cum perjurio nega-
tus, Virg. V. Cal. Forsvorn, ἱζωμοσία.
Detained against right.

Abjuro, as; sign. rem mihi creditam
non esse, vel aliquid me non habere, aut
promissis juro, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω,
ἄνω. To assure, to deny, to forsware,
to deny with an oath.

Abklaba, æ; f. Gr. Harmless, in-
nocency; ex a priv. & ἁδμή. Iædo.

Abklatio, onis; & Abklatus, us;
ex Abklato. A weaning.

Abklatus, a, um; quod sit a lacte ab-
latus dist. Weaned.

Abklato, as; ex ab & Lacto: ἄνω,
ἀπορροῦμαι, a lacte depello. To wean.

Abklatorium, ii, n. Southernwood.

Abklatio, onis; f. verb. Cal. A ha-
ving or digging about the roots of trees; ἄνω,
ἀπορροῦμαι.

Abklatus, a, um; part. Plin. Bu-
rod of earth, dug about. Abklatus, a, um;
ἀπορροῦμαι, Gloss.

Abklatus, as; ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω. Proprie
est circa arbores fodere terram, & radi-
ces superiores detegere, ut magis fru-
tificent, Pallad. Januario mensis lo-
cis temperatis abklatus sunt vites,
quod Itali coticare appellant, i. circa
vitis codicem dolabra terram diligenter
aperire, & purgare omnibus, velut la-
cus efflicere, ut Solis reprobis & im-
bribus provocetur. Ex quo apparet, non
a laqueis, sed a lacubus, h. e. fossis,
quæ circa vitium radices fieri solent, hoc
verbum deducum esse, Cal. To bare the
roots of trees, to dig up the earth about
them.

Abklatio, onis; f. ἀπορροῦμαι. A taking
away.

Abklatus, a, um, Taking away, ta-
ken away. Inde Ablativus casus, ἀπορ-
ροῦμαι, Quint. The Ablative
case.

Abklatus, a, um; part. ab Aufero, Car-
ried away violently.

Ablatus, a, um, Ablatus aedes (ἄνω,
ἀπορροῦμαι), κληρονομία, ex
Ablatere, Gr. ἀπορροῦμαι a Plauto in
Molliti. appellantur, quæ nitida sunt
& ornate quaque emtorem suā elegan-
tiam facili alliciant: ab & Lacio, Hous-
fines delected to be sold. Quidam, Ablatus
aedes, ἰζωμοσία, quasi essent pro dere-
lictis. Alii leg. Abiecta aedes, Nent, fine,
inticing.

Ablatamina: V. Ablegmina.

Ablatio, onis; f. verb. ἀπορροῦμαι, ἄνω,
ἀπορροῦμαι. A sending forth out of the
way.

Ablatus, a, um; part. Sent away,
removed, banished.

Ablegmina, orum; n. Felt. partes ex-
torum, quæ diis porriciebantur, quæ
propterea dicebantur Proficia & Prose-
cia, tanquam separata quedam a reli-
qua viscificatione. Id enim est Ablege-
re, imitatione Græcorum, qui dicunt ἀπορ-
ροῦμαι. Ergo Ablegmina ἀπορροῦμαι, Unde
apud Plaut. Ablecta aedes, Gloss.

Ablegmina sunt partes extorum, quæ
Profegmina dicunt, Scal. Parts of beasts
killed, set apart to be offered to the
Gods. Dist. quia ablegabantur, were ta-
ken from the rest. Hence also called Re-
fecta.

Ablego, as; ἀπορροῦμαι, ἀπορροῦμαι, ἀπορ-
ροῦμαι. To send away one we be weary of,
to find out of the way, to remove. Foras
ablegere aliquem, Plaut. To send one
forth of doors. Pecus a prato ablegan-
dum, Col. Must be removed from the
meadow to another place further off. ¶ A
fratris adventu me ablegat, Cic. ¶ Able-
gare aliquem in proximam civitatem,
i. amandare, κληρονομία, ἀπορροῦμαι,
Quint.

Ablenida, æ; f. Chaff.

Ablepsia, æ; f. Gr. Suet. ex a priv. &

βλῆτω video. Blindness of mind, un-
adviseableness.

Ablevo, as; pro Sublevo.

Ablibabon, A Liby. Ablibabon sylve-
stre, Narcissus or white Daffodil.

Abliggo, as, To bind from.

Abligirio, is, ivi, itum, ire; Ter.
abliguendo abluo, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω,
ἀπορροῦμαι, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω,
To spend or waste prodigally in eating and
drinking, to consume.

Abligirio, onis, f. Jul. Cap. A prod-
igal spending upon belly cheer.

Abligirator, oris, A belly-god.

Ablāco, as; ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω. Idem
quod, Locare. Ablocare, i. denuo locare
tendum tertio locatum, Calv. To set, or
let out to hire: to take from one, and let
to another. Domum in reliquam partem
anni ablocavit, Suet. He let his house out
for the rest of the year.

Ablado, is, si, ūtum, ūdere; dissimi-
lis sum, disto, ἀπορροῦμαι, ἀπορροῦμαι. To be
unlike, Hæc a te non multum abluat
imago, Hor. This shape is not much un-
like thee: or this example is not much un-
like thy conditions. Huic opponitur Ab-
ludo.

Ablūo, is, ūi, ūtum, ūdere; eluo, pur-
go: ἀπορροῦμαι, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω,
to wash away, to purge: to moisten, to wa-
ter, Col. Terra ablati sibi umbras, Lu-
cret. Parteth away darkness. ¶ Perjurium
ablucere, Ovid. To clear himself of Perjury.

¶ Terra pluvis abluatur, Col. Is watered
or moistened. ¶ Ablucere somnium,
est Post somnium se ablucere, ut quod
somnia portendebatur, hujusmodi ablu-
tione expiatur, ἐνεργει ἀπορροῦμαι Ab-
luor, pass.

Ablucio, a, um; i. ablucio:

Ablucio, onis; f. ἄνω, ἄνω, Ablutio cri-
minis, accusationis infirmitas extinctio,
qua reorum numero reus eximitur, A
washing off, Marc.

Ablutium, ii; n. & Ablutes, is; f. ex
ab & Lutum. A miry or clayey place.

Ablutus, a, um; Varr. ἀπορροῦμαι,
Washed away, cleansed.

Ablutio, onis; f. ex ab & Luo: A
casting out of froth, dung or such like.

Ablutivum; diluivum, καταισχυρία,
ἄνω. A deluge.

Abmāterea, æ; f. Just. foror abaviz,
ἀπορροῦμαι, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω,
The great grandmother's sister.

Abmitto, is, si, ūtum; Plaut. ἄνω,
ἀπορροῦμαι. To send away.

Abnāto, as; ἀπορροῦμαι, alicunde na-
tando recedo, To swim away, Stat.

Abneco, as, ui & avi; Plaut.
idem quod Neco, ἀπορροῦμαι, ἀπορροῦμαι, To
slay.

Abnegātiva, Diom. A denying, a re-
fusing, a nay.

Abnegativus, a, um; negativus, Ne-
gative.

Abnego, as; ἄνω, nego, repudio, re-
jicio, recuso, ἀπορροῦμαι. Abnegare de-
posita vel promissa dicimus, cum nega-
mus apud nos aliquid esse depositum vel
a nobis promissum. Accipitur etiam
Abnegare pro Negare id quod a nobis
petitur, plane oblatino & obfirmato ani-
mo, Earnestly to deny, to forsake, refuse,
deny.

¶ Comitem abnegare, Hor. To
refuse him for his companion.

¶ Jupiter abnegat imbrem, Col. Denies to send
rain.

Abnepos,

Abnepos,

Liv. ἐκτρέφω, ἀνατρέφω, ἰδο, attenuo, circumcido, exhauro. To extenuate, to cut off, to abate, to bring low, to make feeble, to afflict, to destroy, to consume.

Accendens, a, um; part. Due to be sent for.

Accio, es, i, vel ii, citum; ex ad & Cico; ματαίωτος, ματαίωλος, ἄγρ, Plaut. in Mill. To call, to send for one to come.

Accinus, a, um; Tac. ἄκινος, induratus, paratus, expeditus. Girded, prepared, ready, armed, active, nimble.

Accingo, is, xi, cum, ēre; ex ad & Cingo, Virg. ἀεζώνου, διακοδῆς, ἐπιδῆς, ἄγρ, instructo, armato. Ferē cum ablativo jungitur; ut, Accingere se armis, ferro, ensē. Interdum pro Aggredere & preparare; ut, Aggredere invitam accingit artes; pro, ad illas discendas preparari, Virg. To gird, to make ready to do something, to address, to set upon, to settle, to prepare. Illi se praedae accingunt, Virg. They make themselves ready for the prey. Accingunt omnes operti, Virg. Every one buckles himself to the work. In hoc discrimine accingere, Liv. Prepare thyself to undergo this danger. Quin ad hoc accingaris? Liv. Why dost not thou gird thyself about thy business? Accingar dicere pugnas, Virg. I will address myself to speak of battles. Ferro accingit, Virg. To be armed. Accinge, pro Accingere, Pompon.

Accino, is, nūi, entum, nēre; ex ad & Cano: μεσσηδός, To sing to an instrument, to sing a part, as a treble to a tenor, or descant to plain song. Vide Accanto.

Accio, is, i, vel ii, ēre; ματαίωτος, ἄγρ, voco, invito. Mulieres ego accio, Cic. ad Attic. Accire mortem conscientia, Vell. Vide Accio.

Accipenser, Vide Acipenser.

Accipendus, a, um; part. Due to be received.

Accipio, is, ēpi, eptum, ēre; ex ad & Capio: λαμβάνω, ἔω, ἔρω. Interdum est Audire, aliquando Sentire, aliquando Concipere, aliquando Trācare, tam in malum quam in bonum; aliquando Probare, aliquando Affici. To take, to hear, to know, to suppose, to conceive, to understand, to receive, to entertain, to allow, to obey, to pledge in drinking. Rationes a colonis accipere, To take an account of his day's work. Urbem in dedicationem accipere, Liv. To take a city that yields itself unto his mercy. Accipite orationem Archytae, Hear the oration or speech of Archytas. Ude Hercule accipimus, As we have heard of Hercules. Te dicere accipio, I hear that you say. Aliter de amore atque et accipis, Ter. You suppose otherwise of love than it is indeed. Quae gerantur accipies ex Pollione, You shall know of, &c. Si te aequo animo ferre accipiet, Ter. If he shall understand that you, &c. Ut velle quicquid accipiat, Let every man conceive of it as he will. In urbem accipere, Liv. To receive into the city, meeting at the gates. In civitatem accipere, To receive as a Citizen, to make free. Accipit hominem nemo melius profus, Ter. He entertains him, no man living better. Accipere aliquem in prandio, Plaut. To entertain him with a dinner.

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ner, to make one a dinner. Accipere hospitio, To entertain one with lodging, to lodge. Indignis modis aliquem accipere, Ter. To handle or treat exceeding ill. Vehementer puerum accipit, I shook him up roundly. Male accipit verbis Rabonum, He used him very ill in words, or, He gave him very foul language. Rogationem accipere, To ratify or allow a Law proposed. Sententiam accipere, To approve one's opinion. Accipit annem Eurotam, nec recipit, He takes into him the river Eurotas, but entertains him not within, i. suffers not his waters to be mixed with his. Accipere iudicium dicitur, qui patitur a Praetore dari iudicem in eam rem, de qua movetur controversia, Hortom.

Accipiter, tris; m. ab Accipiendo, quod male accipiat aves. Voss. corruptum putat ex ἀκτιπτερος: ἄκτις, ἄκτις, Item idem quod Accipiter, Plin. l. 10, 8. Accipiter pecuniarum, Plaut. A hawk, or any other bird which liveth by prey: also a kind of sea-fish, Apul. Accipiter genera sunt, Etalo vel Nisus, Palumbarius, Tinnunculus. Accipiter humipeta, A Spar-hawk. Accipiter hierax, A Saker. Accipiter in fem. genere dixit Lucret.

Accipitrarius, a, um; inde Accipitrarius, is; m. Jun. A Falconer, ἰερακουργός.

Accipitrina, a; f. Apul. ἰερακίον, laeua sylvatica. The herb Hawkweed.

Accipitro pro Jacco, Navius apud Gell. 19, 7.

Accisus, Gr. Dissimbling or fained refusal.

Accisso, as; Var. ἀκκίζω, A moribus Accus incepta mulieris dict, ineptire, dissimulare, To doze, to dissimble, to be mad or foolish.

Accisus, a, um; part. ἀκκισμένος, ἄγρ, mangled, clean cut off. Accisus pares, Virg. Clean spent or eaten up. Accisus res, i. amputata, exhausta.

Accito, as; freq. ex ad & Cito, Lucret. To call or send for often.

Accitus, a, um; Virg. Called, sent for, commanded to come.

Accitus, is; m. verb. ab Accio; ματαίωτος, ἄγρ, A calling or sending for.

Acclāmatio, ōnis; f. verb. ἀκκλαμῶ, A shouting, crying out, an hue and cry, in joking or disliking.

Acclāmator, ōris. A shouter or cryer.

Acclāmō, as; freq. ex Acclamo; περὶ φωνῆς, Plaut. To shout or cry out often.

Acclamo, as; ex ad & Clamo; ἀκκλαμῶ, ἄγρ, Acclamare alicui, pro, in favorem alicuius, Acclamare in aliquem, i. reclamare, To cry together in sign of rejoicing, or of displeasure; to agree unto, to cry unto.

Acclavo, as; ex ad & Clavo, To drive in a nail, to clove with a nail, as horses feet are; to nail or clove a piece of Ordinance, by driving a nail into the touch-hole. Medull. Gram.

Acclinātorium, ii; n. A Bed.

Acclinātor, a, um. About to incline, bend or lean unto, Liv.

Acclinatus, a, um; part. vel nom. ex part. Leaning or bending to. Vitis acc-

clinata terram, Ovid. Bending to the earth.

Acclinē, adv. Bendingly. Hier.

Acclinis, e; & Acclinus, a, um; adj. Leaning, prone or bending to, incubens, Hor. Acclinis falsis animus, Enclined to falsehood.

Acclino, as; ex ad & Clino, Liv. ὀκλινῶ, To incline or bend upwards; to favour, consent or agree; to lean towards.

Acclivis, ve. Proprie de Ascensu dicitur, cui opponitur Declivis, ὀκλινῶ, ex ad & Clivus, quasi in clivum accuminatus, sensim elevatus. Alii ex ad & Clino: ἀκκλινῶ, ἄγρ, ἀναγίγῃ, περὶ ἀκκλινῶ, Rifting upwards to a thing, inclining or leaning to, steep up, rising upwards to a cliff, hill, &c. steep or uprigit. Solum acclive, Virg. Hanging ground, or a rising ground with a bank.

Trames acclivis, Ovid. A way going up against a hill: a steep or uprigit way. Acclivis proprie est de hominibus alique animantibus; Acclivus, de aliis rebus.

Acclivitas, atis; f. ἀκκλινῆτα, Cal. The steepness or cliff of a hill.

Acclivus, a, um; Liv. idem quod Acclivis.

Accludo, V. Claudio, Acco, Gloss. A Sackbut.

Accola, a; c. g. ἀκκλινῶ, ab Accolendo, i. iuncta habitando. A borderer, one that dwelleth by, that cometh out of one country and dwelleth in another, a neighbour, Pastor, accola ejus loci, Liv. A shepherd that dwelleth hard by that place. Accola non propriam, propriam colit Incola terram: Vocab. utriusque Juris.

Accolo, is, ui; ex ad & Colo: παγίζω, To dwell by, to be a neighbour to. Tyberim accollunt, Liv. They dwell upon or near the river Tyber. Accollitur dextra lavæque crebris oppidis, Plin. It is inhabited, &c.

Accommodo, as; ex ad & Commodo; ἀναρῶ, ἀναρῶ, adhibeo, adapto, adapte colloco, ἄγρ, Accommodare alicui de habitatione, To apply to, to mitigate, to accommodate, to appropriate: to conform: to make apt, fit, like or agreeing to: to set in order: to lend. Accommodare se ad alicuius arbitrium, To apply or conform himself to. Ceronam sibi ad caput accommodare, To set fit on his head. Ensem lateri accommodare, Virg. To hang his sword by his side. Accommodare alicui aedes ad nuptias, To lend one his house to solemnize a marriage in. Accommodare etiam Jurisconsulti dicunt, pro Benigne & ex aequo & bono, contra summi juris regulas, concedere, Hort.

Accommodate; adv. ἑπιμετῶς, ἄγρ, fitly.

Accommodatio, ōnis; f. verb. ἑπιμετῶς, ἄγρ, An applying, fitting.

Accommodator, A slender, an applier, a fitter.

Accommodatus, a, um; part. live nom. ex part. unde Accommodator, Accommodatissimus; ἑπιμετῶς, ἄγρ, Propter, fit, apt, convenient, to the purpose: Also applied, becoming, inclined, disposed.

Accommodē; adv. Fitly. Quint.

Accommodus, a, um; Virg. ἑπιμετῶς, ἄγρ, fitly.

Accredo, is, ōdis, ūtum, ēre; ex ad & Credo, Colum. ἀκκρεδῶ, ἀκκρεδῶ, To believe that which one saith, to consent.

Accredūo, is; antiq. idem quod Accredo, ex Accredas, pro Accredas vel Accredideris, Plaut.

Accrementum, n. Plin. ἰναυγισμός, ἄγρ, idem quod Incrementum, Increase.

Accreptus, a, um. Very old. Vide Decreptus.

Accresco, is, ēvis; ex ad & Cresco, ἀκκρεσῶ, ἀκκρεσῶ, ἀκκρεσῶ, To grow, to increase, to be augmented, to gain. Accrevis pectori cespes, Tac. Grew breast-high. Interdum accrescere accipitur in Jure pro Diminui, Adleric.

Accretio, ōnis; f. verb. The increase.

Accubans, ntis; part. Sitting or lying down by guests, a fitter at tables, a guest.

Accubatio, ōnis; f. ἀκκρεσῶ, ἄγρ, A sitting at table, a lying down: the sitting of birds: the lying in of a woman: also id quod Accubitus.

Accubatus, us; m. A lying in of a woman.

Accubita, vide Accubitus.

Accubitalis, is; adj. unde Accubitalis. A cushion to sit upon, or to put under the elbow, Treb. Poll. Accubitalia, ἀκκρεσῶ, Carpets, pillows, or other furniture, to cover a Roman dining-bed or Pallat. Cal. Also the same with Triclinia, Salmat. The dining-room where such beds stood.

Accubitio, Nāv. A sitting down, Cic. Vide Accubatio.

Accubitor, ōris; m. One that sitteth at the table, a guest.

Accubitus, ti; n. & Accubita, a; f. Lamp. lectus in quo cubatur, ἀκκρεσῶ, ἄγρ, A bed or a couch to sleep on in the day, a bolster.

Accubitus, ūs; m. ipse cubandi actus, ἀκκρεσῶ, ἄγρ, A sitting or lying down, a sitting at table.

Accubo, as, ūi, ūtum, āre; ex ad & Cubo, juxta cubo, adiaceo, accumbō, discubō, ἄγρ, παρὰ κλινῆς, παρὰ κλινῆς, ἄγρ, Eft & Accubare pro Jacere. To sit nigh, to sit at table, to be by, to sit down, to be dead, to sojourn. Theatrum Tarpeio monti accubans, Suet. Being situate by, or adjoining to. Accubat apud me, Plaut. He dineth or suppeeth with me at my house.

Accubō, ab Accubando; adv. V. Mart. diligenter, & quasi accumbendo, Eadem forma qua Assidū ab Assidendo, Plaut. Sitting, leaning or lying still, diligently sitting at it, as at one's book, or work, or meat; lying a bed long, as if to make a work of it. Dormit accubū, Edit accubū, Studet accubū, Also lazily, idly.

Accudo, is, di, dēre, sum; cudendo

deor. Mees, convenient, fit.

Accomo, To deck.

Accongero, is; ex ad & Congero. To heap up together. Plaut. Truc. Huic dona accongelli, I have heaped gifts upon her, or, I have played her with gifts.

V. Gruterum, qui aliter legit hunc locum.

Accorporo, as, To adjoin or put to: Am. Marc. Damnatorum bona suis accorporare.

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Accudo, is, di, dēre, sum; cudendo

addo, ἄδω, ἄδω, To coin more to, to forge, to beat on an anvil, to coin.

Accumbo, is, ui; ἀκκρεσῶ, Vide Accubo. To lie down, to lie by, to lie or sit as feasts. Accumbere alicui, & cum aliquo, Plaut. To sit by one. Accumbere in convivio, & Accumbere epulis, ἀκκρεσῶ, ἄγρ, To sit at the table.

Accumulatio, ōnis; f. verb. Plin. ὀκκρεσῶ, ἄγρ, A heaping together, also the casting of earth about the roots of trees.

Accumulatio, est plurimum actionum judicialis adjunctio, ut si ex una causa plures actiones nascentur contra diversos, Alciat.

Accumulātor, ōris; m. Tac. He that heapeth or gathereth together.

Accumulo, as; ex ad & Cumulo, ἄγρ, ἀκκρεσῶ, ἄγρ, To heap together, to add, to increase, to lead, to gather on heaps. Accumulare eadem cæde, Lucret. To commit murder upon murder. Alicui honorem accumulare, Ovid. To enlarge one's honour, to make more honourable. Accumulare arborem, Plin. To heap earth about the roots of a tree.

Accurāto, ōnis; f. ἀκκρεσῶ, ἀκκρεσῶ, diligenter, studiosē, exquisitē, Exactly, accurately, studiously, cunningly, curiously, diligently. Accurātus; adv. More curiously.

Accuratio, ōnis; f. ἀκκρεσῶ, ἀκκρεσῶ, Care, diligences, exactness.

Accurātus; ut, Accurato opus est & properato, Plaut. There is need of care and speed.

Accurātus, a, um; part. vel nomen ex part. magnā curā factus, ἄγρ, Accuratum, i. probē curatum, ἄγρ, Plaut. Accurate, exact, curi, exquisi site, well handled, diligently and studiously done.

Accuro, as; p. b. ex ad & Curo, Ad augendi vim habet: ἀκκρεσῶ, ἄγρ, To take heed to, to provide for, to look to a thing carefully or diligently. Prandium Accurare, Plaut. To provide or make ready a dinner. Accurare properly, is to take pains in clearing the skin. Ipse quoque barbam pilothro accurat, Lamprid. He took his beard smooth off with a depilatory. Eodem quo mulieres accurabatur, He smothered or plucked the hair off from his skin with the same that women did, Lamprid. Pilothro vel dropace curare, vel accurare, To smooth the skin. Accurro, āris, pass.

Accurritur; imperf. Tacit. They run unto.

Accurro, as, To brat rule.

Accurro, is, ri, sum, ēre; ex ad & Curro: ad aliquod curro, ἀκκρεσῶ, ἄγρ, To run to, to hasten to, to assemble.

Accurro, as; freq. ab Accurro. To run often unto or together, Gloss.

Accursorium, ii, n. The place to which one runneth.

Accursus, ūs; m. ἀκκρεσῶ, ἀκκρεσῶ, An hasti running together, a conference, an assembly. Vide Concurfus.

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fians *ufed*. Vide Harpe.

Acinaceus, a, um; & Acinaticus, a, um; Pallad. *Belonging to kernel or stones of grapes*. Vinum acinaceum, Ulp. *δου- τισον* Græcis, Lat. *lova*. Small horse-foal made of grapes soaked in water, or of the second pressing.

Acinacium, *groſſæ uvarum*. Acinari; Gloss. *To dally or trifle in small matters*.

Acinarius, ii; n. ex Acinum; vas vinarium, Varro. *Eſt acies oculi, ferri, bellique caterva. A place where the kernels and hulls of grapes are laid, a wine veſſel*.

Acinaticus, a, um; Gloss. *Sharper*. i. v.

Acineſis, *ἀκίνησις*, i. immobilitas. 2 Magis quæ quæ inter ſyſſolen & diatſolen pulſus intercedit, Stup.

Acinos, & Acinus, & Acônus, i; p. b. Gr. *ocimalltrum*, Plin. *Wild Baſil*. *For all Baſis, & & &* ab *acis* acies, quod hirsuta & quaſi aculeata ſit ramis. Alii ab *a & uis*, quod ſterilis ſit. *Alſo the ſame that Acinum. A grape, a ſtone of a grape, or a kernel of a pomogranate*.

Acinoſa tunica oculi: vide Rhigoideſ. Acinoſus, a, um; adj. ab Acinus, Plin. *Full of kernels or juſſice: & &*

Acinus, ni; m. & Acinum, ni; n. & Acina, a; p. b. n. Non, ab Acno, Becm. ab Acie, Peror, ab Acuo. *A kernel grain or ſtone in grapes, raiſins or other berries: Alſo a grape*.

Acipenſer, eris; vel Accipenſer; m. p. b. Jun. vel Acipenſis, Martialis, *ἐπι- ονισ*. Diſt. quod frequenter capiuntur. Alii ab Acie ſeu Acumine panſo dicitur. Habet acutum roſtrum & panſum. Vel qu. Aquipenſer, quod ſe in aca pandat. *Acia pro Aqua veteribus ſuit*. Alii legunt *Acipenſer*, quaſi a nom. *Acipenſis*. Vel ab *a priv.* & Capio, quia raro capiuntur. *A kind of fiſh whoſe ſcales turn towards the head, and ſwim backwards the ſtreem: It is taken for a ſurgeon by ſome*.

Acicofuſm, Gloss. *A maſons hammer*. Acicularius, Gloss. *One that worketh in ſtone*.

Acitabilis, quarta pars hemine, duodecim drachmas appendens, Iſid. Orig. 14. 25. *The fourth part of the Hemina, weighing twelve drams*.

Acitula, *A kind of Henbane*, Gloss. Aclaios, Gr. *That never weepeth*. Aclaffi, Gloss. *The ſhirts or ſinges of a garment*.

Aclaffis, Feſt. Calaffis, tunica genus. Gr. *καλαπας*. Scal. a Græco *καλας*, laxamentum tunica nodo retentum: *καλας* eſt laxo. *A coat worn from the ſhoulders, a ſoldiers coat*. Tunica ab humeris non confuta, Furus.

Acleros, Gr. q. *ἀνδρ κληρ*. *Diſtinctio*. Bud.

Acleros, Gr. *Uncalled*, *unbid*. Aclis, idis; f. p. l. teretis tili genus, hinc atque hinc acuminati, ab *acis* acies, qu. *ἀκείδης*. Alii qu. *ἀκκλιδες*, *ex alu*, quod eſt jaculi genus: *ἀκκλιδες*. *Short darts ſuſtained to a ſtrine, to pull in again*. Teretes funt Aclides illi Tela; ſed hæc leno moſ eſt aptare flagello: Virg. 7.

Acmaſtica, febris eſt quæ continuò creſcit & intenditur; ut Exacmaſtica, quæ decreſcit jugiter: Homotona verò quæ ſimilem calorem ad ſinem quæ ſervat, Stup.

Acme, es; *ἀκμή*. Idem quod *ἀκμή* ac-

es; unde etiam oritur. *The flower of age, the full growth or ripeneſs of any thing*. Scalig. *ſtatum aut ſtatam ætatem redditi*. Poet. l. 1. c. 1. *vigor, acies, ſos ætatis*. Acipon, onis; *ἀκμων*. qu. *ἀκμων*, quod nullis ſitibus fatigetur. *An Anvil, a ſtrobil*.

Acnothæta, Jun. & Acnotheton, *ἀκνοθητα*, id cui incus imponitur; ab *acno* incus, & *θητα* pono. *The ſtock that the anvil or ſtrobil ſtandeth upon*.

Acniſa, vel Agniſa, Seal. in Var. *Acus quadratus. The meaſure of one hundred and twenty foot in length and breadth*. Borrowed from the Spaniards. Hunc Acti provincie Bætiæ ruſtici Acnum vocant, Colum. lib. 5. Voſt. ubi roque leg. *acnum*, quod fuerit *ex acno* vel *acno*, quod tum pedum palſtorum, tum *μυθον* *ἀκνο* ſign. Alii leg. *agnam*.

Acnoſus, a, um; Gr. ex *a priv.* & *κεί- τρι* cubile. *Without a bed, without mix- turæ*. Mel, acnoſus, dicitur, quod ſit ſine leſo vel ſedimento, Plin. l. 1. c. 15. *A kind of pure honey, live honey. The pureſt and thinnest of the honey without lees or dregs*. In omni melle, quod per ſe ſuit, appellaturque Aceton, maximè laudabile eſt, Hermol. Barb.

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Acontia, a; f. Plin. Gr. *A ſt-ry im- preſion in the air like a dart. Alſo a kind of ſwift gliding ſerpent, of colour green, with ſpeckles about the belly reſembling mil- let ſeeds, in length two cubits, big about the head, and ſmall towards the tail*. Acontia, *ἀκόντια*, ſunt ſtellæ crinitæ ſive imprefſio- nes, dictæ *ἀκόντια* & *ἀκόντις*, h. e. *a jaculo*, quia ut Plin. lib. 2. cap. 25. jaculi mo- do vibratur occyſſimo volatu. *Q Acontia*, pro Serpentinis, item *ἀκόντια* & *ἀκόντις*, i. a ſimilitudine jaculi: mirâ enim celeri- tate progrediuntur, non flexuoſis ſpiris, ut reliqui ſerpentes, ſed nota quadam tra- mite ſeſe quodammodo ejaculantur; vel quod armati ſint aculeis quaſi jaculis.

Acontio, as, are. *To ſpout, or ſhoot, or ſpring forth*. Sanguis acontizat, Veger. Acônus, genus herbæ. Vide Acinos.

Acôpa, orum; ex *a priv.* & *κόμης* labor. Plin. *A medicine againſt wearifomeſs*.

Acôpica, *Ingreſſus into Acôpa, ſive quæ ad acôpa faciunt*, Plin.

Acôpis, pis; f. p. b. Plin. 37. 10. Quidam legunt Capis. *A pretioſum ſt- like glaſs, ſpeckled with ſtars like gold, good againſt warineſs*.

Acôpos; Al. leg. Acorion, Plin. 37. 4. *A kind of herb*.

Acôpum, pi; n. p. b. Plin. Gr. *A me- dicine made of heating and molliſying things good to cure wearineſs, unſleep, and pains procured by overmuch moving of the body*. Acôpa, *medicines good for ſneezing alſo*. Celf.

Acôpus, pi; p. b. Gr. Dioſc. *An herb called ſinking-ward, Bear-triſoly*.

Acôr, oris; m. verb. ab Acô, p. b. Col. *ἐξήντη, ſυμφύτης*. *Somnentiſs*, Vide Acrimonia.

Acordus homo, i. ſecors, Stup. ex Hipp. Acorna, vel Acarna, a; f. p. b. Plin. 16. *Acorna. The ſhiſt called Maſs blood*.

Acôruri, n. & Acôruri; & Acôruri. Eſt galanga. Alii volunt calamum aromaticum eſſe. Alii dictum volunt quia *ἀκούς*, i. pupillis medetur, Plin. l. 25. c. 13. *The ſweet cane, as ſome think, the great Gal- lingale: Seren, Sammonicus. Some ſay it is for Gladiolus*.

Acôſmia, a; f. p. b. Gr. *A diſordered heap of things: Alſo a conſuſion in a Common-wealth*.

Acôſmus; p. b. Gr. Lucet. *Undecked, un- garniſhed, unbeautiful, untrimmed, a ſlow*.

Acôſſio, ſis, *ἐνν, tem, ère*; ex Ad & Quieſco. Rei alieui quietis & oſti gra- tia innitit, *ἐπικλινόμενος, ὑπαινομένη*. Nonnunquam accipitur pro *Quieſco, h. e. &* Aliq. pro eo quod eſt. Cum animi tran- quillitate voluptateque in re aliqua ver- ſari. Aliq. pro eo quod eſt. In re aliqua quietem ſuam & ſpem reſpoſitam habere. *To be at reſt and quiet, to reſt upon, to lean, to reſt, to delight in, to aſſent unto, to re- ceive, to reſpoſe himſelf*. *Q Acquiſcere le- ſo, Catul. To be at reſt in his bed. Q Acquiſcere in re aliqua, aut, in aliquo ho- mine, & Acquiſcere alieui rei, Sen. To re- poſe or reſtate himſelf, to take delight and reſure in*.

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A D

Acutus, a, um; part. vel nom. ex part.
Unde Acutior, Acutissimus; p. b. *oḡûr*,
שחר, שחרש: ut, *Acutus culter*. *Persu-*
Metaphoram ponitur pro Subtili vel
Acri aut Perspicaci, Acutum ingenium.
Acutus sophista, Acuta vox, Acutum
argumentum, Sharp-edged or pointed
keen, well-whetted or grinded: fierce, dan-

gerous, pricking, vehement, piercing, tart
quick, subtil, witty, &c. *dyxius*. In voice
sound, high, small, shrill, clear, piercing
ones ears. In Mathematicks, it is the pro-
perty belonging to an angle or corner, and
signifieth such an angle as is less then a right

Acydonium, ii; n. The flower called
Rose-Campion. *Jovis flos*, *Lychnis* Co

Acyle, es; aquila, *An eagle*.
 Acylos & Acylon; p. & f. b. fructu
 ilicis fœminæ, Plin. l. 15. c. 6.
 Acyrologia; ab ἀκυρῶς & λόγῳ

Ἀκούει, ab α non, & κωι, proprius, &
 λόγ, sermo. *A figurative speech: ut*
Sperare dolorem, pro Timere, Virg. Alii
Aliis dicitur dicti minus convenienter
elata, vel non propriis dictionibus obscu

rata sententia; ut, *Accede ad ignem hanc*
& jam calefces plus fatis. Ubi ignis pro
 meretrice ponitur, Ter. Quint. lib. 8
 cap. 2, vocatur *ἄνεργς* apud Græcos. *A*
improper speech.

A. ante D.
AD in notis antiquorum, adest, v.
adjutor, A.D. ante diem, A.D. XV. Ca.

lendas; At or upon the sixteenth day before the Calends. In a. d. Against or such a day. AD. D. ad Disforum, vel discendam, vel ad discordiam. AD. E. effectorum, vel ad exafforem, vel ad

torrem, AD. P. ad finem, vel ad frontem.
ADJ. adjutor. ADIAB. Adiabenicus.
ADJ. P. adjutor p. tria, vel populi, v.
provinciae. AD. L. ad locum. ADL.
adulteravit. ADN. adnepos. ADO.

vel ADP. *adpositivus*, A.D.P. *ante an-*
pridie, AD, P. XII. *ad pedes duodeci-*
 AD, QS. *ad Quæstores*, AD, QSR,
Quæstorem, AD, QV. *ad Quæstorem*,
ad quæstionem, ADV. *adversum*.

in Ad, præp. contracta ex Apud; αι, *Hebr.* אֵיךְ, אֵיךְ. Accusativo ju-
gitur, & propinquitatem sign. eamq;
frequentissimè conjunctam cum motu
locum vel personam; אֵיךְ. Ter. Ver.

ad me Chremes. ¶ In compositione
get significationem, quia notat itionem
ad terminum perfectionis. Servit etiam
Comparationi & similitudini notantur
¶ In hoc differt à præpositione Appositioni

le: quod hæc nunquam motum ad locum
personam importer, *Ad* verò frequen-
tissime motui servit, sæpè etiam quic-
t. p. Gell. 12, 11. *Ad* domum persequi, Plaut.
Insinuat sese ad illam, idem, Al pud

*In, quod hæc ingressione termini si-
Ad verò tantummodo accessum ad t-
minum: unde rectè dixeris, Judicem
tribunal se conferre, litigantem autem*

tribunal. Interdum idem valet q
Pro, ut apud Græc. eis accipitur; Pl
Venimus coetum ad nuptias, i. pro nup
Sæpe ponitur sine ullo motu, ut i
sit quod Apud, vel præc. cum da

A D D

[illegible]

A D I

un- pulcio, In stead of this herb men use to p
to, Rue of the wall in all their medicines
o're- Sempervive.

D Adia

AD O

proprieque ea quæ ex militia rebus præ-
clare gestis comparatur. Nomen deduci-
tur ab Adoreo, frumenti genere, quod
apud Veteres in honore habitum fuit,
propterea quod ab alio frumenti genere
Pop. R. CCC. ab U. C. annis non
vicitariis. Unde etiam Imperatores, re-
benè gestâ, hoc frumenti genere a po-
pulo soleat donari. Indè cepta est ac-
cipi per Laude, Cal. Felt. Adorem
Laudem sive Gloriam dicebant; quia
gloriosum eum putabant esse qui farris
copiâ abundaret. Adoret, ex Ad & Ara,
quia sacrificii genus, Corn-large: *Glor-
ry* (because it was given to soldiers that had
well-disfrued) honor, worship, lands, praise
reverence, renown. *Also a case of fine
wheat used in sacrifice: also withold.* ¶
Adorea alma, h. e. gloria, altit vir-
tutis, Hor. ¶ Adorea antiquis Roma-
nitis, omnis ex agro proventus, Scal. Var.
¶ Adorea *Is not praise upon any action
but military properly; for that one of the
ancient rewards to good soldiers was Ador
corn.* Hence Adorea, Felt. ¶ Gloss.
Adoria, ἄδος ὄρω. Adoriosis, ἰνδὲ ὄρ.
Adöröum, ἔι; in ἡ. ὁρόν. *A kind
of grain or corn whereof to make bread,
growing best in moist grounds. Pliny ta-
keth it for Ador.* Unde Adoreus, a, um:
ut *Adoreus & Semen adoremus*, Var.
Col. Ex Ador. Ifid, ex Ad & Ora, quod
far sit principium cibi, Virg. *Made of
fine wheat.* ¶ *Falk adorea, Jun. A
reap hook or sickle to cut down corn.*
Adörör, pro Adörör, Nav.
Adörör, iris vel èris, ortus sum; ex
Ad & Orior: ἄδωρος, ὄρω, ἄγωρος. Ag-
gredimur de longinquo, Adörörm de
proximo; ἄγρ, invado, aggredior. ¶ *Ad-
örör* aliquando est Dare operam atque
conari aliquid per vim, sive Incipere,
To set upon, to rise against, to invade,
to assault, to endeavour, to go about,
to encounter in word or deed, to begin,
to enterprise. ¶ Adörörri navem, *To
board a ship* ¶ Adörörri civitatem, *To
assault.* ¶ Adörörri aliquem gladiis, *To
set upon him with.* ¶ Nè adörörum
convellere ea, quæ commoveri non pos-
sunt, *Let us not go about, endeavour or be-
gin to shake &c.* ¶ Adöröndusz, umip.
Adörösius, a, um; Gloss. *Glorious*
Vide Adorea.
Adörnatus, a, um; Tac. instructus,
ornatus, paratus. Adörned; furnished,
trimmed, decked.
Adorno, as; ex Ad & Orno; & idem
quod Orno, instru, comparo, preparo
ἄδωρος, ὄρω, ἄγωρος, ὄρω, ὄρω, ὄρω. *To
adorn, beautify, deck, to apparel, to praise,
to advance, to promise, to set forth, to fur-
nish, to make preparation, to extol, to honor,
also to suborn, to forge.* ¶ Insigni vel
aliquem adornare, Liv. *To clad him with
rich array.* Adörare nuptias, Plaut.
*To prepare all things necessary for the wed-
ding.* ¶ Tragulum in te injicere adör-
nat, Plaut. *He goeth about to intangle or
intrap thee.* ¶ Adörnare crimen, *To forge
or invent.* ¶ Testes adornare, *To suborn
witnesses.*
Adöro, as; ex Ad & Oro, quod a
Ore; veneror, precor, supplico, placeo
Vel ex Ador, quod adore in sacrificiis
utebantur: ἄδωρος, ὄρω, ἄγωρος, ὄρω, ὄρω.
ἄδωρος. Adörare aliquando est Ve-
hementer orare, *To worship by putting
the hand to the mouth, or kissing the thing*

ADP

worshipper : to honor with bowing of the
 body : to pray unto, to beseech : to worship
 and reverence : to desire earnestly, Virg.
 to speak unto, Apul. Manum ori capite
 inclinatio admove're five osculari : unde
 Osculari, To worship, Hier. To beseech,
 Hac prece adoravi superos, Ovid. Ad-
 orare, pro Agere, Felt. alio to sacri-
 fice, to offer or cast the Ador : to sprinkle
 the people with holy-water, Vulculo ad vi-
 cem coli gracilliter fustulato, ac per hoc
 guttatim. defluso, infusâ aquâ populum
 sic adorat, Apul. Metam. 3.
 Adoragen, A planet ruling ten years
 in a Nativity.
 Adorsus, a, um; part. aggressus, ὀν-
 θίσσας, ex Adorari, Alii ab Adordior, Alii
 positum volunt pro Adorsus, Ovid.
 Enterprized, begun, fortis pro, or one that
 beginneth or enterprizeth a thing, Gell.
 Adortus, a, um; ex Adorio, ἐμαρσάω.
 Risen against, invaded, set upon, assailed,
 ἐμαρ, Tēr.
 Adoxia, æ, f. ex a priv. & δόξα gloria
 : nominis & famæ obscuritas, Quint.
 Ignominy, shame, reproach or slander, dif-
 honor.
 Adoxus, a, um; ἀδόξος, Inglorious,
 ignominious, without honor, infamous, ob-
 scure, base, absurd. Adoxi, ἀδόξος,
 inglorii & obscuri. Adoxa materia,
 ἀδόξα σίμηρα, à Gellio vocatur, quæ
 à Cicerone Infames, ab aliis Inopina-
 biles.
 Adpârui, is, ère; Lucr. To acquire or get.
 Adpâruius, The useless, the uncle.
 Adpêgôro, To apply to the breast, Gloss.
 Irid. Adpêdorez, adpêdic ad pectus.
 Also to arm that part, Gloss. Adpêctora;
 παραδέρειν, Στήθεσιν, Pectori admoveo,
 ἀεσπείρω.
 Adpêto, Vide Appêto.
 Adplano; Gloss. To make even.
 Adplenum; Hor. Perfêctis, fully, abun-
 dantly : ex Ad & Plenus.
 Adploro, as; ex Ad & Ploro; rectius
 Apploro, Sen. μεστωρῶ. To deplore,
 bewail or lament.
 Adplumbâtura, Vide Applumbâtura.
 Adplumbâtum; quod plumbô vindum
 & aliî junctum contextumque est, Briss.
 Adplumbo, Vide Applumbo.
 Adposco, is, ici; ex Ad & Posco, Hor.
 μεστωρίζω. To ask, require, &c.
 Adprêcor, âris; Hor. μεστωρῶμεθα
 invoco. To pray unto.
 Adprêhendo, pro Reprehendo, ponit
 Justinianus.
 Adprimê, & Adprimus, Adprômitto,
 Adpropero, Adpropinquo, look in A be-
 fore P. Apprimê, &c.
 Adprobare, sæpe pro Probare.
 Adprobâtes; sivejussor, apud Caium,
 Adprôbus; admodum probus, Cal.
 Adprômissor; qui idem pro se & pro
 alio promittit, Vide Briss.
 Adpugno, as; Tac. contrapugno, op-
 pugno, μεστωρίζω. To fight against, to
 assault or besiege.
 Adpulfêrit, pro Appulfêrit, Calv. ex
 Briss.
 Adpulsio, ãnis; f. & Appulsus, ússus
 m. The drift of sheep to the water, Vide
 Appulsus.
 Adpunctôr, âris; Salmas. ex Ad &
 Punctum. To be appointed or pick'd in
 the Bill to have such a thing or office.
 Puncta usurpat Codex pro Salaris missi-
 bus assignatis, Hinc Dispungere [el]

ADS

Donare, To give *that which a man was proud of* for: and Dispunctores are Donators.

Adquiesco, Vide Acquiesco.

Adquō, pro In quantum, Quousque, Nonn. ex Africā, cap. 2.

Adrachne; arbor est bifera, arbutu similis, in montibus hærē, Gr. *a kind of plant or tree, the bark whereof seemeth glazed over with ice*, Plin. l. 13. c. 24.

Adrādo, ἄς, ἴς, fum, ēre; Col. *ἐν τῷ ὄρει, To shew or scrape upon*.

Adratia, Fortun., l. 11. in Propriis, Adreñcentior, Gl. *More diigent*.

Adrepro, ἴς, pñtum, ēre; ad aliquid repo, *προεπιπῶν, ἐπιπῶν, πῶν, πῶν*, rependo, accedo, appropinquo, Per Metaph. pro Senim se infinuare & paulatim accedere. To creep unto, to come unto, to approach, to insinuate, to creep into, ¶ Adreperre animo alijcusq, Tac. *Subtiliter* or *slily* to get into ones favor.

¶ Adreperre ad amicitiam alijcusq, To insinuate himself, or by little and little to creep into friendship.

Adrepto, as, To creep unto.

Adresponsum; ἀποκρίσεις, respon- sa dans vice Magistri militum. ¶ Adresponsum, Vide Calv.

Adria, α; ex Adros. *A sea full of rocks*, Inde Adriatrica vel Adrastria, Ml, Adriana gallina, *A good laying hen*, Jun.

Adrōdo, Vide Arrodo.

Adrogo, as; Jurific. To adopt. Inde Adrogatio, An adopting.

Adrosor, oris; m. Sen. *He that pill- eth, pilcher or robbeth*.

Adridis, Not pelified: rude.

Adriumum, mii. *A kind of medicine for the disease Uva*.

Adrūmo, as; ex Ad & Rumen: pars gutturis, Felt. Iñd. ex Ad & Rumor: rumorem facio sive commurmuro, *φύλον ποιεῖσθαι, φημῖς*, To gadg or murmur: to reports, to raise a rumor: to give sick, to feed a child with pap, Scal.

Adrūo, rūl; arando subruo, Col.

¶ Adruere terram, i. aggrem jacere, Scal. Var. *ἀναρπῶν*.

Adscio, is; Col. ex Ad & Scio, vel ex Adscisco contracte, *προσκαίρω*, To approve, to join to, to choose, to take.

Adscifico, Vide Ascifico.

Adsciticius, a, um; ἀπὸ τῆς αἰτίας, *αἰτίας* - ur, Coma adscititia, Jun. *Falsely counterfeited hair, a perruque*.

Adscitus, a, um; part. *Taken, received, borrowed*. receptus.

Adscribo; Sign. Adjungere. ¶ Adscribere aliquid codicillis & testamentis. ¶ Adscribi in civitatem, est Fieri civem. Signif. etiam Imputare, assignare. Vide Ascribo.

Adscripti, & Adscriptici; qui supple- ditionibus ascribentur, Felt. Vide Ascripti, Ascriptici & Adcensi.

Adscitāri differt ab Appellare; *Appellatus* enim qui sermone pudicitiam attinet; *Adscitatus*, qui tacitus frequen- ter sequitur, Calv. Vide Assecrā.

Adscitāta femina, vel Assecrāta (ut al. leg.) vel in bonam vel in malam partem dicitur, i. honorata, vel ad extreme periculum adducta: Vide Felt. Scal. *An honorable woman: or, affected*, followed.

Adscula, α; idem quod Asfccla, Cic ad Ar.

A D S

Adfellācus, a, um; Veget. *Going to
fool.*
Adfello, as, are. *To go to the siege or
fool, Veget. ἀποβήναι, ad fellam ire.*
Adfelsius, Adfentio, &c. Vide Adfen-
sus, &c.
Adfeptorius. Gloss. *One of the same
company.*
Adfequi donatum, pro Consequi vel
Afequi. Vide Afequor.
Adfeſſere arbores. ¶ *Adfeſſere ſe in li-
beratam.* pro Liberum ſe proclamare,
& libertatem veluti prehendere manu &
vindicare. ¶ *Adfeſtor liberatiſis,* pro
Vindex. ¶ *Adfeſtor diſſecti ad Procra-
ſtor,* quod Afeſtor ſuo periculo cauſam
agit, &c. *Adfeſſis,* deſenſio, liberalis
cauſæ judicium, Briff. Vide Afeſſo & Afe-
leror.
Adfeſſo. Vide Afeſſo.
Adfeſſor. Vide Afeſſor. *Adfeſſores*
ſunt, qui a magiſtratus præſidibus in
conſilium adhibebantur: ab eo dicti,
quod juridicè conſiderent; vel quibus
hi mandaverunt ſuam juridiſticiōem:
αὐτοὶ δὲ ἰουρ. Vide J. C. *One that ſitteth
in judgement with another.*
Adfeſſoria; libri erant de iis rebus
ſcripti, quaſi videantur Jurisconſulti
cum Adfeſſores eſſent.
Adfeſſorium, ri; n. Digest. Locus
auditoriorum adfeſſoris.
Adfeſſorius, a, um; ad Adfeſſores per-
tinent.
Adfeſſrix; fæmininum eſt ab eo quod
eſt Afeſſor. Non, πρὸς τὸν.
Adfeſſero. Vide Afeſſero.
Adſidelæ; menſæ Flaminium ſacri-
cantium, Feſt. *Table at which the Fla-
minians eat when they ſacrificed.*
Adſidco. Vide Aſſidco.
Adſignator, ſoris; n. Digest. l. 38. c.
4. t. 3. *One that ſignifieth or appointeth.*
Adſignifico, as; *Quidam, &c. conuſusque.*
Var. γῆνιν: præter nativam vocabuli ſig-
nificationem aliquid addo. *To ſignifi-
cantly, to denote, to ſhew, to ſignifie over
and above.*
Adſigno. Vide Aſſigno.
Adſilio. Vide Aſſilio.
Adſimilis. Vide Aſſimilis, &c.
Adſipio; ex ad & Sapiō: ἀεσπινύ-
μην. *To be wiſe, to perceive, Feſt.*
Adſiſto. Vide Aſſiſto.
Adſita, Hor. Feſt. *A prop or lean-
ing-ſtock:* cui aliquid ſuſtinendum ad-
jungitur.
Adſites, a, um; Var. juxta ſicus, πρὸς τὸν ἰσθμὸν. *See or grafted by or near
ad Adſero.*
Adſpectus, i; pro Aſpectus, ſus.
Adſpicio. Vide Aſpicio.
Adſpicio, iſ, ſus, itum, &c; Plin. ἀεσπι-
νός. *To ſpit on or at.*
Adſtāſent, i, ſtātērent. Feſt. Scal.
¶ Adſtāſſent, ſtērent.
Adſtipulor. Vide Aſtipulor.
Adſtipulo. Vide Aſtipulo.
Adſtitutor, ſtis. *To be ſet upon, Apul.*
Adſtrictorius, a, um; Adſtrictoriorum
Plin. εὐφραν, εὐφραίνω, Binding, aſtrin-
gent.
Adſtrimentum, ti; n. *σπασματόν.*
Adſtringo, Jun. *A lace, a point.*
Adſtringo. Vide Aſtringo.
Adſtruo. Vide Aſtruo.
Adſtipico, es. *To admire, adore, love
and wonder at.* ¶ Adſtipere divitiis
Sen. *Marvelouſly to eſteem riches.*

A D V

Adūsus, *Sacked, Lucr.*
 Adūsus, as; *Plaut, in Caf. Corculum*
adiudicāſſe jam ex metu, Thy heart was
cold or frozen for very fear.
 Adūm, *es, fui; ex Ad & Sum:* prae-
 fens *sum, interſum, appareo, παρῆναι,*
παρῆναι. Interdum eſt Adjuvo,
 praſto *ſum. ¶ Adſe animo vel animis,*
eſt Favere ei rei cui interſis. ¶ Ad ſe
animi item, pro Praeſenti eſſe & foris
animi; item pro Attentum eſſe rebus
agendis. Sumitur pro Accedere, prae-
ſe tim in ſecunda perſona. Interdum
etiam pro Subſiſto accipitur, ſive Maneo.
To be preſent or at hand; to aſſiſt, to defend,
to favour, to come unto, to appear, to be in,
to be ready, to ſtand, or tarry, to ſtay to, to
approach, to arrive, to help, to aid. ¶ Ad-
eſſe pugnae in graviffimo caſu alterius;
Ad exercitum, Plaut. Ad rem divinum;
Cato, To be preſent at, &c. ¶ Adſe
iudici, To be ſollicit in commiſſion.
 ¶ Adſe alicui, *To aid, help or defend*
one. ¶ Adſe alicui ad rem aliquam;
contra alium, Plin. To help to attain, to
help againſt another. ¶ Huc adeo, Virg.
Adeſcunt, Ter. Come hither, come to me.
 ¶ Iſtic adeſto, *Plaut. Stand or ſtay ſtill*
there. ¶ Adſe animo vel animis, To
be preſent in mind, to barken, to be atten-
tive, to ſet his mind upon the matter. Alſo
to have a good heart, to be of a good
courage, Plaut
 Adūmmum; *ex Ad & Summum, In*
ſum; briefly; to conclude.
 Adfurgo, *is, xi; Sidon. To riſe up for*
giving place to another. ¶ Adſurgere eſt
Cedere, Serv. Vide Aſſurgere.
 Aduſpiro, *as, To ſigh unto, Apul.*
 Adāmīno, *as, To abuſe, to uſurp,*
Cerd.
 Adēger; *ex Ad & Tango: and that*
of Tago, and that of Tazo. Tacuſ, di-
minutus. Touchēd, ſaſted or diminiſhed:
αεγιγῆς. Scal. Vitruv.
 Adtegro, *as, Adtegrare eſt vnum in*
ſacrificiis augere, Feſt. cum Scal.
 Adteſtatur, *ex Ad & Teſtatur. Done*
again, repeated. ¶ Adteſtata dicebantur
fulgura, quae iteratō ſebant, videlicet
ſignificationem priorem adteſtantiā, Feſt.
Contraria Peremptorijs Scal.
 Adtexo, *Vide Atrexo.*
 Adtrōdēo, *es; Plaut, ἄνελγος. To*
pull near, pull or ſhove.
 Adtritus, *pro Attritus, Virg. Mart.*
 Adtribernalis, *iſ, vel Artubernalis. Gloſſ.*
Feſt. habitator continuae tabernae, ἄνελγος.
Gloſſ. ἱſtid. Arttribernalis, vicinus. One
that dwelleth under the ſame roof; dwell-
ling in a little cottage, where many be ſiſ-
sate together, as it were booths in a fair.
 Advecho, *ōnis; f. verb. ab Advcho.*
 Plin, *ἄνελγος. A bringing or carriage*
into.
 Advēctūrus, *a, um; adjeſt. ἄνελγος.*
Which is brought or carried to.
 Advcho, *as; freq. ab Advcho, Tac.*
ἄνελγος. To carry often to a place.
 Advchoſ, *Plaut. He that carrieth.*
 Alii legunt Adventor.
 Advchus, *a, um; part. ab Advcho.*
Brought or carried unto.
 Advchus, *ūs; m. verb. ab Advcho.*
Tac. Carriage over to a place.
 Advcho, *is, vi, ſum; ex Ad & Vcho*
ἄνελγος, ἄνελγος, ἄνελγος. To bring or carry
to, or onto, in a ſhip, wain, cart or othe
like. ¶ Advchere naves, Plin. per mare

A D V.

Plaut. equo, *To be carried or conveyed by ship, by sea, by horse or horse-back.* ¶ Ad-
vehi ad aliquid, *pro Veli ad aliquid*,
Tac.
Advelāmen, ἰνίς, *Any thing which
covereth.* Vide Velamen.
Advelicatio, οἰνίς, f. iactatio quædam
verborum figurata; ab hactis velitari-
bus. Velites dicuntur Expediti milites,
quali velites, i. volantes. *A bragging,
boasting or vaunting in words: a mutual
chiding, reproaching, skirmishing:* Λογο-
μαχία, Felt.
Advelo, as; j. Virg. ἑταροδόντι, velo
coopero; ἰαν. *To cover, to veil.*
Advena, æ; c, g. ex Advenio; qui non
est civis aut inquilinus, sed externus. Pro-
prie qui ex uno longinquo loco in ali-
quod oppidum veniunt, *Advena* dicun-
tur: *Convēna*, qui ex pluribus, Serv.
ἀσθενῶν, ἀσθενῶν, ἔθνη, An out-
born, a stranger, a foreigner, one foreign-
born, an outlandish man. ¶ *Advenæ* volu-
crues, Plin. *Strange birds* nor birds of a
strange places *cranes* that fly away, & Swal-
lows in winter, *Cranes* in summer.
Advenārī; pellex advena, C. c. 2.
De Leg. Ovid. 9. Epist.
Advenat, pro Advenerit, Plaut.
Advenōr, āris; Var. σέβας, ὄψους, ἰαν,
veneror, colo. *To worship greatly, to re-
verence, to honor.*
Advenio, is; ex Ad & Venio: accedo,
ἀσθενῶν, ὄψους, ἰαν, appropin-
quo. *To come unto, to approach, to ar-
rive, to chance, to happen.* ¶ *Adveniens,*
part. *Coming, &c.* ¶ *Advenire* ad fo-
rum, Plaut. Urbi & Ad urbem, Ovid.
Alicui & Ad aliquem, Tacit. In provin-
cia, *To come to, &c.* ¶ *Advenire* à
portu, Plaut. Ex aliquo loco, *To come
from, &c.* ¶ *Advenire* tempore, vel In
tempore, Plaut. Per tempus, Ter. *To
come in season.* ¶ *Perendum* est id mo-
dici, si advenierit, *If it happen.* ¶ *Li-
teræ* advenierunt, Suet. *Letters were
brought.*
Adventitiū, a, um; fortuitus, inspe-
ratus, externus; cui opponitur Innatus.
Institus: ἑταροδόντι, σὺν, ἐταροδόντι, ἰαν, ἰαν.
¶ *Adventitia bona,* Goods that fall unto
us otherwise than by inheritance. ¶ *Adventi-
tius morbus,* A disease that cometh by
accident. ¶ *Adventitium donum,* A gift
given to Governors at their first entrance.
¶ *Adventitia necessitas,* Necessity of public
business falling out by chance. *That
cometh by chance: that one hath of ano-
ther: foreign: besides the purpose, that
is against ones coming: that cometh not
by nature.* ¶ *Cæna adventitia,* Jun.
A guest-meal or supper of welcome at the
entertainment of a friend or Prince, or at
ones coming home, Suet. ¶ *Milites* ad-
ventitii, Soldiers of another country that
come to serve for pay. ¶ *Peculium* ad-
ventitium, Digest. A flock of cattle,
money or other goods given to one, not by
his fathers but either by some stranger or by
some of his kindred, to use, occupy and
traffick withal. ¶ *Dos adventitia,* A
dowry given by a stranger, or by other
friends besides the parents, or else rising of
the womans own goods. ¶ *Adventitia pecu-
nia,* Money coming to a man by chance
from another.
Adventio, as, *To come often.*
Advento, as; freq. ἀσθενῶν, ὄψους, ἰαν,
vidæ, ὄψους, ἰαν. *To c. ne unto, to come, to
approach*

A D U

verb. ab Aduro,
Plin.

Plin. *ardens*. Burning, parching, roasting.
Aduſtor, Liv. *More burned, roasted, parched*.
Aduſtus, a, um; part. vel nom. ex burn.
Plin. *Roasted, parched, burned, sun-burnt, tanned*.
Aduſtium vinum; ex a & duſtus, i. sine viribus. *Small wine made of new white wine and water sodden together*. Gr.
Adynamum vinum dant ægris, quibus vini noxiā timent. Plin. 14. 16.
Adyſcūlum, dim. ab Adyton.
Adyton, ti; n. *Adyton* locus secreti-
or templi, ad quem nulli est aditus nisi
sacerdoti: ab a priv. & duſ ingrediendi.
q. Inaccessibile. *A secret place in a Church,*
whereunto none but Priests might come. It
may be used for any secret cell, chamber or
cloister to which few have access. Vide Cas.
lib. 3. Adytum, per Antichin, quia
rarō adiri potest, Agrat.

A ante E

Æ, diphthongus, ex æ Græcorum.
Pro Æ antiqui scribebant AI; ut pro
Aula, Menſe, Aulai, Menſai, more
Græcorum.
ÆD, in notis antiquorum ædes. Æ. D.
adem deditur. ÆDIL, Ædilis. ÆDIL,
CUR, Ædilis curulis. ÆDILL, Ædi-
les. ÆD, IN, M. ædes inferiſſit mune-
re. ÆD, PL, Ædilis plebis. ÆD, S, æ-
dilis ſacris. ÆG, ægor. ÆQ, P, æqualis
persona. ÆR, ærarium vel ærarij. ÆR,
COL, ære colatio. ÆR, P, ære publico.
Æcere, cum diphthongo in prima ſyl-
labā, adv. jurantis per ædem Cereis, ſcī-
dem formā quā Ædopol. Plaut. Caſina.
Sine diphthongo, idem quod Ecce res vel
vult. Ece ſimpliciter, Lamb. Efferre-
bant & truncare Ecce, ut Epol. Gloſſ. E-
cer, *æcē* tūc dīkunt. V. Ecce.
Ædēpol, adv. qu. Per ædem Pollucis,
in Hædō dīni. By the Temple of Pollux.
Scrib. potius Ædopol: quod confutum ex
tribus vocibus; particulā iurandi vel
e, & Dem Pollux. Voſſ. V. Medius fi-
dus.

Ædes, is; & Ædis, is; f. ab Ædis ſe-
des, Mart. ab ædis, i. porticus domus,
ab ædō ardeo, quod homines in ea caſe-
ſcant. Alii ab ædīa, quod fit perpetua
noſtra manſio. Alii quod cum ædō
duſ, Tempus ingredimur. Alii ab Ædō ba-
ſi. Servius ab Edendo ducit, quod in ea
ſacrificantes ſolent edere. Becmanus
ab ædīre, quod primo ſuo ſignificatu do-
mum opacem exprimit; ab a & dīr.
Nam primā hominum ætate domus fue-
runt antea, ſpelunca in ſylvis, latibula
eſt ſpōndibus & graminis congeſta; vadō,
vixōs, cixix, *Ædīr*. Varro vult ab Æ-
ditus, quod plano pede adibat. Feſt.
domicilium in aditu poſitum, ſimplex at-
que unius aditu. Aliā legitur, domi-
cilium in edito poſitum. Aliā, quod in
eo ævum degatur. Vide Scal. Feſt. Var.
A Temple, a Church, a Houſe, a Chamber,
a Bee-hive, a Sepulchre. q. Neſcit ha-
bere ſedem, non invitatus ad ædem. Æde-
des in ſing. pro Domo privata. In Æde
T. Annii. Cic. Ædes in plur. pro
Templo, Suet. Jun. But Servius ſays
the contrary. Ex Ædō, quod Euſtath.
cui ædēs eſt *μνηστέριον*, exponit *ἐδωκεν*
habitationē, domicilium. Voſſ. Tem-
pla, quæ augurandō conſtituta; Ædes
ſacra, Deo alicui dicata, quæ ſancta

etiam non augurata. Gell. 14. 7.
Ædīſilis; ab Æs & Do. Saleabiles, ſed
may be ſold. Gloſſ.
Ædīcula, æ; f. dim. ab Ædis: cū-
diſior. A little houſe, a cloſet, a privy, cham-
ber, a chapel, chanſel or veſtry, a cell, ſhrine,
a place to ſet images in. Plin. q. Ædīcu-
læ, arum; f. Cic. A little houſe.
Ædīficatio, ōnis; f. ipſe ædīficandi
adus, *ἐδοικία*. A building.
Ædīficatīuncula, æ; f. dim. *ἐδοικί-
α*. A little building.
Ædīficatōr, ōris; m. Cat. *ἐδοικέτης*.
A builder, a founder.
Ædīficatūs, a, um, Built, &c. q. A-
ger benē ædīficatus. Plin. Land well-
houſed or built upon.
Ædīficiū, ii; n. ædis conſtructio,
ſtructura, *ἐδοικία*, *בנין*. A building,
an edifice, houſing, lodgings, dwell-
ings, alſo the place whereon buildings are
ſet, Ulp.
Ædīficio, as; ex Ædis & Facio: ædes
conſtruo, *ἐδοικίζω*, *בני*. Properly, to
build an houſe or temple, but applied to all
other things; to make, found, erect, to ground
or eſtabliſh. q. Ædīficare caput, Juven.
To ſet up the hair before on high with wiers,
&c. as women do. Papin. Cellos frontis
honores, ſuggeſtūmque comæ.
Ædīlis, iſis; m. diſt. quod facilis ad
eum plebi eſſet aditus; vel quod ædes &
ædificia publica curabat: *ἐδοικέτης*. An
officer, whoſe charge it was to ſee to the
maintaining of temples, private houſes,
conduits, and high-ways, that they ſhould
be in good repair; and to make proviſion
for ſolemn plays, games and funerals: ma-
ſter of the works, overſeer. Primō ex plebe
duo creati Ædiles: deinde, præcedente
tempore, duo ex patriciis adiuncti ſunt,
qui a ſella curuli, quā illi utebantur
Curules dicti ſunt, Horum. Ædiles cu-
rules, q. curules. q. Ædilis Cerealis,
Pomp. The Clark of the market, or he that
had the charge over victuals, corn, mea-
ſures and weights; and had the bridling
of unconfonable ſellers. q. Ædilis ple-
bis, An officer of the Commons in Rome
that looked to weights and meaſures. Juv.
Sat. 10 Et de menſura vis dicere, vaſa
minora Frangere pannofus vacuis Ædilis
Uhubris? q. Curulis, ex patriciis, of the
nobles; to ſee to the maintaining of tem-
ples, & to make proviſion for ſolemn plays.
Cic. q. Ædilis, *ἐδοικέτης*, qui in iſdem ædi-
bus adolevit.

Ædilitas, itis; f. & Feſto Ædilitas,
us; m. *ἐδοικεσία*. The office of him that
is Ædile.
Ædilitis, Gloſſ. The Church-warden.
Ædilitius, a, um; adj. *ἐδοικετικός*.
Ædilitius iudeus, quem una pars elegit
ut quod Ædilitius, a, um. A Judge choſen
of one party, an Arbitrator.
Æditiōr, ōris; ædem tuor. Gell. To
govern, to overſee the temple or houſe, Leg.
Æditiōr, aris; pro eodem.
Æditiōs, aris; f. *ἐδοικέτης*, alius, foris.
Æditiō loca dicuntur alta & ſeſe æditiō
i. offendentia. Scribiturque cum
diphthongo, ut differat ab Ædo pro Com-
edo, Peror. Hac ſententia doctis minime
probat. Vide Editus.
Æditiōſus, iſis; m. ex Æditiōſus vel Ædi-
tius, inde elio m. Æditiōſus. Feſt. ab
Ædes & Tuor. Sotip. ab Æde tuenda. V.
Æditiōſus. Æditiōſus, ſacra æditiōſus. A
Church-warden, an Ædile.
Ædo, is; v. Edō is.
Ædōica ulcera, *ἐδοικία*, ab ædi-
dōia, a padendū, Ægnet. Sores about
the privy members. V. Cal.
Ædon, ōnis; *ἐδοίς*, *ἐδοίς* nō dī ædīſi,
a ſemper canendo. f. Virg. The night-
ingale.
Ædōlitas, Vide Ædilitas.
Æger, gra, um, Scal. in Theophr.
De pl. *ἀγρός*, *ἀγρός*. æger. Feſt. ex
ἀγρός, i. *ἀγρός*, conſtitutus, moſtium,
maſtum, exſtrito v. ab *ἀγρός*, *ἀγρός*,
venerat, *ἀγρός*. Iſd. Quod agatur in-
firmatē ad tempus. Vel ab Ago per
Antiphrāſin, quaſi minime agens. Feſt.
ab ædī, quod doloris: ger eſt productio
verbi; nam Veteres ſcribebant *Agirum*.
Eſt affine *ἀδύς* lugo, ut ſit quaſi *Ædī*.
ger: vel qu. *Agger*, ab *ἀγρός* Creteſis,
pro *ἀγρός* deſco, æger ſum. Heſych. *ἀγρός*,
ἀγρός. Bec. ex *ἀγρός* affixit. Al.
ab ædī & *ἀγρός* lamentabilis. q. Donat.
nimis æger, corpus ægrotum. Troubling,
making ſad, ſick, ſorrowful, penſive or be-
wary, grieved, wearied, faint, feeble, weak,
difficult, miſerable, wretched, wayward,
angry. q. Æger animi, Liv. animo,
Plin. ab animo, Plaut. *Sick in mind*, that
hath a heavy and ſorrowful heart. q. Æ-
ger pedes, Gell. vel Edibus, Sal. *Sick*
of the gout. q. Morbi alicuius æger. Val.
Max. & Æger morbo, *Sick of ſome diſ-*
eaſe. q. Æger amore, Liv. *Sick with*
love, love ſick. q. Æger deſitiā, Sil. *Sor-*
rowful for his offence. q. Æger ex vul-
nere, Liv. *Sick of a wound*. q. Æger
conſilij, Stat. That is half in deſpair,
ſo that he cannot ſet what to do. q. In-
vidia lætis ægra, Stat. Grieved with the
proſperity of others.
Ægeſtūſus, Needy.
Ægeſtus, ii; *ἀγέστης*, litus; f. Plin.
4. 5. A Sea-bank.
Ægilides, genus caricarum.
Ægilips, lipis; Gr. i. capris reſtitum.
h. e. locus ædium, quem ne ipſe quidem
capræ poſſunt aſcendere. A place ſo ſteep
that goats cannot climb up.
Ægilōpa, æ; f. ab ædī capra & dī.
vixit: frequens his animalibus morbus,
Plin. *ἀγίλας*. A fiſtle or impoſſible in the
lower

lower part of the greater corner of the eye,
which being neglected groweth into a can-
ker, and catch even to the noſe. It is of
the Chirurgeons called commonly the La-
crymal fiſtle.
Ægilopius, Of Ægilopa, Ægilops.
Ægilops, ōpis; *ἀγίλας*, i. oculus ca-
prinus. Darnel, a weed or herb amongſt
corn. Arboris glandifera ſpecies: eſt
etiam bulbi ſpecies. Plin. 16. 6. & 19. 5.
Alſo the ſame that Ægilopa, A root which
is round like garlick or onions: a kind of
tree that beareth maſt, in Latine Cerrus.
Poor oats or wild oats.
Ægilos. Herba capris grata.
Æginax, ōrum; n. pl. dicuntur gran-
diora omnia: quod ex talenti ratione
deductum putant, quod in ea inſula ha-
beatur majus cæteris. q. Æginax mer-
ces, i. viles. Pedlers pack covered with
goat-skins, or rough, wherein were divers
wares, Cal. Inde
Æginōpa, æ; m. He that ſelleth ſuch
wares.
Æginos. An herb, The ſame that Cicu-
ta, Cal. ex Dioſc.
Ægipanes, Gr. ſemicapri, Plin. 5. 1.
Beſt like men, having feet like Goats: ex
aig & pan. Solin.
Ægipilla, v. Ægyptilla.
Ægyptus, Theophr. Serv. A kind of
plant.
Ægironon, Gr. ab *ἀγρός* alnus,
populus nigra. A kind of ornament made
of berries of poplar, Ruell.
Ægitro, populus arbor. Pand. Med. The
black poplar tree.
Ægis, iſis; f. *ἀγίς*, Jovis ſcutum,
dict. quod fabula & conſignata fuerit ex
pelle capræ, quæ aig & pōſ eſt Græcis.
Al. dō nō dīrēv, quod irrare ſignifi-
cat. A breſt-plate of braſs made by Vul-
can, having Gorgons head on it. A
target of Jupiter and Pallas. A garment
of Goats ſkins uſed in Africk. Waves of
the ſea. A whirlingwind. A kind of net.
A prieth which carried the ſacred Ægis,
and went to thoſe that were new-married,
or ſuſpected of ſiſtencies. A kind of thick
wood whereof they made writing-tables.
q. Ægis, munimentum pectoris aneum,
a Vulcano fabricatum, habens in medio
Gorgonis caput. q. Eſt etiam lignum
denſum, medulla ſimile, in larice fa-
mina naſcens, mellei coloris, ex quo
pidioræ tabula ſeabant, & codicilli
immortali penē materā, nullique rimis
aut ſiſuris obnoxia. Plin. 1. 16. c. 35.
q. Ægis properly is a target of goat-skins.
Hinc Ægidius, Giles, one ſo armed. Me-
taphorically it is uſed for a Breſtplate, but
ſuch a Breſtplate only as had the Gorgons
head on it, and was worn by the gods
for the ſame, when worn by men, was cal-
led Lorica. Ægidæque horrificam
in pectore divæ Virg. — Poterit lorica
vocari; Pectore cū ſacro ſederit, Æ-
gierit, Mart.
Ægionus, a, um; ut, Ægionum pec-
tus Palladis, Sonnding like or of ſuch a
breſt-plate. Val. Flac.
Ægihalos. A kind of bird, Ariſt. Cal.
A Theodor Gaza Parns vertitur.
Ægithus, *ἀγίθης*, Plin. 10. 74. A
little bird which is at deadly harred with
the *Æſi*, for that he deſtroyeth her neſt,
which for the moſt part is built among the
thiſtles: in revenge whereof ſhe continu-
ally vexeth him by pecking him on the

gald places of his body.
Ægitis, Gr. The herb Anagallis, Dioſ.
V. Cal.
Æglōga, *ἐγλόγος*, caprarum ſeu re-
rum paſtoraliū ſermo, quaſi *ἀγίλως* λό-
γος. V. Boetia. A paſtoral ſpeech, a ſpeech
of the Goatherd.
Ægōcēphalus, iſis; *ἀγροκέφαλος*, Plin.
1. 37. a ſimilitudine capitis caprini. A
kind of bird with out Spleen, Capriceps,
Ægōcēros & Ægiceros; Plin. Gr. a
ſimilitudine cornu caprini. The ſign of
Capricorn. Mart. ab aig & cēros. A kind
of herb like goats horn: Fœnium Græcum,
Ænegreek.
Ægōlethros & Ægōlethron; ab aig &
dōlethros perniciēs. Goatsbane, a kind of
herb hurtful to Goats: a white herb in
Pontus, of whoſe flower the Bees gather
a bitter kind of honey.
Ægōllus, *ἀγίλλος*, ulula. A ſerich-
owle. Ariſt. Animal. 8. 3.
Ægon, ōnis; *ἀγών*, caprile, h. e. ſta-
bulum caprarum. A ſtable for Goats.
Ægōnōſus, iſis; m. *ἀγρονόμος* (ca-
prarum duſtor, qui & Æpolus) qu. *ἀγίλως*,
i. capras paſcens. A Goatherd or
keeper of Goats.
Ægonychon, chi; m. *ἀγρονυχόν*, genus
herbæ ſic dicta quod ungulas capras
duritie referat ejus ſemen. Criſp.
The herb Milium folis, or Lithopernum,
Ruell.
Ægophthalmus; ab aig & ophthalmo.
A kind of precious ſtone like a Goats eye,
and ſo called, Plin.
Ægopyros; ab aig & pōſ, An herb,
the ſame that Ononis.
Ægōcheles, caprimulgus; avis no-
men.
Ægrē, Ægrius, Ægerrimē; adv. ex
Æger: *ἀγρότης*, *ἀγρότης*, dolenter,
moleſte, iniquo animo. *ἀγρότης*, *ἀγρότης*.
Sickly grievouſly, difficultly, with great pain,
hardly, heavily, againſt ones will. q. Æ-
grē riſum continui, Plaut. I ſould hard-
ly forbear laughing. q. Quid tibi ægrē
eſt? Plaut. What grieveth thee? q. Æ-
grē alicui facere, Ter. To vex or
grieve him.
Ægreſco, is; & Ægrēſo, es; Lucret.
ex Æger, *ἀγρότης*, *ἀγρότης*. Virg.
To wax ſick or feeble, to wax diſcoment, to
grieve, to be heavy.
Ægimonia, æ; f. *ἀγίμνια*, ex Æger:
monia nil valer, ſed eſt tantum nominis
terminatio. Vide Ægiludo: *ἀγίμνιος*, *ἀγίμνιος*.
Grief, heavineſs, great ſorrow, a wearineſs of
mind, ſadneſs, ſickneſs.
Ægimōnium, Gloſſ. Grief.
Ægriūdo, dīnis; f. eſt animi ægri af-
fectio, *ἀγρία*, *ἀγρία*. Grief, diſ-
contentment, wearineſs, infirmity, paſ-
ſion or ſorrow of mind: ſometime ſickneſs
of body, *ἀγρία*. q. Ægriūdo in ani-
mo, Ægrotatio in corpore, Cic.
Ægor, ōris; m. *ἀγρός*, *ἀγρός*. Lucr.
Ægrotatūſus, Gloſſ. Sickly.
Ægrotatio, ōnis; f. *ἀγροτία*, *ἀγροτία*.
Sickneſs of body, and ſometime of
mind.
Ægrotō, as; ægro corpore ſum, vo-
tia & *ἀγρία*, morbo afficio, *ἀγρία*.
Transferretur ad animum; ut *Animus æ-*
grotat, Cic. To be ſick or feeble, to lan-
guish, to corrupt.
Ægrotūſus, a, um; ab Æger: *ἀγρότης*,
ἀγρότης. q. Æger & animo &
corpore dicitur, Ægrotus corpore tan-
tum. q. Ægrotūſus anima eſt, ſpes
eſt, Prov. *Sick, very weak, or ill at*
eaſe.
Ægrum, gri; n. ſubſt. ex Æger. Plaut.
Amphi. Grief, ſorrow, tediousneſs, animi
agitatione.
Ægula, A kind of Brimſtone.
Ægylis, Lat. Viter.
Ægyptos & Gypas Græci vocant, quos
Latini Fulvures.
Ægyptilla. A precious ſtone having a
black ground, and a ſky-colour. Iſid. 16. 11.
Ægyptius, a, um, q. Ægyptia perſi-
ca. q. Ægyptia prunus, ſpina, corona.
q. Ægyptium cuminum. A Pear-tree.
q. Ficus Ægyptia, Iſid. A mulberry-fig
tree. q. Glaus Ægyptia. Vide Myroba-
lanum.
Ælii vel Ælii, Gr. quibus duæ nupſe-
rint ſorores, Cal. 18. 24. They that have
married two ſiſters.
Ælinus, *ἀλινός*, lugubre carmen in
quo Linus deplorabatur, Euſtath. dicit
eſſe cantilenam tæxentium, qu. ſic & *ἀλινός*
herba.
Ællo, trium ſyllabarum, una Harpy-
arum, ſic dicta quaſi *ἀλινός*, h. e.
alieuum tollens. Swift, or Tempeſt, the
name of a dog in Ovid.
Ælorus, ri; m. *ἀλινός*, *ἀλινός*.
catus, felis, Gell. 20. 7. A Cat.
Ælypele, v. Æolipyle.
Æmidus, *ἀμίδης*, a ſanguine
dict. Feſt. *ἀμίδης*, *ἀμίδης*. Puffed up, ſwel-
ling. Æmidus, Gloſſ. Iſid. tumidus, in-
flatus.
Æmūla, æ. She that emulatiſh.
Æmūlandus, parit, Worſhip to be imi-
tated. Plin.
Æmūlato, ſis; f. verb. In bonam &
malam partem accipitur: *ἐμύλας*, *ἐμύλας*.
Sickly, *ἐμύλας*, *ἐμύλας*. Contentions, envy,
imitation with deſire to excel.
Æmūlato, ōris; m. verb. *ἐμύλας*,
id quod Æmulus. He that emulatiſh or i-
mitatiſh another with deſire to excel.
Æmūlatus, iſis; idem quod Æmu-
lato.
Æmūlōr, aris; ab ædī ſemper & Melli-
or, q. Semp̄ meliora ſpero: *ἐμύλας*, *ἐμύλας*.
Cum accuſat, junctum, idem quod Imit-
ator, q. Interdum ponitur ſine caſu,
q. Interdum ponitur pro Invidio, & cum
dativo ſerē. Proprie autem Æmulari
ſign. cum quadam invidia conari alicu-
num opus ſuperare. To emulate, to contend:
alſo to envy, to diſſim. with a certain
envy and ambition to endeavour to paſſe
or excel another man: to follow or ſtudy to be
like another, to imitate or counterſet.
q. Æmulare alicui, To envy one. q. Ali-
quem æmulari, To imitate.
Æmūlus, a, um; adj. invidus, *ἐμύλας*,
ἐμύλας, *ἐμύλας*. ſtudioſus ejusdem rei,
ſecutor & imitator. A Græca voce *ἐμύλας*,
la certamen: hinc *ἐμύλας* & *ἐμύλας*.
Mart. ex Stephano: *ἐμύλας*. q. Æmu-
lus alicuius de re aliqua, i. contendens
cum aliquo de re aliqua. That is in con-
tention with one to have a thing, Plin. Con-
tending for excellency with another, that en-
vies, that endeavoureth himſelf to follow
another, and to do as he doth, only for de-
ſire of glory: that loveth the ſame woman,
or the ſame thing, that another loveth,
q. Æmūla, æ; She that loveth the ſame

Aggoss; ex ἀγός, ἰσος, valis genus, Bec.

Aggravans, part. Morbo quartano aggravante, *whites the quartan ague hand- led him sore*, Suet. Jul.

Aggravatus, a, um, *Aggravated, en- creased, grown grievous or vehement*. Aggravata valetudo, i. gravior fides, *His disease growing upon him still*, Suet. Aug.

Aggravescio, is; Ter. *ἀγρῶσκει*. To become more grievous and heavy.

Aggravō, as; ex Ad & Gravo, Plin. *ἀγρῶω*. To make heavy; also to aggravate to make more grievous: to load or lade, *πρὸς ὅσον*. Aggravor, pass. To be, &c. Aggredientus, a, um, *which is to be in- vaded, assaulted, or taken in hand*.

Aggredior, idem quod Aggredior, Plaut.

Aggredior, ēris, effus sum; ab Ad & Gradior; ad aliquem gradior, adeo, ac- cedo; item Adorior, invado, peto, in- cedo, pretendo; *ἀγρεύω, ὀφεισμαι*.

Aggredior unā, *ἀγρεύω*. Ag- gredior institutio agere, *ἰσχυρίζομαι*. Aliq. pro Tentare. *ἀντιπρὸς*.

Aggredi, pro Tentare. *ἀντιπρὸς*. Aliq. pro Tentare. *ἀντιπρὸς*. Togo or come to: to invade, to assault, to begin or enter into a matter, to attempt or set in hand with, to give of- fault: to set upon one with some crafty device: to beguile him: to try or assay.

Aggredi aliquem de re aliqua, Plaut. To go to talk with one about a matter.

Aggredi aliquem distis, Virg. To begin to speak with one.

Aggregamen, A society or company.

Aggregarius, ii. A Shepherd's Cur.

Aggrego, as; ab Ad & Grex: *ἀγρεύω*. To gather together or in troops, to assemble, to join, to associate uno. Aggregor, pass. To be, &c. Apul.

Aggressio, ōnis; f. verb. ab Aggredi- or: actus ipse aggrediendi, Ulp. *ἰσχυρίζομαι*. An assault, an en- counter: a setting upon a man to do him violence: also a beginning.

Aggressor, ōris; m. verb. graffator, *ἀγρεύω*. Aggriner, Ulp. *ἰσχυρίζομαι*. To seize upon, a robber.

Aggressura, ē; f. *ἀγρεύω*. idem quod Aggressio, Ulp. l. 29. tit. 5.

Aggretus, V. Adgretus.

Aggulus, pro Angulus. Acc. Varr.

Aggiavi; corrupte ex Gloss, pro Ag- via, &c. Enn. *Sunt loca in navi per quae ad remiges hortator accedit*, Isid.

Aggredior, idem quod Aggressio, Ulp. l. 29. tit. 5.

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Aggiavi; corrupte ex Gloss, pro Ag- via, &c. Enn. *Sunt loca in navi per quae ad remiges hortator accedit*, Isid.

The hole or hollow wherein the balance scale turneth.

Aginafticus, Gloss. The master over the players.

Aginātor, ōris; m. p. b. He that is moved with little gain.

Qui parvo lucro movetur, agina infat, quae levi pon- dere huc illuc impellitur, Felt. A mer- chant, one that doth his business speedily.

Aginātor, auriga; qui in ludis Cae- censibus curuli certamine se exercebant, Calep.

Agino, as; Gloss, negotior tractando aginam: *ἀγίνα* est Afero, adveho. To bargain, to turn, to advise, to wage war, to hustle, to put to flight: to marchandise, to trade or turn the penny.

Aginate, *ἀγινάτω*. Aginātor, *ἀγινάτω*. Aginātor, *ἀγινάτω*.

Aginor. To merchandise things of small value, Cal.

Agio-grapha, V. Hagiographa.

Agipedes, V. Pedarii. Coop.

Agitabilis, le; adj. Ovid. *ἀγίλως*. *πο- λυκίνητος*, *ἰσχυρίζομαι*. Facile to be moved or shaken or driven, moveable.

Agitatio, ōnis; f. verb. *ἀγίτις*, *ἀγίτις*. Motion, stirring, exercising, disposing, operation, working.

Agitator, ōris; m. verb. *ἰσχυρίζομαι*, *ἀγίτις*. A coachman, a driver of a cart or hearse, a carrier.

A driver of chariots or chariot-horses in the Circensian Games, Suet.

Agitatrix, f. Apul. She that driveth, cometh or batteth.

Agitatus, a, um; part. *ἀγίτις*. Tossed, moved, handled, slid together, shaken, distressed.

Agitator, comp. Luc. Agitatus, Jun. Bittermilk. Agitatus cancer, i. imprudentia curantis irritatus, The Cancer worse for the handling, Corn. Cellus.

Agitatus, us; m. motus, & agitatio, *ἀγίτις*, *ἀγίτις*. A moving, stirring or working.

Agite, Agitatum, Agite porro, per- gite, V. Agē. Do ye, go ye.

Agito, as; p. c. freq. ab Agere: *ἀγίτις*, *ἀγίτις*. To stir, to stimulate, to compellere, perturbare, cruciare, vexare; item Venari, exercitare, movere, agere, administrare: saepe Considerare, cogitare, tractare. To prick forward, to compel, *ἰσχυρίζομαι*. To trouble, to molest. To drive, to follow, to practise, exercise, to spend, keep: also to mingle, to stir together.

Agitare atatem, Salust. Agitare volup- tarium est, Donat. Bene agitare, pro Bene valere. To administer, to dis- tribute, to behave himself, to show forth: to move, to stir, to guide: to shake: to dwell or live in a place: to consult or devise: to discuss, handle, think, confute, resolve, imagine or cast in ones mind: to irritate, well: to go to: to do often: to persecute: to chase or hunt: to drive away: also to mix.

Agitare fugam, Virg. Convivium, Ter. Gaudium & latitium, Salust. Choros, Virg. Vigiliis, Plaut. Latrocinia, Tac. Feras, Cic. To live: to flee: to ban- quet: to rejoice: to doance: to watch: to rob: to hunt.

Agitare, Rempub. agitare, to govern. Also to trouble the Commonwealth.

Furax agitant improbos. To vex or tor- ment. Nisi virtus agitur, Laet. Un- less it be practised.

Agitare de re ali- qua, i. Agere seu litigare, Paul. Agi- tor, pass.

Agilōdos, vel Aglaodus; canis nomen,

Ovid. Gr. *White-tooth, or White-foot*. Agilōphōris, idis; *ἀγίλοφωρις*. herba quā Magi utuntur ad evocandos damo- nes, Plin. l. 24. c. 17. The same is called Marmotia, quod in Marmoribus nascitur.

A colore splendidi, ex *ἀγίλοφωρις* ad admiratione hominum propter eximium colorem, Plin. So called of *magis* admiration for the beau- tiful colour, Apul. The same that Pzonia, as some think.

Agilapfus, idis; f. Liv. nomen legio- nis, a splendida armatura dict. Mar- tin. legio of soldiers among the Romans. Or rather Agilapfus, of damis a shield. It was that Legion quae frontem adversus clype- atos haberet, whose front faced the shield- men, and on whom the shine from the shields reflected.

Agile panes. Household loaves.

Agilidia, grum: *ἀγίλινδα*. Cloves of gar- lic, Alio nomine *Agilithes* dicuntur, Ruell.

Agilis, f. *ἀγίλις*. alii caput, nucleus, spica. A head of garlic.

Agulces; ab a & *γυλιν*. Unpleasant, four. R.

Aglyphus; Lat. *non sculptus*.

Agmen, inis; n. qu. Agmen: aut a supino Actum, Agmen. Aven. ex *agmen*: Agendo, i. eundo, Isid. Agmen, *ἀγίτις*, ceteris eorum qui una aguntur: *ἀγίτις*, *ἀγίτις*, *ἀγίτις*. Violence, moving, chasing; a company or multitude of people: a people, a troop: an army of footmen marching, or setting forward to fight: an assembly, a heap, a flock.

Agmen fluminis, The current or violent course of a stream, Lucr.

Agminalis, le; adj. *ἀγίτις*. Be- longing to an army or troop.

Agminalis, Ulp. A horse serving to carry ne- cessaries belonging to the camp.

Agminatim, adv. per agmina. By bands or companies, Am. Marcell.

Agna, ē; f. *ἀγίτις*. *ἀγίτις*. Item membra genus in agrorum dimensione, quod provinciae Bæticae rufici *Agna* vocant; idem quod *Agna* quadratus, An- Bw lamb. Also a square measure of land, 120 foot on each side; half an acre, Col.

Also an ear of corn. Felt. Pennas impennatāque agnas, Bearded and pol- lard ears. Carm. Saliar. *Twice anciently* wixit Aena, ad *ἀγίτις* palea. The an- cient had not Agna for an Ew lamb, but ex- press it by Agnus fœmina. So also Lupus fœmina.

Agnafor, ēris, natus sum; et ad alia que nata sunt nascor, juxta alia fuscus; ex Ad & Nascor: *ἀγίτις*, *ἀγίτις*. To be born near unto, to be of kin, to be adopted: to grow unto or into a thing.

To be born after the fathers testament is made, Agnascendo rumpitur testamentum, Cic. To grow besides the course of nature, or when five fingers grow in one hand, *Agna* filius aperte dicitur vivo patre: *Agna* filius morte, Hotom.

Agnatio, ōnis; f. verb. agnatorum consanguinitas, *ἀγίτις*, *ἀγίτις*. *ἀγίτις*. Linage, Kindred by the fathers side. Also the growing of a thing besides nature.

Agnatus, ti; m. *ἀγίτις*, *ἀγίτις*. Agnati dicuntur qui per virilis sexus personas cognatio-

ne conjuncti sunt, Scal. L.L. *Agna* filius aperte dicitur vivo patre: *Agna* filius morte, Hotom.

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to agnise or acknowldg: to know by some token: to admit, receive or allow. Præter canem agnovit me nemo, Var. No body took acquaintance of me or knew me, besides my dog.

Agno, is; m. *ἀγνός*. Agno, is; m. *ἀγνός*. Agno, is; m. *ἀγνός*. Agno, is; m. *ἀγνός*.

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A L L

Allēgo, as; p. b. aliquò vel ad quem locum mitto; ex Ad & Lego:

ra- To allure, entice, draw or persuade unto,

o, lick, Ramsons, or Buck-Ramms. ¶ A

to miss, to mistake. It is properly mean:

of | *A Calendar.* Ex Al, artic. Arab. &
of | *nacos, mensis, luna.* Mlwn, ex I

Ma- loë Gallica, Apul. The herb Gentian
Bitterswort.

Albediarius, iij, n. *A purgation made of Albs. Coop.*

Allogia, æ; Gr. ab a priv. & λόγος ratio. August. *without reason, foolishness. Also unmeasurable excess of labor: also reason in giving up accounts. Allogia dic. cum principis liberalitate gratiæ necessitas reddendarum rationum cui-pam remittitur. Allogia, pl. n. Mynard words to Nonfin. Sen. Apococynth, Claud. Cæf. Alfo blifhness. Vide Calv. Mart.*

Aloia, *A kind of beast like a mule, having no joints in his knees, and therefore cannot lie down, nor rise up, but leaneeth against a tree to rest. Cal. ex Plin. Alce. Al imata, Gr. unguenta.*

Aloiter, Gr. molares dentes, Aloiter, Gr. publica scorta.

Alopecia, æ; f. Gr. a Vulpe, quam Græci αλώπηξ vocant, Plin. quod vulpes hoc morbo facillime laborant. *A disease causing the hairs to fall off, usual to Foxes. Vulpium lustra, Vulpia, Hearn. Alopeciarum inanis, Plin. The places void of hair by disease. Fimo caprino cum melle Alopecie expletur.*

Alopecis, Gr. piscis marini genus, dict. fortasse aut ob similitudinem Vulpis; vel a vulpina calliditate; vel quod ejus vesu Alopeciam inducit, Plin. 31. 1. *A kind of Sea-fish.*

Alopecydes, Alopecydes, Gr. Coop. Pollux. *A kind of dog bred of a wolf and a bitch.*

Alopecis, Gr. uva; dict. quod caudas vulpium imitetur, Plin. 14. 3. *A kind of base vine.*

Alopecurus, æ; αλώπηξ uiridis, & ἐρπύς cauda, propter similitudinem quam habet cum cauda vulpina. *An herb like a fox tail, full of moistness; tailed wheat-fox tail V. Plin. 21. 17.*

Alopecus, cij; m. qui alopeciam laborat, Cal. *He which bath this disease.*

Alopec marina, Gr. *A fish called a Sea-fox, of his swimming, perceiving the hook fastened in him, he bites off the line about the tackling, and so escapeth.*

Alopiina, Hair of fox colour.

Alopius: V. Alopecus.

Alopo & Alopiot. To strike with the hand. Rectius Alopo, as.

Alopus. He that is stricken on the face with a band. V. Alapus.

Alofæ, & glov vel glovæ, Alofusidem, Aulon. *A kind of fish. V. Clupea.*

Alphææ, æ; αλφειά, bos, gregis ductor, nom. indecl. Prima Græcorum litera, unde pro Principio, Capite, & Antesignano accipitur, ut in Heb. The first letter of the Greek called of m. A. It is used for the first or chief of any thing. αλφειά peculorum. Mart. 1. 2. The prime man.

Alphabētarius. He that doth learn the Cross-row. V. Abecedarius.

Alphabētum. The order of the Cross-row of letters. V. Abecedarium.

Alphazin. The frustration or making void of light in planets.

Alphefæra, Arab. The herb white Bignon. Dodon.

Alphethes, Geln. *A kind of fish: Cy-nædus.*

Alphita, Gr. The grain in the top of a corn ear; also Barley meal, or meats made of fine barley.

Alphitera, Barley meal.

Alphiton; idem. Coop. Of Physicians

it is taken for barley meal fried. Ruell.

Alphitocopus; alphetomanis, Gr. qui ex farinis vaticinatur.

Alphos, Gr. impetigo, Cels. αλφί, vitiligines ex humorum vitiositate, quæ in cute sunt, quemadmodum etiam de lepra plantum est, Stup. V. Vitiligo. *A kind of morphe staining the skin.*

Alphya, *A Groundling; a fish breeding of abundance of rain, and is soon fed.*

Alpina. *A kind of tree, the blossom whereof Bees will not touch, Coop.*

Alpinus, a, um; αλπειός. Mustela Alpina, Jun. *A Hermine or Ermine.*

Alpus, a, um, Pale, careful. Coop.

Alficebram, Arab. The herb Ezula or Blula, Dodon.

Alidena, æ. *A kind of Onism.*

Alsine, cij; Gr. Galli auriculam muris appell. dict. quod lucis peculiariter delectatur. Chickweed. Vide Coop. ex Plin. 27. 4. *A fine marina, Sea Chickweed, which groweth in salt grounds.*

Alsiolus, a, um; ab Algeo, Plin. αλσιόλος, αλσιόλος. Cold of nature; soon hurt with, or subje. to cold.

Alsius, a, um; adj. post. grad. *Al-sia corpora, Lucr.*

Alfor, & Alfo; verb. ab Alo.

Alfus, a, um; part. ab Algeo, vel nom. e part. Cold. Alfius, compar. αλφισσέως. More cold.

Alfianus; ventus qui in pelago est, ab Alto, i. mari dict. Isid. *Any great wind arising out of the earth, or from out of the Seas or such as make noise in the trees, when the weather is calm. An Eastern wind. Hi venti, cum è mari redeunt, Traneti vocantur; si pergunt, Απρηγεί. Plin. 2. 43.*

Alfragium, iij, n. Dues and offerings belonging to the Altar: voc. Feud.

Altare, iij, n. ἄλταρ, ἄλταρ. Altare, qu. ἄλταρ. Isid. Alii ab Alendo, quia igni adduntur alimena. *Altaria sunt in quibus ignis adoleatur, ab Altitudine dicta, quod antiqui diis superis in ædificiis a terra exaltatis Sacra faciabant; diis terrestribus in terris diis infernalibus in effossa terra, Felt. vel quod in iis perpetuo alebatur ignis: αλτάρη. An Altar.*

Altaria, Isid. *A kind of precious stone, like that wherewith they use to engrave, Isid. 16. 14.*

Altariolum. A little altar.

Altarius. *A great high wind on the sea. V. Altanus.*

Altatus, a, um. Raised high. Sidon.

Altē, adv. ab Altus; ὑψι, ὑψι. *On high; deeply; profoundly; far off.*

Altē ligatus, Nonn. High-hanged, crucified. *Altē præcincta, or succincta. The old Roman garb of wearing the girdle about the paps.*

Altica, pro Alkha.

Altellus, qu. Altus in tellure; vel quod tellurem suam aleret; vel quod aleretur telli: vel a Tellus, vel ab Altus, dimin. Altellus, Alkellus, quod raturum Sabinorum regem in colloquio pacis alterius vicibus audierit, locuturque fuerit: sicut enim fit diminutivè a macro, macellus; ita ab alterno altellus. Felt. One that nourisheth his Country; or brought up in the Country, a homing: also a sounding or found child. Scal. ἄλτελλος, ἄλτελλος.

Alter, riss; m. Gr. dict. ab ἀλλοτρι

salio. *A kind of weight which they that leap use to have in both their hands. V. Halter. Mart. Ep. 49. 14.*

Alter, tēra, tērum; gen. Alctērius, dat. Alteri, Felt. ab ἀλλοτρίο. Alterum confutatum dicit. Alii ab Aliran-tiq. pro Aliud. ἄλλοτρίο, & ὅτι n. Est & Alterus, ra, rum; antiq. De uno ex duobus dicitur. *Alter, pro Adverso & malo, ut in auguriis, Felt. Alter avis, quæ utrique prospera non est. Dicebant autem Alteram avem potius quam Ad-versam, quia Augures in templo sedentes abstinebant vocibus male ominatis; Scal. in Felt. One of the two. Alterum tantum, Liv. 1. tantumdem amplius: ἄλλοτρίο, & ὅτι n. the one, the second; the first, next; some others, such another; also an-formity, equal. Alter & vicinus, Two and twenty. Alter ab illo, Virg. Next after him. Altero quoque die, Cels. Every other day, or every second day. U-nus & alter dies intercefferat, a day or two passed. Altera pars, Albetic. The contrary part. Alteri, in gen. pro Alteri, Cal. Altera, in dat. pro Alteri, Felt. pro Alterutri. Alterum pro Alterutrum, Felt.*

Alctēras, antiq. pro Alias, Felt.

Alctēraō, onis; f. ab Alctero: ἄλκτερος, ἄλκτερος. Philosophi definiunt, Progre-sionem ab una qualitate in aliam. An al-teration or change; & confection.

Alctēraus, part. Changed, altered.

Alctēraō, onis; f. verb. ἄλκτερος, ἄλκτερος, ἄλκτερος. Chiding, brawling, strife, contention; pleading of two one against another.

Alctēraō, onis; m. verb. Quint. ἄλκτερος, ἄλκτερος, ἄλκτερος. A wrangler, a contemder, a pleader.

Alctēraō, aris; dep. qu. Alterum cor: ab Alter; vel contra alterum contendō, Peror. Alteram partem tueor, i. adver-sam: ἄλκτερος, ἄλκτερος, ἄλκτερος. To chide, to brawl, to plead, reason, debate, fold, wrangle, Legitur & antiq. Alter-co, as. Alctēraō, & Alctēraō cum aliquo, Cels. Ter. To chide, to be at words with one.

Alctēraō, lū; n. Gloss. dim. ab Alter-cum. *A kind of poppy.*

Altercum, cij; vel Alctēraō, nū; Plin. 25. 4. Apud Arabes herba est quæ a Græcis ὑψι, ὑψι. i. faba porcina, Latinis Apollinaris dicitur. The herb Henbane.

Alctēra, Isid. The name of a precious stone like Achates, wherewith the Lapidaries use to engrave. V. Alctēra.

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Alctēraō, lū; n. Gloss. dim. ab Alter-cum. *A kind of poppy.*

Manill, & Cenfor, Alcterna, pro Binis dixerunt. *Alcterna facta brachia, Virg. One after another. Alcternis adverb, ponit & sign. vicissim, nunc unum, nunc aliud; πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἀλλήλους, ἀλλήλους. Alcternis annis. Plin. Every second year.*

Alcternis dicere, Virg. Each in his course. *Alcterna requies, Cat. Rest by course after labour.*

Alcterno, as; ab Alcternus, Virg. ἀλκτερός, ἀλκτερός, ἀλκτερός. To do by course or turns; to vary, to alter, to change. *Pari ordine vernaculas & atinas alternare, Col. To set a rank one of the one sort, and another of the other.*

Alcternans, nū; part. Virg. One after another; & thas comit & goit; being in divers tales; & waverings, sometime of one mind, sometime of another.

Alctero, as; ab Alter, Ovid. alterum facio, vario: ἄλκτερος, ἄλκτερος. To vary, change, disguise, to alter. *Alcterradius, a, um; part. Sen. To be altered or changed by course or turns.*

Alcterofum, adv. *Alcterofum, to one side or other. Apul.*

Alcterplex, i. duplex, Felt. Double, decifid.

Alctetra, pro Alctetra. Felt. Alctetra.

Alctriter, tra, trum; gen. trius & terius, penult. modò longā, modò brevī: ab Alter & Uter: i. unus & alter, alter ex duobus, ἄλκτερος ἄλκτερος, ἄλκτερος. The one or the other, one or either of the two.

Alcterius uris, Cic. & Cato, pro Alcterius.

Alcteritque, ἄλκτερος ἄλκτερος. One of either part. *Alcteritque veneno perit. He was poisoned by one or the other of the twain, Quint.*

Alcteritque, adv. ab Alter & Utrique. Plin. ἄλκτερος ἄλκτερος. From both the parts; on both sides; on either part.

Alctey plumbi. est materia dulcis est plumbi, Paracels.

Alcthea, æ; Gr. Hibiscus, Mart. *A kind of Malva; wild, water or marsh Malva: ab ἄλκτερος mederi.*

Alctibilamus; instrumentum lucernarum usus aptum.

Alctibōns. Roaring from on high.

Alctigradus, alcti gradicus.

Alctiliarius, iij; ἄλκτερος ἄλκτερος, qui aves alit, Mart. ex Gloss. *A Poulterer, one that crammeth fowl.*

Alctilis, lej; adj. ab Alo, Plin. ἄλκτερος ἄλκτερος, ἄλκτερος. Which is made fat by nourishing, fed, crammed: *Alfo nouitling, that which nourisheth.*

Alctililis, Plaut. That mateth fat: & Sanguis alctilis, Macrobo.

Alctiloquus. A loud speaker; *Alfo oze that speaketh of high matters.*

Alctimētor, oris; vel Alctimeter; ab Alctum & Metior; instrumentum quo alta metiuntur, vel qui alta metitur. An Instrument to measure deep or high places or things, Cal.

Alctimētrum. A measure for high and deep things.

Alctio, onis. A nourishing.

Alctiere. The besiging of Planets, when a Planet is set between two.

Alctisōns, a, um; adj. ab Alctus & Sono: ἄλκτερος ἄλκτερος. Which soundeth from above: or very clear, shrill or loud.

Alctisimē, superl. ab Alctus, ὑψιστος. Very high or deep. Vide Alctus.

Alctithronium, iij; n. & Alctithronum, The Kings throne, a high throne.

Alctithronus, & Alctithronus. He that sitteth in a throne.

Alctithronus, part. ab Alctus & Throno: ὑψιστος ὑψιστος. That thundereth from above, or from on high.

Alctitudo, inis; f. ab Alctus: ὑψιστος ὑψιστος. Heights, Bañtus, ὑψιστος, ὑψιστος. Heights, Bañtus, ὑψιστος, ὑψιστος.

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Amicitior, i. Amicior, Apul.
Amico, as, stat. ἀμικοῦστος, to
rejoice, propitium reddo. To make one his
friend, or to procure reconciliation.

Amicor, aris. To be a friend.
Amicollus, a, um. Very friendly.
Amicidus, am. Amicidus, freq. Ab Amicio.
Amicidiorum, i, n. ex Amicio, Mart.
ἀμικιδίων, ἀμικιδίων, Mart. A tail
or a tail of linen which women wear as a
cloak, a pariter.

Amiculus, a, um; ab Amicor; part.
ἀμικυλός, ἀμικυλός, Mart. Clothed, appalled,
dressed, covered, attired, arrayed.
Amiculus, i, n. verb. ἀμικυλός, ἄμικυλός,
ἀμικυλός, ἀμικυλός, Mart. A garment,
a covering, apparel, attire, clothing, Var.
Amiculus duplex, Virg. Vide Abolla.

Amiculus, i, n. ex Amicio, Mart.
ἀμικυλός, ἀμικυλός, Mart. A tail
or a tail of linen which women wear as a
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ἀμικυλός, ἀμικυλός, Mart. A tail
or a tail of linen which women wear as a
cloak, a pariter.

Aminiculum, A veil that whores use
to wear, or that Virgins wear.
Aminius, a, um. Like or pertaining to
Aminia.

Amio, A kind of fish.
Amireus, i. A Prætor or Chancellor.

Amis, vel Ames, itis; ex ἀμια. A
perch for an hawk.

Amisio, onis; f. verb. ab Amito:
ἀμίσσω. Alois or losing.

Amisus, i, n. m. Lost. Corn. Nepos.
Amisus, i, n. m. f. παρὰ δὲ ἀμίσσῃ ἡ μέγιστος
τῆς θείας; qu. Avita, quia similiter ter-
tia a me fit atque avia, vel quia a pa-
tre meo amata: nam plus sorores a fra-
tribus, quam fratres diligere solent; vide-
licet propter dissimilitudinem persona-
rum, quæ ideo minus habent dissensionis,
quod minus æmulationis, Felt. My fa-
ther's sister, ἡ ἀμίσσος. Amisus magna:
vide Proamita. Est soror Amita patris,
at est Matertera matris.

Amistumini, & Antermini; qui cir-
cum Aternum habitant amnem; vel qui
circa terminos provincie manent: vide
Scal. ad Felt. & ad Var. Borderers on
the river Aternus: ἀμίστῳ μινι, ἀντερ-
μινι, etiam dicti, quia & terminos dice-
bant: hinc Oratores Antermini apud
Cat. in Origin. Scal. in Felt.

Amittes, Vide Amethysus.

Amittini, orum; & Amittens, arum;
Non sunt ii, quorum alter ex fratre,
alter ex sorore est genitus: ὁ ἀμίσσος
τῆς ἀδελφῆς ἢ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ἀμίσσος. Cousins by
brethren or sisters, consins germani.

Amitto, is, fti, ssum, ere; ex A & Mit-
to: ἀμίσσω. To send away, to
dismiss, to loose, to forgive, to pardon, to
let go, to be destitute of, to take away.

Item Perdere & Jacuram facere,
ἀμίσσω. Item Agnoscere, ἄμικτε-
re verba, Aurel. Vict. By reason of fear
not to be able to speak. Amittere homi-
nem de manibus, & Amittere e mani-
bus, Liv. To let one go that was taken.

Unam hanc noxam amitte, Ter. For-
give me this one fault. Cor minuitur
te tibi vitam esse amissurum? Plaut.
Thas thou wilt take away thine own life, or
Thas thou wilt kill thy self?

Amma, z, f. A ghostly mother, Cerd.
Ammatæ Græci fasciæ vocant, qui-
bus venter, pectus, costæ, lumbique alli-
gantur, Gal.

Ammit, i, n. vel Ammum, i, n. Diof.
ἀμμί, An herb having the leaf like Ori-
ganum, and of some is called Piperula:
it is commonly called Ammi or Amicos.

Ammiraldus, vox barbara, Crel. The
Admiral or Ammiral of the Sea & the
overseer of the Sea-banks or Shoar.

Ammochrysus, A precious stone flow-
ing like gold sands: ἀμμοχρύς enim est are-
na, & χρυσός aurum, Plin. 37. 11.

Ammodites; ex ἀμμοδῖτος arenosus.
A kind of sandy coloured Serpent, of the
shape of a Viper, called Cenchrias: Some
take it for a fish living upon the sands, Æ-
tius. Vide Cal.

Ammongio, Vide Admoneo.

Ammoniacum, ci; n. Gr. ab ἀμμὸν
ἀμμόν; vel ab Ammonæ Jove, qui in
desertis Libyæ arenosis templum habe-
bat, circa quod hoc ferula genus præ-
cipue nascitur. Tle gum or juice com-
ing out of the tree Agayllis, growing in

Africa, where Jupiter Ammon's temple
was. Ammoniacum Thymidum, That
which issues out of the tree Melops. So-
lin. Diof. indè Ammoniacus sal,
terra liliago, in Ammonia Libyæ regi-
one crescit, Ammoniac salt found in
Africa under sand, when the Moon grow-
eth toward the full; it is like stone-Alme,
and is medicinal in dissolving and purg-
ing of flegm, Diof. Ammoniaci la-
cryma, Plin. 12. 23, & Diof.

Ammonis cornu, ἄμμωνος κέρα. A
gem of g. Iden colour, rep. eleuting the figure
of a Rams horn, Plin. lib. ult. c. 10. and
causeth one to dream true dreams.

Ammonitum, trini, ab ἀμμὸν & ὄψην.
A kind of nitre made of sand and nitre
melted together, Plin. 37. 26. Of this glass
is made.

Amorgis, i, n. The lees of wine; the
herb whereof is made purple colour; the rind
or bark of a cane or reed. Coop.

Amorrius, Vide Admodytes.

Amorreo, Vide Admoveo, vel A-
moveo, sipont.

Amnensis, dictæ urbes sunt propè am-
nem sitæ, Felt. Vide Amnicola: ἀμν-
ενσιος.

Amnesia, z, f. Cic. ἀμνησία. ex a
& μνήσις μνήσις memoria, ἴσως. Forget-
fulness of that which is past, or wrong, &c.
Vopisc.

Amneus, ei, Felt. Vide Amnicola.

Amnicola, z, com, ge. ex Amnis &
Colo, Ovid. περὶ ἀμνικολῶν. One that
dwells by a river.

Amniculus, A little river.

Amnicus, a, um; adj. Plin. ὁ ἀμνικὸς
ὁ ἀμνικὸς. Of a river. Amnicula infula, Plin. An
ile in a river.

Amnigenus, a, um; or Amnigena, com.
gen. Amnigeni or Amnigenæ pices,
Fresh water or river fishes, bred in the ri-
ver Auf.

Ammon; grex, Poll. 1. 2. Item alga,
mufcus.

Amnis, is; m. & f. ex Am, circum &
Nare, fluere; vel ab ἀμνὶ νεῖν τῷ πο-
τῷ. Var. Amnis flumen est, quod cir-
cuit aliquid, ἡ ἀμνὸς. A river, a brook,
a stream, a flood.

Amnensis, ei, adj. Of, or by a river.

Amnites. A kind of gem like glass, but
harder: Cryst. il.

Amocrytus: Vide Ammocrylus.

Amnium, ii; n. Jun. Gr. fortis invo-
lucrum tenue, quod ejus veluti sudores
recipit. The soft skin that wrapeth the
child in the womb: Amnion, idem.

Amo, as; ab ἀμια sanguis, qui est
amoris causa; vel ab ἀμια simul, quod
amantes simul esse cupiunt. Videtur ta-
men prima vox, si nulla, nisi quod certo
scimus omnia verba ab Hebræis fluxisse,
& plurima adeo corruptum, ut vix
genus suum agnoscat, Heb. אַמִּי. Alii
אִמִּי incaluit, quod Amor ardoris est;
vel ab אִמִּי mater, quia sobolem in pri-
mam amat: ἀμια, ἡ ἀμια, ἡ ἀμια. Am-
mare vim habet majorem quam Dilige-
re. Est autem Diligere, levius amare,
ἀμια, ἡ ἀμια, ἡ ἀμια. Amat, pro solet,
Tac.

To love, to love intirely, to delight in,
to enjoy one's love, to please, to incline to re-
sponse, to acquiesce, to be intangled in love.

Amare seipsum, To stand in his own
conceit. Amare in matrimonium, Quint.
To love with an intent to marry. Amo-
re de hac re, Ter. I highly esteem you: or

I thank you for this. Amant consociare,
Ter. They love or delight.

Amōdō; ex A & Modō, adv. ἀμωδῶς.
non vel modō. From henceforth, here-
after.

Amœbaus, a. um; Serv. Gr. ἀμω-
βῶς, alternus per vices responsus.
Amœbeum carmen, est quoties aliqui
ex equali numero versum canunt, & ita
se habet responsus, ut aut malum (vel ma-
jus) aut contrarium aliquid dicat: Felt.
ἄμωβος ἀμωβῶν. Verses when one answer-
eth another by course, Jun.

Amœna vel Amœnia, orum; p. b. Plea-
sant places, goodly to behold, by the sea side,
Apul. Eadem quæ ἀμείλις Græcis,
Amœne. Vide Amœniter.

Amœnissimè, adv. Plin. Most plea-
santly.

Amœnissimus, a, um; p. b. Most plea-
sant, delectable.

Amœnitas, atis; f. ab Amœno: ἡ ἀμω-
βῶν, ἀμωβῶν, ἡ ἀμωβῶν, ἡ ἀμωβῶν.
jucunditas illa quæ ex rebus amœnis per-
cipitur. Pleasantry, delectation, mirth,
pleasure, amity.

Amœniter, adv. & Amœnè: ἀμωβῶς,
ἀμωβῶς. Pleasantly. Gell.

Amœno, as; Cypr. delectatione affici,
nov, ἡ ἀμωβῶν. To delight, to recreate with
pleasure.

Amœnus, a, um; ἡ ἀμωβῶν, ἀμωβῶν, ἡ ἀμω-
βῶν. Loca dicta amœna, quod ad se
amanda alliciunt; vel locus a mœnibus,
Felt. Rectius ab ἀμωβῶν, locus herbosus;
vel ex Hebr. אִמִּי. Amœna loca
Var. dict. ait, ed quod solum amorem
præstant, & ad se amanda alliciunt.
Verrus Flaccus quod sine munere sint,
nec quicquam his officiat; qu. Amuni-
h. e. sine fructu, undè nullus fructus ex-
olvitur. Inde etiam nihil præstantes Im-
munes vocantur: ex Ifid. Jucundus aspe-
ctus, & ἡ ἀμωβῶν per inversionem, & est
unicum hujus vocis verberbum. Plea-
sant, delectabilis to the eye, sweet, recreative,
delightful, Amœnus animus, Aur.
Vid. Delighted with the fairness or plea-
santness of any thing.

Amœtor, aris, To be very sad.

Amœtus, a, um. Very sad.

Amœtor, iris, itus sum; ex A & Mo-
lior vel Moles: ἀμωβῶν, ἀμωβῶν, ἀμωβῶν, ἀμωβῶν.
Proprie de iis dicitur, quæ
cum magna difficultate submoverentur:
non. Interdum ponitur pro Recedo, &
pro Refellere, Quint. To remove, to put
away with difficulty, to depart, to comfort.

Hinc vos amolimini, Ter. Withdraw
your selves from this place, get you hence.

Amoluntur omnia è medio, Plin. They
removed out of the way.

Amolito, onis; f. verb. p. 1. Gell.
Amolito. A putting away with great pain,
a chasing away.

Amolus; flos farinæ tenuiss, præ levi-
tate de mola ejection, qu. Amola, Ifid.
The finest flower, which sties like dust a-
bout the mill while they grind.

Amolyntia, Gr. i. non inquinantia
medicamenta, similia his quæ proprie E-
phibitæ dicuntur, Gall.

Amomare, To build, Gloss.

Amomis, Gr. f. herba Amomo similis,
Plin. An herb of less favour than Amo-
mum, and bath a flower like Argemone.

Amomum, Gr. Mart. ex ἀμωβῶν.
Arab. Erymol. ἄμωβος παρὰ τὸ ἄμω-
βῶν, quod frutex minimè vituperandus.

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βῶν, quod frutex minimè vituperandus.

Ifid. Amomum, quod veluti odorem cin-
namomi refert. The herb called Jerusalem,
or our Ladies Rose. Gelsner taketh it for
garden Pepper: Others for a little shrub
growing in Armenia, round together like a
cluster of grapes; having a flower like a
white violet, and leaves like white vine.
Strychnodendron, or Pseudocarpicium Do-
donei. Tree night-shade, Plin.

Amor, oris; ab Amando: ἀμωβῶν, ἡ ἀμω-
βῶν. Cupid; lascivious love, lust,
fervent love, desire, wanton love, veneris
favour, grace, & Flos amoris, Jun. Flower-
gentle.

Amoribundus, a, um. Full of love,
Gell. 11. 15.

Amorgine, Græc. Diof. herba quæ
Helxine dicitur, Cal. ex Diof. A kind
of herb called Helxine: ex ἀμωβῶν
exigo.

Amorgis, Gr. Vide Ammorgis: lini
species, unde Amorgina, vestimenta by-
finis fere similia, Cal. ex Amorge Darii
duce, vel Amorgo insula.

Amorose, ius, iusimè. Amorously.

Amorosis, a, um; adj. Amorous.

Amorphus, Plin. ex a priv & μορφή.
Without form, shape or fashion, Coop.

Amos, oris; V. Amor, Plaut.

Amosio, annuo, Felt. ubi Scal. leg.
Anno, annua. Gloss. Amos. πολυμήν.
Est autem annua anus, ἡ ἀμωβῶν, non ἡ ἀμω-
βῶν. Declin. Amos. amosio; unde
ammosius, iusimè.

Amotides, A kind of serpent.

Amotio, onis; f. A removing, a put-
ting away: ἡ ἀμωβῶν.

Amotus, a, um; part. ab Amoveo, Re-
moved, &c. Hor.

Amoveo, es, tum, ere; ex A & Mo-
veo; ἀμωβῶν, ἡ ἀμωβῶν. To remove, to drive
away, to take away, to depose, to withdraw,
to lay aside, to put from, to steal: Ulpian.

Amovum studio puerili amovere, Plaut.
To withdraw his mind from childish de-
lights. Amovere in insulam, Tac. To be
banished into. Nebulonem illum ex
istis locis amove, Hunt him out, send him
packing out of these quarters.

Ampehone, Gr. i. kind of garment.

Ampechonitum, Gr. togula.

Ampechonum, Pro Palla muliebris,
Theoric.

Ampelia. A kind of shrub growing at
the roots of Vines. Helych.

Ampelinus, a, um; ut, Ampelinus co-
lor. Of a Vine or Grape-colour. Cal.

Ampellis, Gr. hiedula. A kind of birds.
Arist.

Ampellitit, vel terra Ampelitis; ex ἀμ-
πιτῶν vinea; dict. quod viti circumcul-
ta nascentes in ea vermes (Ipsæ five Sci-
nias vocant) interimat. Sea-coal, Smiths
coal or Stone coal. It is a kind of 102th
earth like Bitumen, growing about Seleucia
in Syria, wherewith husbandmen do anoint
their Vines to kill the worms. Diof. Am-
pellis, & Ampellion: Cal.

Ampelodesmos, Gr. ex ἄμπελος vinea,
& δέσμη vinculum. Herba est quæ vites
religari solet, Plin. 17. 23. A kind of
twigs wherewith they tie Vines in Sicilia.

Ampeloleuce; ex ἄμπελος & λε

A N

Amphitheatrum, tri; n. ab *amphi* circum, & *theatrum* speculandum, edificium, erat rotundum, veluti ex duobus theatris (quæ hemicycli figurâ erant) compositum, circumquaque spectandi locum præbens. *A place with seats and scaffolds to behold Plays on, which was in*

Amplificatio, ōnis; f. verb. ab Amplificare.
ἀναβολή, ἀναβολή. A deferring a Ser

ἰσχυρὸς, ὑψηλός, μεγαλύνει, 27, 287. *Ampl-*
 late patens, ab Ami. *circum*, & πῶς
 ita *Amplum* erit quod *Circum* staret,
 ple, large, spacious, abundant, sumptuous.
 28: noble, of great power, lofty, wide, of great
 n- authority, honorable, bounteous. *Ampl-*

lay by the high-way.
Amfinia. A kind of fish liv-
ing in Land.
Amtermini, & Amterminges.
Amptermi: qui circa tem-
Pop. Rom. vicinæ manent. A

*A bitter of the Muses, united
Vitruv.
Amutta. Agamlike Niire.
Amydum, diis Offic. vel. A
Plin, dict. quod ἀρά & μύξα
la fieret. A kind of fine wh*

Amylum, li;
 si, *sive mo-*
nat flower

ber, if, or
el. An in-
orem deno-
ndā subau-
¶ Sapius
nitur ac se-
mel



Angellus, li; m. ἄγγελος, dimin. ab Angulus. *A little corn: or angle*, Lucr. Angulus, ἄγελος, ab ἀγέλλω, ἄγελος. *An Angler messenger*.

Angerona, vel Angerona; Varro, Felt. The Goddess to whom they sacrificed when their cattle had the Scurvency: ab Angina; vel quod ora digito angit, i. cohibet, Scal. Angerona; Macrobi. Her festus or sac. i. festus.

Anger, gri; m. Gloff. A Serpens: a tormentor, a swifter-tucker.

Angia, a. A tickle. Angina, a; f. Plin. σκωληξ, σκωληξ, Scal. in Felt. ab Ango, quod angit guttur, viamque spiritui pracladit. Est enim ἀγέλλω, σκωληξ, ex ἀγέλλω, A disease in the throat called the Scurvency, Scurvency or Quinsey, ab ἄγελος, an inflammation or fiery heat of the jaws, stopping the wind-pipe in such sort that the diseased cannot draw breath. *Also the herb Dodder or With-wind*, Jun.

Angiportus, ūs vel i; m. vel Angiportum, ti; n. σενάσιον, iter compendiarium in oppido, quod fit angulus ad portum aditus. Var. dict. quod nihil in eo potest agis vel qui, angulus portus. Alii, quod sit vicus angustus & flexuosus in modum Anguis. Alii, quod agens portus. Via est exitum non habens, vel vicus angustus & flexuosus; ab Agendo & Portu: ἄγελος, Portu. Alii ab ἀγέλλω, quod fig. p. p. *A great hole in the earth with many windings, or that which hath no way out: also a lane in a town, or narrow street with many windings, not easy to be passed through. Also a Key leading to a Warf, whereby merchandise are carried to the water or recarried.*

Angista, corrupte pro Angistrum; ἀγίστρον, hamus, uncus, Isid. instrumentum medicorum, &c. *An hook*.

Angla; Gloff. Tabes three-cornered. Anglobes, Gloff. A kind of spice-bread.

Angloes, Var. Triangled tables. Anglo, is, xi; angit. Ancho: ἄνχος, quod est suffici, stranguo. Alii ex Am & Ago: ἄνχος, ἄνχος. Anglo, teste Prisciano, pro Ancho, Constringo, Premo, Crucio. To strangle, to throttle, to strain and hurt; to torment, vex or trouble with cares to grieve at will the mind as the body. *Angor, pass. ἀνγοῦμαι, ἀνγοῦμαι*.

Angones, ἄνγονες. Tela sunt gentium plerisque peculiaria, Kinds of spears or darts. Vide Mart.

Angor, oris; m. verb. ab Ango: Est animi vel corporis cruciatus proprius, a Græco ἀγχόνη, i. stranguatione dictus, unde & faucium angor, Angina, Felt. ἀγχόνη, Strangling: also anguish of body or minds so raw: also the same that Angina, Plin. *Angores avium, The noise or singing of birds*, Apul.

Angre, Gloff. The space between trees, Anguedo, Gloff. Grief.

Anguēo vel Anquēo; coerco: ab ἀγέλλω, fringo, Mart.

Anguēus, a, um; adj. ab Anguis; id. quod Anguineus, of a Serpent.

Anguicōmus, a, um. Full of snakes in stead of hairs. Epitheton Medusæ vel Gorgōnis, Ovid.

Anguiculus, li; m. dim. ab Anguis: ὀπίδων, A little Snake or Serpent.

Anguifer, a, um; ex Anguis & Fero, Col. ἐπιγέλλω. A Constellation or com-

pany of Stars in the Heavens, like in form to a Serpens; it stretch in the evening, and serpens in tempest.

Anguifera, a; c. g. Ovid, ex Anguis & Gigno. Ingendred of a Serpent, Anguifera, a, um; ὀπίδων, Ingendred of a Snake or Serpent.

Anguilla, re; f. dim. ab Anguis, dict. propter similitudinem; vel ex Græco ἄγελος, dict. quia ἐκ τῶν ἰσθμῶν καὶ τῶν ὕδατων, quia in limo funditur vel continetur, Plin. A fish ingendred of the slime of the earth without generation or spawn, an Eel. *Anguilla praecladit*, A Scapula; Minima, A Grig; Decumana, A Great Eel or Spitchcock; Jun. ἄγελος, ἄγελος, ἄγελος.

Anguillaris, re. Of an Eel.

Anguillarum, A bed of Eels.

Anguimānus, ni; m. elephantorum epitheton, propterea quod proboscis eorum, quæ Manus vocatur, in omnem partem angulum more facile flexitur & vertitur, Lucr. An Elephant, so called because their snout, which they use as an hand, is turned up and down like a Snake.

Anguina, al. Anquina; vide Mart. Gloff. ἄγελος. Item pro Angina.

Anguineus & Anguinus, a, um; Ovid, quod anguium est, vel quod ex Anguibz conficit; ὀπίδων, Of a Snake, or pertaining to a Serpens; long and wished like a Snake.

Anguinum, ni; n. vel Anguitrum, A knot of Snakes.

Anguinus, a, um; idem quod Anguineus. *Cucurbita anguina*, Plin. A long gourd. Vide Cucumis.

Anguipes, edis; c. g. ex Anguis & Pes, Ovid. ὀπίδων, An Epithete of Giant, because they are feigned to have feet like Snakes; fovea like a Serpent.

Anguis, is; m. & f. ἄγελος, ex ἄγελος, vel ab Angore quem idu adferunt. Isid. Anguis, quia Anguio su & nu. quam reclus. Alii ab Ango, quia le mīrē strīngit, & in gyrum relectit: ἄγελος. A Serpens, a Snake, an Adder. *Anguis fenestra*, Plin. The cast skin of a Snake or Adder.

Anguitēns, ntis; ex Anguis & Tecneo: idem quod Anguifer.

Angulāris, re; adj. ab Angulus: quod habet angulos; ἄγελος. Which hath angles and corners, crooked; or which is set in a corner, Col.

Angulārius, Procul, idem quod Angulāris five Quadratus.

Angulātīlis, le; adj. Autor De Limit. Cornered, *In fontem angulatim descendit*.

Angulātīm, adv. Diom. ἄγελος. By corners: from corner to corner.

Angulātus, a, um; ἄγελος. That is after the fashion of a corner, crooked, square.

Angulōsus, a, um; Plin. ἄγελος. Full of corners or nooks.

Angulus, li; m. ἄγελος. Scal. ab ἀγέλλω, dict. Non inepte ab Ango, quia transientes angit. Alii quod parietibus undique angatur. Felt. A Græco ἀλύνω, five ab ἄγελος, prope: Angulus, quod in eo locus angulifossus, cuius loci is angulus, Var.

Vel qui in eo linea angatur: ἄγελος, ἄγελος. A corner, a nook, a secret or narrow place Mathematicæ; the space within the crossing of two lines in a superficies, or three at the least, in a body; of which there

are three sorts: a right angle, where the magnitudes that make the angle fall plump one upon another: a sharp angle, left then a right: a blunt angle, bigger then a right.

Angustans, ntis; Catull. Angustandus, a, um; part. Sen. Vide Angusto.

Angustatus, a, um. Made strait or narrow, Plin.

Angustē, ius; adv. σενός. Straitly, narrowly, painfully, slenderly, briefly.

Angustia, five potius Angustia, arum; f. σενός, δαίσιος, σενόχρησις, πρῶς, πρῶς. A straitness; a narrow place; σενός; distress; angustia; troubles; scarcity; perplexity: trouble and grief of mind: adversity or troublous state. Beneest: not able to compass or achieve any great enterprise.

Angustilāvī, Roman Kights.

Angusticlāvum, n. & Angusticlāvus, vi; ex Angustus & Clāvus, Suet. Angusticlāvum eadem formā dicitur ut Laticlāvum, quod est tunica angustī clavi: vide Turneb. lib. 1. Advers. cap. 2. A kind of Gown worn by the Roman Knights, whose purple imbroidered stadi were also broad as the Laticlāvus worn by the Senators. *A strait garment, or place*.

Angustitas, ntis; antiq. pro Angustia, Acc. Nonn.

Angusto, as; σενός, σενόχρησις, ἄγελος. To make strait or narrow, Luc.

Angustus, a, um; σενός. Quidam ab Angulus; rectius ab Angor: ἄγελος. Strait, narrow, base, loose, small, short, poor, slender, faint.

Anhelanter, adv. With puffing and gasping, Am. Marcell.

Anhelatio, onis; f. verb. ex Anheho, Plin. ἄνελος, ἄνελος. Shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing, the Puffick.

Anhelator, oris; m. Plin. ἀνελος, ἄνελος. A puffing man, or one that breatheth short, or with difficulty.

Anhelatus, a, um; Ovid. ἐκ τῶν ἄνελος. Blown, breathed, sent forth as vapors out of the earth.

Anhelatus, ūs; m. subst. Eratiff issuing out at the mouth, Ille nec ullos sentit anhelatus, Ovid.

Anhellia, Gloff. Vide Anhelitus.

Anhelitus, ūs; m. ἀνελος. Breath, wind, shortness of breath, vapor, stirring, Plin.

Anhelō as; ex Am & Halo: ἀνελος, ἄνελος, Plin. sign. egre halo, mīr, ἄγελος. To breathe short and with difficulty; to breathe out to labour to come to a thing with all endeavour to aspire unto. *Anhelans campus*, Stat. That capeth up vapors.

Anhelare scelus. To breathe out mischief.

Anhelosi. They who fetch their wind thick and short, as they do who have the Puffick. Also those that are puffed up or swollen in the belly.

Anhelus, a, um; adj. Virg. ἄνελος, ἀνελος. With pain and difficulty; puffed up; short or broken wind; that puffeth or bloweth much.

Anhelus curius. A running apace until the wind grow hoarse, Am. Marc.

Anhelctum, ti; vel Anhelum, ūs; n. p. b. Plin. 20. 17. ἀνελος. Anis-feds. Did. quod inivm.

Anicāna, Colum. 5. 10. Cat. c. 7. A kind of Pear tasting like Anis-feds.

Anicella & Anicella, a; f. dim. ab Anus, p. b. ἄνελος. A little old woman.

Aniculāris, adj. idem quod Anilis.

Anilis, le; p. b. ἄνελος, ἄνελος. Of

or pertaining to an old wife, doing.

Anilitas, ntis; f. ἄνελος, ἄνελος. Old age of women; doing.

Aniliter, adv. ἄνελος. Like an old wife; doing.

Anima, a; f. ἄνελος. A Spirando: sicut & ἄνελος; apud Hebr. ἄνελος, ventus, anima; inde Anima, quia in spiritu vita est. Isid. Anima; a Ventis nomen habet, sed improbi. Animus, qualitas vivens; anima, causa vitæ. Front. Anima, secundum consuetudinem. Spiritus quo scendum consuetudinem. 2. Animus; Animus, quo sapimus. 3. Animus; rursus est huius oris & odor: 3. Anima, pro Aqua. 4. Anima, sonus. 5. Iracundia sign. hinc Animosi dicuntur iracundi. Item Anima pro Cornu, poribus. Non. Isid. A Ventis nomen habet, quod ore trahentes aërem vivere videamus, sed anima fuit antequam animal aërem potuit trahere. Item Animus idem est quod Animam. Anima vitæ est, Animus consilii: vid. Isid. *Usurpator pro Spiritu & Venio apud ver. Gram.*

Heb. נְשָׁמָה, נְשָׁמָה, נְשָׁמָה. The Soul, Life, Blood, Breath, Wind, Anger. *Animam credere alicui*, pro Se totum ei tradere, Lucan. *A wind*: Anima secundum. *Al-*

to the breath. Fœter anima uxoris, Plaut. *His vires breath stinks*. *Animam fœtis*, Plant. The water of a spring. *Animam* is also that stiesh stutters about the candle.

Valer. Animal est volans, quod vulgo Animus vocant. So the Rhodians called this fœs ἄνελος, whence the Latines translated it by Anima, Salmal.

Animabilis, le; p. b. ἄνελος, ἄνελος. That giveth life and breath. *Animabilis spirabilisque natura*, The air.

Animadversio, onis; f. verb. ἄνελος, ἄνελος. An observing, considering, perceiving, giving attention and heed unto a thing; judgement: also punishment. *Animadversio capitis*, Pompon. Authority to punish by death.

Animadversor, oris; m. verb. ἄνελος, ἄνελος. He that diligently considereth and weigheth; a Corrobor.

Animadversus, a, um; part. ab Animadversor: ἄνελος, ἄνελος. Cognitus, notus. Pro Supplicio affectus, ἄνελος, ἄνελος. Marked, considered, seen; also punished.

Animadversus, ūs; m. Trebell. idem quod Animadversio.

Animadverso, tis, ti, sum; i. verbo animam ad; ex Animus & Adverso: ἄνελος, ἄνελος. To bend or turn the mind unto a thing; to be intensive and diligently bent unto; to hearken, to consider; to behold, to perceive; to think; also to regard, punish, correct. *Animadvertere rem aliquam*, Ter. To consider.

Animadvertere tuis literis, &c. *Animadvertere in aliquem*. To punish one, Capitali poenā animadvertere in aliquem, Ulpian. To punish with death.

Animasquitas, Gloff. Gensilis. *Animasquitas*, Bud. Patient in trouble: moderate, long-suffering: ἄνελος.

Animal, li; n. ἄνελος, ἄνελος. Est substantia animata sentiens; ab Anima: ἄνελος. A living creature having life and sense; a beast. *Interaneorum animalia*, Worms in the guts, Plin.

Animalis, le; adj. ἄνελος, ἄνελος. Anima-

lis hostia dicebatur, quæ ob eam solum causam macabatur, ut ejus anima deo alicui offerretur. *Animæ*, Duo enim (ut inquit Macrobi.) erant hostiarum genera; unum in quo volentes Dei per eam disquiritur: alterum in quo sola anima Deo sacrat, quas Aspriscipes *Animas* hostias idcirco appellavit. *Having life*, living; that pertains to life, or hath life in it; sensible; of the nature of the air or wind; that breatheth.

Animalitas, p. b. pro Ipsa animalis essentia; ἄνελος.

Animans, ntis; p. b. part. ab Animus; animam impatiens, ἄνελος, ἄνελος. Which giveth or giving life, courage and boldness.

Animans, ntis; subst. quandoque; tam, quandoque neut. raro m. p. b. ἄνελος, ἄνελος. Any living creature, anything that hath soul and life.

Animatio, onis; f. verb. ἄνελος, ἄνελος. Giving soul or life.

Animator, oris; m. He that giveth life, Prud.

Animatōrius, a, um. *Animatoria* olla, ἄνελος, ἄνελος. A pot with an hole on the top to convey the air out. Vide Animata regula.

Animatus, a, um; part. vel nom. ex part. p. b. ἄνελος, ἄνελος. Which hath an affection, mind, will, fassie and courage to a thing: affected towards one: which hath a soul or life; stout, courageous, valiant; set on, emboldened. *Animata regula*, Vitruv. l. 7. c. 4. ab ἄνελος, ἄνελος. earthen pipes pitched within, to carry water from the house sides, with spiramenta or breathing holes above and below, whence their name. They are written Hamate in Vitruv. falsly, Salmal.

Animatus, ūs; m. verb. p. b. Plin. idem quod Animatio.

Animella, The sweet-bread in an Hog.

Animus, as; ab Anima: ἄνελος, ἄνελος. *Animus* est Ratio, λογιστικὴ, secunda Animofitas, διουκὴ, tertia, Cupiditas, ἐπιθυμία, Macrobi.

Animofus, a, um; ior, illius; & ἄνελος, ἄνελος. Courage, manliness, Am. Marcell. Prima pars Animæ est Ratio, λογιστικὴ, secunda Animofitas, διουκὴ, tertia, Cupiditas, ἐπιθυμία, Macrobi.

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Animus, mi; m. ab ἄνελος, quia ejus fides est in spiritibus. Animus & Anima in hoc differunt, quod Anima sit vitæ, Animus consilii: Anima in homine est quæ vivimus, & sentimus; & movetur: Animus verò quo homines sumus, quo sapimus & intelligimus: ἄνελος. Gloff. Animus, λογιστικὴ, διουκὴ, ἐπιθυμία, Dicitur ab Anima, ἄνελος, ἄνελος. The mind; soul; heart; phantasie, delighis breath, spirit, blis; wind; memory, thoughis will, affection; wrath, anger, stomach, stoutness; advice, opinion; wilfulness of mind. Pro Voluntate, vel Affectu, vel Delectatione, ἄνελος, ἄνελος. *Animus*, plur. *Rafines*, Varro iseth it for a Sound; Virgil for Man. *Animus* deficere, ἀδυναμία, To be discouraged. *Est animo amico*, hostilis; ἄνελος, ἄνελος.

Anisio, Gloff. Old age.

Anisocycla, Gr. Vitruv. Organa ex multis inaequalibus orbibus.

Anisum, li; n. ἄνελος, Mart. dict. quia ἄνελος τὰς ἀνελος, i. remittit & laxat tenfiones, & flaventias internas & externas: ἄνελος, ἄνελος, contract. ex Anicetum, c. m. f. Plin. An herb called Anise; also the seed thereof.

Anitas, Gloff. Idem quod Anisio.

Annalis, le; adj. ex Annus; ad annum pertinet, ἄνελος, ἄνελος. Of a year. *Annalis clavus*, Felt. A peg, pin or nail, which was fastned every year, or driven into the walls of Temples or Churches, and betokened the number of years. *Annales pompæ*, Anniversary or yearly solemnities, Am. Mar.

Annales, ūs; m. Plin. ἄνελος, ἄνελος. *Annalium*, ἄνελος, ἄνελος. Histories or Chronicles of things done from year to year.

Annale, is; in sing. usurpat Gell. l. 17. c. 13. In sexto Annali, &c.

Annarius, a, um; Felt. Of or belonging to a year.

Annafcor; juxta nascor, ἄνελος, ἄνελος. & Adnato: vide supra Adnafcor, &c.

*nēly to endeavour or use diligence; so con-
strains to do, help.*

ANNISURUS, & ANNIXURUS, a, um; Liv. *About to, or that will endeavour.*

ANFILUS, & ANNIXUS, a, um; Liv. *Imprudent, negligent, heedless.* That leaveth to endeavour his labouring, trying, provoking.

ANNIVERSARIUM, ii, ius, lubst. A year days or years mind. Medull. Gram.

ANNIVERSARIUS, a, um; x Annus & Vertor. *Year*. D. M. every year at a certain time from year to year. ¶ Feriæ anniverfariæ. Set holy days, ordinary or immovable. Feftis, as Chriftmas, &c. ¶ Anniverfarii conditio percipiendi redditus, i. annua unoquoque anno vertente, Scæv.

Anno, as, are; Macrobi. To live a year. Hence a year.

ANNŌDŌ, as. To try unto.

ANNŌMINATIO, ō, παρρησια, f. Et cū ad idem verbum & nomen acceditur commutatione vocum, vel additione unius literæ aut literarum, aut syllabæ aut syllabarum, cūm ad res diffimiles similesque accommodatur. Autor ad Hecrod. l. 4. *Annalium sunt res omnes, quæ temporibus de se semel in letters and pronunciation being diverse first.*

Annōna, æ, f. βίβηξ, αἰσίνη, annui proveniens. Gl. ff. *Ann. n.* ἀνθρία, c. mptior ex Annuis: res omnes quæ in annuum victum reponuntur. Al. res frumentaria, quæ anno provecit: ἄννη. *Viduals, sustenance or living: properly provision of Corn: also, finding in meat drink or apparel: sometime a year or months provision; stipendium or wages: Bread allowance of victuals for one man: and* ¶ Sex annona, for six men or persons. Pancroll. ¶ Annona laxitas, cheapness. Caritas, dearth of victuals. ¶ Annona diurna, Allowance of Corn and victuals for one day, Amm. Marcell. Tac. ¶ Annonomacellii temperare, To set a reasonable price on victuals, as Clerks of the Market do, Suet. ¶ Valtare, & Vexare annonomam, To raise the price of victuals. Lamprid. Varr. Annona is Species cellularia, Victuals, properly the increase of one year; alibi a field or tree beareth; & a mans comings in one year.

Annōne, Allowance or Charges. Nificum annonis gravaret. Vopisc. ¶ Annone plurali, signifies loaves of bread. Henc: Annona singular, bins, ternæ, Lamprid. hefo many loaves. ¶ Annonæ Civicæ or publicæ, ἀποδοτικὰὶ Λογιστῆς dist. ited by the Emperors to the Citizens. Cod. Theod. ¶ Annona mundæ, in Spartiano, he translated καὶ δακτύλιος ἀπὸ τοῦ Σάλμα. White loaves.

ANNONARIUS, a, um; adj. ab Annona quoq ad annonam pertinet, c. mptior & veger. Pertinens to victuals. ¶ Annonarius provisio, Spart. Provision for victual. ¶ Annonaria (Thulicia) Thulice place which was up land, and a Corn-country or Fielden; for distinction from either it was Maritima. Amm. Marcell.

ANNONARIUS, ii, m. Bud. A victualler, a Poultierer, Parveyer.

ANNONOR, arijs Capitol. To distribute the Annona, Salmaf.

ANNOS, Geissf. Of many years; as old or wman. Scal

Annotamenta, ὄνυμα, n. ἂννοταμεντά-
μα, Gell. i. 17. vide Annotationes.
Annotatio, ōnis; f. verb. Quint. ἂν-
νοτημῆμα, Annotatio quam ἂννοτασις
vocat, est accessionis principium. ¶ An-
notatio incompleta hæcitur febrium
proprium indicium esse, cum pulsus ma-
ior statim ac velocior à cibo efficitur.
A noting, an annotation. A sentence upon
a guilty person or thing.
Annotatiliuncula, æ; f. dim ab Annota-
tione, ἀννοταμιουνκὺλα. Short notes.
Annotator, oris m. verb. ab Annota-
tione, ἀννοτοτωρ. He which noteth, mark-
eth or observeth.
Annōtātus, a, um. Noted, registered,
numbered unto or amongst. ¶ Annota-
tiōe sibus, Digest. idem quod Ascriptitiū.
Annōtinus, a, um, adj. ἂννοτινος, ἐπὶ τὸν
ἐναντίον, quod est unius anni, quo, Anno-
tenus, Col. That which is of one year old.
Annōtinus, a, um; Cal. ab Anna
quod ad annonam pertinet, quo, Anno-
tenus; ἀννοτινητός, ἀννοτινός, ἀννοτινός,
—ω. That pertaining to vitualls, provi-
sion or corn; — et that carveth it.
Annōto, asi, ex Ad & Noto : juncta fi-
ve ad aliquod notum, Sign. aliquid scribi.
Scribo: ἀννοτῶμαινα, ἂννοτενωμενός, ἐπι-
στολῇ. To note, marking registers to records; to entice
to discern, to observe; to ordain, to appoint;
untis) put in writings; to send a writ for
Annōtor, aris. To be noted, condemned.
Annōtari dicitur, qui absens in reos refer-
tur, Mart. ¶ Annotare reos absentes, Mart.
when the Judge ordaineth persons accused
in their absence to be sought for : ας το σεν-
out a Latinitate, Decree, &c.
Annua & Annuum, absolute, Food for
a year, or yearly allowance, Sueton.
Annūare, Macr. l. i. c. 12, Stat. T
continue for a year : vide Annare.
Annuatim, adv. Plin. xvi. κατ' εἰς ἔτος.
—ω. Yearly, from year to year.
Annuiturus, part. qu. à lupino Annui-
tum, Salust.
Annularis, res; adject. ab Annulus, Gel.
ἀννυλωνικός, Which is of or pertaining
to the Ring. ¶ Digitus annularis, Gel.
The Ring-finger, being next unto the leet
ἀννυλωνικός, ἀννυλωνίος, παρὰ μὲν τοῦ
Annularium, Gloss. A Ring-box.
Annularius, a, um, adj. Gel. Pertaining
ing to a Ring; also of a round fashion.
¶ Annularie scalæ, Round or winding
stairs, Suet. Or else a place in Rome. ¶ An-
nularia creta, Ceresio or white for Paints
colour, Plin. Annulare, eis; idem.
Annularius, iij m. ab Annulus : vide
Annularius artifice, qui annulos facit
ἀννυλωνικός. A Goldsmith, or one that
maketh or selleth Rings.
Annularūs, a, um; Plaut. ἀννυλωνί-
σος, Ringed, he that weareth Rings on his
fingers : tied up as Dogs be, Apul.
Annulus, vel Anulus, ligab Annus, di-
i. circulus, quod in se deat, Perin. e
Am. i. circum. Græci à digitis ἀννυλο-
λον, A ring, any thing like a rings a fe-
ter. ¶ A curled roll or tuft of hair, Mar-
¶ A round piece of iron that is between
the ftock or Nave of a Wheel, wherein the
Spokes be fastened, to keep the Nave from
wearing and fretting out, and the Limbs
pins, that keepeth on the Wheel to the Axle-
trees, that is fast not off, Jun. Annulus fer-
reus, Jun. An iron Ring, through which
they tie to bowls. ¶ Annuli lorice, The Mags
of a Breplate or Armour, Jun. Annuli cu-

a, i, Cancellarii (ur loquimur) dignitas, **Just.** ¶ Annuli palam, *open'dm.* ¶ Annulorū ius, *The state of a Gentleman in Rome.* ¶ Annuli velares, *Curtain Ring,* cortinales. ¶ Annulus sigillaris vel signatorius, *A Signet or Seal-Ring.* Cic. ¶ Annulus pronubus, *A Wedding-Ring.* Jun. ¶ Annulus purus, *A Hoop-Ring or Femmal,* without a stone. Jun.
 Annūmēro, as; ex Ad & Numero: *ἀννόμετρο.* To add to in numbers, to account; pay or tell money. ¶ Annunera pecuniam alicui, To tell one, or to pay money to one. ¶ Cum grege, vel. In grege annumerari, To be reckoned amongst. Annumeror, pass.
 Annuntiatio, ōnis; ἀννουντία. *A declaring of a message.*
 Annuntio; ex Ad & Nuntio: ἀννουντιάζω. To bring tidings; to declare unto, to tell, to shew, to bring news or message. Annuntians, tis; p. Declaring &c.
 Annio; is; ex Ad & Nuo. Proprie, est nutu, i. capitis signo assentior: ἀννέω, κενάωθαι. To nod with the head: to affirm or promise: with abeck to will one to do a thing: i. agree, to assent or grant: to signify or make semblance: to favour or further: to note, to ask or demand. ¶ Annueret alicui, Viig. To promise. ¶ Annueret, Gloss. To lighten.
 Annutans, pass. Inclining or nodding forward, Apul.
 Annutrio: vide Adnutrio.
 Annus, nis; m. tempus 365. dierum, & horarum circiter fex. Calv. ex Græco ἄνω. Utraque procul dubio ex ἄνω, εἰσαυτοῖς, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐκ ταυτοῦ ἴσως, quōd in se redeat more circuloꝝum. Serv. ab Annulo, quōd in se redeat more annuli, Alii ab Am, i. circum, & No, fluo. Var. Annum dictum qui, circulum putat; quōd ut parvi circuli *Annuli*, sic magni dicebantur *Annus*, Alii ab Innovando, aut *ἀνανεῖν* retro, quōd reditu suo cuncta novet, vel seipsum innovet rediens in orbem. Vide Scal. ad Var. *Annus* a Græco, venit, quem illi *Varo* dicunt, & quem nos *ιππεννιον*, illi dicunt *τελειον*. Annus est vel Lunaris, Solaris, vel Mundanus fex vertens, qui est annus magnus Platonis, quia conversio mundi, i. cæli (sempe octave sphaeræ) & plene universalis efficitur, nempe post quodecim millia annorum perfecta, quo tempore spacio octava sphaera proprio motu circumvolvitur, Cal. ex Macrobo. Annus Saturni (Κέγειν εἰσαυτοῖς) a quibusdam dicitur, qui est quadraginta annorum. Annus Arcædum trimestris fuit. Egypti lunæ senio annum terminabant. Dicitur Annus ex Heb. ἄνω, cui & Græci suam originem debent. *A year, Circle or Ring.* ¶ Annos exiit serpens, i. exuvias, Catull. *Ἐξέστη βῆσιν.* ¶ Annum gerere: vide Gero. ¶ Annus, The time wherein the Sun goeth through the Zodiac. *The time wherein any of the Celestial Bodies finish their course.* ¶ Annus magnus fex mundanus, Macrobo. *The time wherein the Sun returns to the same point from which it departed, all the whole Heaven being in the same state that it was before; which either is never, or at least contains 15000 years.* ¶ Annus naturalis fex vertens, *The time wherein the Sun returneth to the same point of the Zodiac from whence it departed, or which makes and distinguisheth the seasons of the*

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. ☞ Annus sydereus. The time wherein the Sun returneth to the same point of the Firmament, or the same fixed Star which it was at before. Anno præterito, πρὸς τοῦτο. ☞ Anno sequenti. εἰς τὸν ἑξῆς.

Annia, An old woman. ☞ Annua, bimā, trimā die: vetus locutio est, pro Anno, biennio, triennio, Pompon.

Annium, ii: n. Suet. & Annua, ἡμερῶν τε & abolitæ: id quod alimentorum causa in singulos annos præstatur, Torrent, in Tiber. στήναιον, ἐκτασίον. A yearly pension, stipend, allowance for a year, in usual or wages.

Annus, a, um: adj. ἡμέτερος, ἐκτασίονος. Yearly, for a year: in the space of a year: that dureth one year, or is done every year.

Anocatum, Gloss. A kind of Physick, wherein both Vomits are provoked, and wind broken.

Anodyna, orum: n. Celf, dolorem fedantia, ex priv. & ὀδυῶμαι doleo. Quidam scribunt Anodyna, ab a priv. & ὀδυῶμαι dolor. Medicines which procuring sleep put away pain and grief.

Anœa, Gr. amentia, ἀνεία. Est ratiocinatricis functionis veluti paralysis & abolitio, Cal.

Anœxia. The first opening or consecration of a Temple.

Anolympias. The cessation or abolishing of the Olympian games.

Anoma, Dignity.

Anomomœnes: membrum est quod ex dissimilibus partibus est conflatum Gal, 7. Meib. 6.

Anomalia, æ: f. ἀνομαλία, inæqualitas: ex a priv. & ἴσος equalis, Gel. ἀνισότης, ἀνισότης. Inequality, irregularity, unlikens.

Anomalous, ἀνομοῦλος. Unequal, unplain, unlike, irregular, out of rule.

Anomatus. Having dignity.

Anomia, Gr. Iniquity, against Law.

Anonis, quæ & Ononis: ἀνώνις ὀνάς, rēta, remora aratri, acuta bovis, cetera herbæ Acutella dist. Pl. 27. 4. Anonon quidam Ononidia malum vocare. V. Ononidium.

Anonium, Plin. The Nettle without sting, the sweet Nettle, the blind Nettle, the dead Nettle or Archangel.

Anonymus, a, um: ἀνώνυμος. ex priv. i, absque, & ὄνομα nomen. Anonymus non inveniendus, nomen invenit, iquit Plin. 27. 4. Anonymus obscurus signi. Without name, nameless, without author: the name also of an herb.

Aproptis, Gloss. Dark colour: ex a si. & ὄψε visus.

Anorexia, a: f. Gloss, ex a sine, & ὄρεσι appetitus. Lossiness of stomach without appetite. Aphor. 17. Vide Aproptis.

Anormis, me: adj. ex A sine, & Norma regulæ, Hor. ἀνὸρμος, sine norma aliorum normam non sequitur: ἀνὸρμος. Without rule or order.

Anniqua, æ: f. A cord wherewith a Sati is bound to the Mast. Isid. ex Cinn.

Anquino, is, sivi, etc: ex Am & Quinro: ἀνγκίνος, ἡππ, πῦρ. To give information: to make inquiry or search to accede, to judge, to punish: to enquire, against. ☞ Anquirere pecunias: & capere. Vetere dicebant, pro Mulctam irrogare vel Ad populum referre de multa vel de pite alicuius, ut eam populus aut iudex aut antiquæ, Hottom.

Anquiragus, a. A kind of fish.

Anquistē, adv. Diligently, carefully.
Anquistus, a, um; part. Ivi. Accus-
sed, judged, condemned, sought out.
Ania, æ; f. ex Heb. יון ארז manana
Latina Ania, λὰν, Scal, ad Var. An-
prius Ania, ut Papifus, Valerius. Ania qua
postea Ania, ut Iago, rangel, &c. ita di-
ctā, quod esset propriè focus qui manu
portabatur, ut igitabulum, *igabes*. An-
re prius Anse dicta, quod erat necessa-
rium à sacrificantibus cas teneri: unde
Macrobi. *Ansis autem teneri solere vasa
quis dubitat?* Commutatione ergo lice-
rarum Aras dici ceptas, ut Valerios &
Eufios dictos prius nunc Valerios &
Eufios dici. Ania dicitur in vase, im-
primis poculo, prominens pars qua pre-
henditur: unde Græcis λὰν, nobis An-
Handle, Scal. Mart. Ex Anus pro Cir-
culo. Gloss. *ἄνως, ἄλλος ὀκλός*. Sen-
non dubium est quin ex *ιον αὐρι* veni-
Ansa, Hebr. יון חרזי. An ear or
handle of a cup or pot: a shoo-latches
the handle of the Balance, an Hilt: also
an occasion, ἀφορμή a hook. Ania
gubernacula, Vitruv. The Helm-Anchor.
¶ In catenis quoque Anse vocatur an-
nuli, ex quorum connexione tota con-
stat catena. ¶ Ansa auricula, The Ear-
strap; Auricula infima, Jun. ¶ Anse fer-
reæ, Vit. Noted crampirons. ¶ Anse siv-
Forcipes uncinatæ, Hooks in the end of
a Cranes Cable, Vitruv. ¶ Ansa ibi
throw a dart by.
Ansatus, & Ansægetes: V. Amfan-
tus & Amfægetes.
Ansatus, a, um; Col. quod ansam ha-
bet, ὀ κωμειτε. ¶ Ansatus homo: qui
subnixus alis se infert, Plaut. A man
with his arms on hembow. Having a Han-
dle or Ears: also like a Handle or Poi-
nt. ¶ Ansatus ambulat, Plaut. ¶ Scerra an-
sata, Jun. A two-handed Saw. ¶ An-
sata (Substantively) Darts, Ansatas mi-
tunt & turribus, Enn. and (Adjectively)
Hastis anlatis, Idem.
Anser, æris; epic. gen. *ἄνω*. Var.
voce quam emittunt. Iñd. Anseri nom.
Anas dedit per derivationem, vel à
militudine, vel quod & ipsa natandi fer-
quentiam habeat: vel à affiduitate natandi.
A Goose, a Gander.
Anserarius, *ἄνωσερῶν*, Gloss. O
which feedeth Geese.
Anseratim, adv. Like Geese. Charisius
Ansercilus, li: m, dim, ab Anser. C
ἄνωσερῶν A Gosling or little Goose.
Anserina, æ; *ἀνερῶν ἰστῶν*, *ἄνω*
vel *ἄνωσερῶν*, Jun. Wild Tansey, *Sium*
weed, an herb that Geese feed on: A
gentiana.
Anserinus, a, um; adj. Plin, quod
anseris, *ἄνωσερῶν*. Of a Goose or Gander.
Anseræ, vel potius Anseres, Parris
the neck and throat, where men are soon
choaked, Celf.
Ansiula, æ; f, dim, ab Ansa, Val. M.
ἄνωσερῶν, *ἄνωσερῶν*, Anfula, *ἄνωσερῶν*. C
ἄνωσερῶν A latch, handle or latches:
a little handle.
Anta, ἀντά, coram; Græc. præpos, u
in compel, Lat. vocab. & Anti, ἀντί,
Vice, Propter, Contra.
Anta, æ; Vitruv. & Antæ, ἄντρα; F
ostium intra latera, quod ante domum su-
Gloss. Anta dictæ sunt quadræ colum-
vide Antæ: *ἄνωσερῶν*. Sunt etiam
ventorum reclusus, Græc. Cic. *Antæ*
Anta tollit on either side of the door.

Antebates, V. Andabate.
Antæci, Elian. 14. 23. ἀνταΐες. *Fishes as big as Dolphins found in the ice of the river Borithenne. They have no fins.*
Antæchates, ἀνταΐες: gemma ex Achatæ generibus, Plin. 37. 10. A precious Stone of the kind of Achatæ, which burned smelterlike Myrrh.
Antægonista, m. ἀνταγωνιστής: That contends for the mastery against another.
Antanacialis, Gr. ad ἀντανάκωσιν refugio: ex adverso refractio. Figura, cum id quod ab altero dictum est, non ea mente quâ dictum est intelligitur, sed in eam aut contrarium accipitur. Quint. lib. 8. c. 3. A Figure, when that which is spoken of one, is not so understood as he meant it, but taken in another or contrary sense.
Antanagoge, Gr. retributio, compensatio. Figura, cum alterius (ut Adversarij) indicimus crimen vel factum, quoties nostrum diluere non possumus, tamquam ita demum evadamus, si opponamus tantundem: ex ἀντανάγω ex adverso produco, Mart. ex Scal.
Antapôcha, χῆρ; Bud. The counter pain of a Dred or wringing; ex ἀντί 8 δῶχῃ. V. Calv.
Antapodosis, Gr. V. Coop. retributio ex ἀντί 8 ὀδῶς, & ὀδῶς. Figura est, cum media primis & ultimis respondent.
Rhetorical figure, when that was rehearsed which was before spoken of, or when that which is in the middle answereth to the beginning and end of the same sentence.
Antarciscus circulus, ἀνταρκτικός κύκλος: qui Arctico ex diametro opponitur, terraque objectu à nobis cerni non potest. Hujus circuli centrum Polus Antarciscus appellatur, quia Arctico polo oppositus est: Vide Cal. ex ἀντί contra, & ἀρκτικός Arcticus. A circle in the Heavens Southward toward the Antipodes removed from our sight, Polus Antarciscus, the Southern Pole.
Antarium, Gloss. The fore-part of a work. ¶ Also an ornaments upon the Jambs of the doors: Vet. Gloss. Antarium, ἀνταρῖος, h. c. antepagmentum Scal. in Felt.
Antarius, a, um; ah Ante, Vitru. Alibi leg. Antarius; & Philander Diastarus, Felt. ad Antes pertinet. ¶ Antarium bellum; quod ante urbem geritur ὁ πόλεμος ἡ πόλεως ἀντὶ πόλεως, Belonging to wars or wars, or a gate.
Antas, An Embassage, or the order the Senate.
Ante, ex Gr. ἀντί: quod est oppositum & contra aspecum nostrum. Canin. dicit. Before, ἀντὶ, ἐναντίον. Accus. serv. Modò Adverbium, modò Προpositio. ¶ Ante, ἀντὶ, quandoque Personarum, quandoque Tempus, quandoque Locum denotat. ¶ Ante lucem, Before day. ¶ Ante focum, Virg. Before the fire. In ad diem quartum distulit, Until the fourth day. ¶ Fœlix ante alias virgo, Virg. More happy then others. ¶ Antè, ad sign. Before, ἀντὶ, ὅτι, ὅτι, Before time long before. ¶ Multo seu Longè ante Long before. Paucis ante diebus, A few days before. ¶ Ante se, pro Antè. ¶ Ante ordo ante se habens columnas. Ter. Poll. Sic Contra se. In vet. Inferius Latius se juxta se.
Antrea, adv. tem. ἀντὶ ᾧ, ἀντὶ, ὅτι, ὅτι, ante ea tempora, Before times, before that.

A N T

Antidosis, Gr. idem quod Antidoron
Antidotarius, & Antidotarius. A book
Medicines: also he that giveth Antidote

Antinomia, α : f. ex *avt* & *nomos*
The repugnance or contrariety between in
laws, Quint.

Antipöphora: vide Anthypophora.
Antiptösis

A N V

quior parens, i. charior, potior. Idem

Antistrophe dicitur, cum inter conjuncti

Summer do spring anew out of the rood. &
Coop. Anubia

... & Ap

ma, n. *παρὰ τὸν δαίμονα*, quod est
ferentior & paucis verbis multa comple-
cti. Erat. Didia quadam acuta & bre-
via, non cujlibet quidem, sed Orato-
rum, Legatorum, Ducum vel Impera-
torum. *A brief and pithy speech of some
renowned Personages or Noble men; an
Apotehgm.*
Apotehōsis, Gr. inter Deos relatio,
consecratio; ex *ἀποθέωσις*, ex homine Deum
facio, inter Divos refero. *A dedi-
cation, consecration, canonization of men
to become gods.*

Apotehōria, Gr. nunc pro extrema
parte omnis probe exacte exercitationis
sumitur; nunc pro ea parte medicinae
quae lassitudinem submovet, St.
Apothermus, Sapa, Siraton hepsema,
significat multum plurimum coctum,
Stup.

Apotōmia, Gr. major pars semitoni,
quae a Lat. *dispositio* dici potest; ex Gr.
ἀποτόμια, quod est *abscindere*.
Apotōpēa, *ἀποτόπεια*, carmina quae
ad averterendum, averterendumque infer-
orum Numinum iram comparantur,
Mart. ex Scal.

Apoxymōnis, Gr. i. distinguens se:
ex *ἀποξύνω*. *One rubbing or scouring his
skin in the bath. An image cunningly
wrought by Lyllippus representing such an
one.* V. Cal.
Apoxymōta; ramenta. Aliās, minuta
quidam frustula adherentia intestinis.
Quidam strigata nominant: ex *ἀποξύνω*.
Apoxymōtis, n. Gr. ex *ἀποξύνω*, quod
est Deservico. *Water boiled with herbs
and spices: a decoction.*

Appārātē, ius, iusimē; adv. ex Appa-
ro: *παρεσκευασμένος, ἀδύνατος*. *With great
preparation, gorgeously, trimly, gallantly,
costly, minically, cleanly.* Apparatus
coenare, Plin. *To sup very sumptuously or
daintily.*
Appārātio, ōnis; f. verb. ex Apparo:
παρεσκευάζω; idem quod Apparatus.
A preparation: appavelling.
Appārātus, aum; part. ab Apparo;
vel nomen ex part. *Prepared, made ready,
decked, furnished, trimmed.*
Appārātus, ūs; m. verb. *παρεσκευάζω*.
*Preparation, provision; appavelling, deck-
ing, furnishing: also a furnishing of the
table with meat, or a laying of the board.
Peculiariter de mensa & dapibus.* Per-
fici apparatus, *Royal fare*, Hor. Apparatus
reclus, *Orderly service of meat in
course, as at great meals tables*, Sen.
Appārātus, ōnis; m. verb. *παρεσκευάζω*.
*Appareance, ad. quovislibet. Seem-
ing, according to the appearance.*
Appārātus, cs, uis, itum; ex Ad & Pa-
reo: *παρεσκευάζω*. *To appear, to be
seen, to be manifest; to be ready at hand,
as Sergeant to a Magistrate; sequestrari.*
*To attend; to show himself suddenly; to
summon, to cause to appear.* Ex quo
apparet, quae merces. &c. Apparet alicui,
Liv. *To be at hand to execute his office.*
Ad limina regis apparet, Virg. *They
attend or wait at, &c.* In aliquo loco
apparet, Ter. *He is not to be seen.* Appa-
ret, imperi. Ter. *ἄρα οὐκ ὦν*. *It seems
it appeareth, it is evident.*
Appārātio, ōnis; f. verb. ab Apparo:
παρεσκευάζω, *παρεσκευάζω*; offen-
sio, & officium Appartitoris. *An appear-*

ing; a presenting of himself before a com-
pany; an appearance. Appartito pro
Appartore, Ulp. *The whole company of
Appartores attending upon a Magistrate,*
Am. Marc. Pancirol.

Appārītōr, ōris; m. verb. ab Appa-
ro, *παρεσκευάζω*, *παρεσκευάζω*; oi
παρεσκευάζοντες, satellites, stipatores & mini-
stri Magistratum; dict. quod appa-
rent & praesto sint ad obsequium, Gloss.
Appārītōr, *παρεσκευάζων*, *παρεσκευάζων*. Item
Appārītōr, sunt omnes qui magistratu
apparere solent, ut Scribae, Accensi, In-
terpretes, Viatores, Praecones. *A Ser-
geant, Appartor, Pursuant, a deadly
Summoner, a Marshal, a Brattle.*
Appārītōrium, Gloss. *A helping or
appearing succour: παρεσκευάζω.*

Appārītura, e; f. Suet. ministerium
apparendi, apparitio, *παρεσκευάζω*. *A sum-
moning; an arresting. The office of at-
tendance upon some great Magistrate.*

Appārōtas; ex Ad & Pato: *παρεσκευάζω*,
παρεσκευάζω, *παρεσκευάζω*. *To prepare,
to provide, to make ready; to ordain; to trim;
to make provision; to add effect to do a thing
well & successfully.* Cannam apparare,
Ter. *To make ready for supper.* Auxilium
alicui apparare, Plaut. *To provide
help or aid.* Appararet, pro Acquire-
ret, Lucr. Apparatus sum, Plaut. *I am
ready.* Dum apparatur, imperi.
While all things are making ready.

Appellātio, ōnis; f. ex Appello: *καλεῖν*,
καλεῖν, *καλεῖν*. *A naming, a calling a name; an appeal from
the sentence of an inferior Judge to an
higher; a pronouncing, Suet. & apud J.C.
provocatio, παρεσκευάζω, Cal.*
Appellātīvus, a, um; adj. Prisc. ut,
Nomen appellativum, *παρεσκευάζω*, *Appel-
lative.*

Appellātōr, ōris; m. verb. *καλεῖν*, *καλεῖν*.
He that appelleth.

Appellātōrius, a, um; adj. *καλεῖν*, *καλεῖν*.
Pertaining to appellation.

Appellō, as, āre; freq. ab Appello,
Macr. *To call often, &c.*

Appello, as; ex Ad & Pello: qu. *ad*
me pello; *καλεῖν*, *καλεῖν*. *To call, to name, to mention; to speak
unto; to commune or speak with; to com-
prehend under; to say; to call to witness;
to accuse; to commence an action against;
to appeal; to pronounce; to make mention
familiarly; to exact; to call for; to call
on for help.* Appellare debiterem, Ulp.
To call earnestly upon for debt. Appella-
re etiam est, blandā oratione alterius
pudicitiam attentare, Ulp. *To court.*
Also to call one in s. offit manner. Appella-
tus est a mimis quasi stupratus, Lam-
prid. *To give names unto; as, Color
appellavit Chrysolithum aureus, The
golden colour hath given name to that pre-
cious Stone*, Plin.

Appello, is, pūli; ex Ad & Pello:
καλεῖν, *καλεῖν*, *καλεῖν*. *To arrive, to bring to the coast or shore; to
give his mind unto; to direct; to bring
unto; to compel; to dash; to approach.*
Appellere ad aquam animalia, Varr.
To drive to water. Appellere navem,
ad aliquem locum, *To bring his ship to, or
to arrive at some place.* Appellere ad
scopulos, *To dash against, or to run a-
ground upon.* Appellere ad aliquem,
To approach near to. Appellere men-
tem ad Philosophiam, *To apply or give his*

mind to, &c. Appello, pro Interpel-
lo legentem aut tacitum, *To interrupt or
disquiet one, with speaking unto him read-
ing or dispoſe (i. s.) silence*, Hor.

Appendiciū, is; n. V. Appendix.
Appendicula, e; f. dim. ab Appen-
dix: *καλεῖν*, *καλεῖν*. *A little thing be-
longing to a principal or chief, a Label, an
Appendix.*

Appendicus, a, um, *Pertaining to an
Appendix.*
Appendix, ūis; ex Appendo. Apul.
dict. quod Adjunctum est Appenium: *κατε-
σκευάζω*, *κατεσκευάζω*, *κατεσκευάζω*. *Dependens; an
hang-by; an addition; a part of a little
building belonging to a greater; a pen-
house; a label; a process; that hangeth to
another thing: Also a kind of thorn or
berry tree, so called quod baccae puniceae
de pendentes habeat, quae & ipsae Ap-
pendix nominantur*, Calep. Vide Plin.
24, 13, item Appendices, pro Auxiliis,
Gell.

Appendio, is, di, sum; ex Ad & Pen-
do: *ad alicui pendere, κατεσκευάζω*. Inter-
dum ponitur pro Ponderare, vel Pondere
alicui tradere; *κατεσκευάζω*, *κατεσκευάζω*.
*To hang by; to weigh or ponder;
to give.* Pater puellae ius aurum viro
in dotem appendit, Ulp. *Pa. id gave the
gold for a dowry.* Appendor, pass.

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in dotem appendit, Ulp. *Pa. id gave the
gold for a dowry.* Appendor, pass.

Appetere aliquem ferro, lapidibus,
&c. *To set upon one with weapons, stones,*
&c. *Appetere, Liv. Night draw-
eth on. Dies appetebat seipsum. Appa-
rebat drew night, was at hand.* A-
more aliquem appetere, Hier. *To love.*

Appeti, pass.
Appetēnes; qui appetunt. Non.

Appia; *ἄπια*, *ἄπια*, vasis genus.
Gloss. ver. ex Pacuvio. Legendum Ap-
pla: ab Ad & Pleo, *κατεσκευάζω*. ut sit
vas quod subinde impletur & depletur.
Mart.

Appiana mala, Plin. 15. 14. *A kind
of Apples like a Quince in smell: ex
Appio.*

Appianum, ni; n. coloris viridis ge-
nus, Plin. 35. 6. *A kind of green color.*

Appignōro. *To pledge, to confirm.*

Appingo, is, egi, actum; ex Ad & Pan-
go: *κατεσκευάζω*, addo vel adjuugo *ποιν*
To join unto, to fasten or bind to.

Appingo, is, xi; ex Ad & Pingo,
Hor. *κατεσκευάζω*, juxta pingo. *To
paint or write more unto or upon, or near
unto.*

Appiōsus, ūs; m. *A distaste in cattle
called the Staggers or Turn-sick, V. Cal.
Jumentum appiōsum. Veget. A horse or
beast that hath the Turn-sick or Staggers.*

Appiōsus, a, um; part. Lucil. Gut-
ten, *gained. Magnam inde appiōsus
infamiam, Gortem great disgrace by it.*

Appiōre; cochlear. Gloss. *ἄπια*.
Plin. Aufon. Appiōre appellat. V.
Marin. Ut ab *ἄπια*, *ἄπια* seu ollare;
ita ab Appia vase, Appiōre; Scalig.
in Auf.

Appiōris, & Appiōris; idem quod
Cochlear.

Appiōra, V. Apluda.

Appiōra, quod & Appiōra, is, si,
sum; Spart. ex Ad & Plaudo: *κατεσκευάζω*,
κατεσκευάζω, *κατεσκευάζω*. *allido, pedibus terram
concutio. Aliis est Manuum vel pedum
plausu favorem ostendere: pro ἄπια.*
*To strike the earth with the feet; to
move hands or feet for joy or favour to
a thing; to allow; to praise; to strike; to
strike upon or against.* Appiōrere
alicui, *To show a sign of our liking to one
by clapping our hands.* Appiōrere ter-
raz, *To strike down to the ground*, Apul.

Appiōrator, pass. Appiōratorum,
imper.

Appiōrator, ōris; m. verb. Plin. *ἄπια*.
*One that clapped his hands, or
rejoiced.*

Appiōsus, ūs; m. verb. *κατεσκευάζω*, *κατεσκευάζω*.
*Clapping of hands in sign of joy
or applause.*

Appiōsus, a, um; part. *κατεσκευάζω*,
κατεσκευάζω, *κατεσκευάζω*. *Clapped, stroked gently, made much
of, clapped on the back and cherished.*

Appiōsus, adj. inde Applicitor & Appli-
cator, in compar. *Closely joined together,
or played.* Appiōre nexu inhaere-
bat, Apul.

Appiōsus, ōnis; f. verb. *κατεσκευάζω*,
κατεσκευάζω, *κατεσκευάζω*. *Adjunctum ani-
mi, ἄπια*. Application; making to meet
or agree with; a bending or inclination of
the mind unto; a repairing to; prote-
ction.

Appiōsus, & Appiōsus, a, um;
κατεσκευάζω, *κατεσκευάζω*, *κατεσκευάζω*. *part. pass.*
*Applied, layed to, arrived; given, in-
lined*, Plin.

Appiōsus, as, ūi & āvi, ātum & ūtum;
ex Ad & Plico: *κατεσκευάζω*, *κατεσκευάζω*, *κατεσκευάζω*. *ex
appiōsus, κατεσκευάζω, κατεσκευάζω. κατεσκευάζω.*
*To apply, to join, lay, put or add unto, to
make or meet or agree with; to give or
lend, to lean unto; to associate; to go or
come unto; to endeavour; to fit or
accommodate. To arrive, to land or board.*
*Appiōsus, naves terra; Liv. Ad terram, Cal.
In aliquem locum, Liv. To bring his
ships a-land, to arrive, κατεσκευάζω, κατεσκευάζω.*
*Flomini castra
applicuit, Liv. He set or pitched his tents
close upon the river.* Appiōsus se ad
aliquem, *To join or to associate himself
with.* Appiōsus se ad aliquod studium,
To set, apply or give his mind to. Quod
applicem? *Whither shall I go?* Appiōsus
anum annum, Mart. *He is come to the
age of one year.*

Appiōsus, V. Applaudo.

Appiōsus, as; ex Ad & Ploro, Hor.
κατεσκευάζω. *To weep, wail or make moan
to or with one.*

Appiōsus, V. Apluda.

Appiōsus, a, um; Soldered with
lead. Vide Ferruminate.

Appiōsus, as; ex Ad & Plumbo:
κατεσκευάζω, *κατεσκευάζω*, *κατεσκευάζω*. *To solder
with lead.*

Appiōsus, is; ex Ad & Pluo, Plin.
κατεσκευάζω. *To rain at, by or nigh
unto.*

Appiōsus, part. pro Appiōsus,
a, um, *Appiōsus tela sonant lateri,
Tibul.*

Appiōsus, as, *To lean upon.*

Appiōsus, is, lui, itum; ex Ad & Po-
no; ad aliquid ponens, *κατεσκευάζω*, *κατεσκευάζω*.
κατεσκευάζω, *κατεσκευάζω*. *κατεσκευάζω*.
*To put or set to; to lay by, upon
or nigh to, to mix, to serve, to appoint,
to suborn or procure, to cover, to set on.*
*Notam alicui rei, vel ad aliquem
rem apponere. To set a mark upon, to
mark.* Apponere aliquid ante janua-
nam, Ter. *Ad ignem, Plaut. To lay it
before, or nigh to.* Apponere cibum
alicui, Plin. *κατεσκευάζω*, *κατεσκευάζω*. *To set
meat before him.* Sibi pravarica-
torem apponere, *To suborn a counter-
feit accuser.* Vopisc. *Vses it for In-
duo, To put on*

A R

arma probita,
arca.
Ac, ut Arrio,
compositione.

Cunningly wrought, artificially done.
Artificialiter, adv. Quint. *τεχνητως*.
Cunningly, wittily, craftily.

Artificia, s; f. Gloss. *A workhouse*.
Artificiosus, adv. idem quod Artificialiter, *τεχνητως*. Wittily, craftily, artificially.

Artificiosus, a, um; *τεχνητος*. Artificial, wittily, cunningly, subtil, crafty. Artificiosissimus, Most cunning, &c.

Artificium, iij, m. *τεχνη*, *τεχνικη*. *Cunning, skill, workmanship, trades art, deceit, guile: a thing artificially wrought.*

Artigraphus, i. Serv. *τεχνολογος*.
Artio, Nonn. *To bind*: idem quod Artus.
Artus, s; bonis instructus artibus, *παρηγορητος*, *διδασκαλος*. Gloss. *Furnished with good Arts*, Felt. Ab Arte.

Arto, as. Gloss. *Αρτα*, *ετοιμασι*. *Arts*, *ετοιμασι*. *Arta*, *ετοιμασι*. Vide Arcto.

Artocopus, pi; m. ab *αρτο* panis, & *κοπος* labor, idque ex *κοπος* feco, Jun. *A Baker's bread well wrought*. Aliquando ponitur pro Dispersatore panis, *A Panter*.

Artocreas, atis; n. vel Artocrea, s; f. Persl. *Gr. ex αρτο panis, & κρεας*, caro. *Artie*, *A Pasty of flesh*.

Artolaganus, ni; m. & Artolaganum, ni; n. ex *αρτο* panis, & *λαγανον* placenta. *Fine Cake-breads, a Flawm, a Custard, a Cheese-cake*. Ex pusillo vino, la-
te, oleo, & pipere coquebatur.

Artomel. *Portage of bread and honey*. Stup.

Artopta, Gr. ex *αρτο* panis, & *οπηλα* coquo: *αποψησιν*, non. Plin. *A kneading trough, a bolting-butch: a baking-pam, a brake wherewith bread was made: a rolling-pin or softing iron: a woman baker*. *Αρτοπηλον*, *The place where bread is baked, the Bake-house*.

Artopitius & Artopitius panis; quod artopita ubreatur. *Baked in a baking-pam*.
Artorchica, s; Gr. *A pantry or bread-cupboard*.

Artotrogus, ab *αρτο* panis, & *τρογος* comedere. *A great bread-eater: a Sycophant*.

Artotrya, s; ex *αρτο* panis, & *τρογος* comedere. *A great bread-eater: a Sycophant*.

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tur. Felt. Isid. *Artus*, membra majora; *Articuli*, minora. Apud Plaut. *Artus* leg. a nom. *Artu*. *Strings, ligaments, as it were cords, knitting the joints together, the joints, the limbs*. Gloss. *Artus*, *πλην* *το* *διδασκαλος*, *ετοιμασι*, *ετοιμασι*, *ετοιμασι*. Ita leg. B. Volc. *Artuum* dolor, *The joints, the ache of the joints*.

Artus; i. ingeniosus.
Arva, s; f. Pacuv. idem quod Arvum. *Omnes arvas obtulerunt*. Nav.

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Arva, s; f. Pacuv. idem quod Arvum. *Omnes arvas obtulerunt*. Nav.

oculi, vel bulbi; Plin. *Reedspier*. *Crescit arundo, cantat hirundo, fugit hirundo*.
Arro, Gloss. *To threaten: to be angry*.

Arro, is; eruo.
Arura, f. *Arura* dimidium plethri, pedes habet 50, Suid. *A measure of 50 feet*.

Arus, s; f. *Arus* dimidium plethri, pedes habet 50, Suid. *A measure of 50 feet*.

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quem & Nounnium dicimus, *τεμνομελον*. *Dextram*, unciæ decem; *dict*, quod affi-
desi sextans, h. e. unciæ duæ. *Deumæ*,
unciæ undecim, qu. unciæ decem ex
asse unciæ. *Asper* olim librarii fuerunt,
& *Viginti* quinque erant, & *Viginti* quinque
aspe, idem, Gell. 2. 1. *Aspe*, porrigi-
tibus manum præbere. Suet. in Aug. c. 91.
Paulo ante sibi se vocavit. *Asper* autem
minima pars *Sextula* dicitur, quod sit
sexta pars unciæ: *Semuncia*, dimidia
pars unciæ: *Sicilia*, *Semuncia* dimidi-
um, ita dict. quod *Semuncia* fecer. *Sicilia*
nomen mansit. Et sciendum quod *Vere*
volentes aliquid dividere in aequales
partes, ut *Hæreditatem* aut quidvis si-
mile, id *Asper* appellaverunt, & partes
unquas; unde *Ex aspe* *heredem* facere, i.
e. *Ex aspe*, i. totius hereditatis, v.
apud Cal. *Interdum* *As*, di-
namus æreus libralis, quod esset unius
libre, ita dictus ab *Aspe*: *Valebat* (in-
quit Budæus) quaterdecim denarios no-
stros paulo pluris: inde *Donatilius*, ex
duabus libris; & *Sextertius*, qu. *Sext*,
quiterius, quod duos asses vel libras
contineat cum semisse, unde & sic nota-
tur, LLS. *Ex octo* & *As*, fit *Octulius*, &
ex Centum & *As*, Centulius. Var. ab *As*
ducti, quod ære fieri solebant. *A pound*
weight or twelve ounces: the whole of any
thing that may be divided into parts; the
smallest coined money, as a half-penny.

Ala, fœda vulgo. *Infer* Medicum vel
Syriacum, Jun. *Ala*, vel *Alia* odorata,
gummi benzoinum, *Ala* dulcis, vel *Succus*
Cyrenæicus, V. Dod. *Benjamin*.
Ala apud antiquos dicitur, quæ nobis
Arz. scilicet in Var.

Alapha, vocis asperitas, *Hoar*, *Hoar*, St.
Alarum, ti; n. Gr. *pavimentum* sic
dict. quod simile esset non versis vel non
mundato, Star. ab a priv. & *σπαρ*
verso, vel quod coronas non orniet
seni, en. *alapho*, unde *alapho*, *alapho*,
Plut. in Cat. *Alapho* ornatus ager, Mart.
Paving Tiles of divers colours, finely set
with figures of birds, or other things, or
having like pictures carved upon them.

Plin. Cal. *Alarota*, in Martialis, *seems*
to be *alapho*, wrought upon the paving
tiles, seeming to be scraps that were to be
swept away; but were inlaid pictures of
small scraps or bits roughly wrought, like
Mosaic-work. Otia sed scopis nunc An-
alapha dabunt.

Alarum, ti; n. *Nardus* sylvestris vel
Bacchar. Plin. 12. 13. *The herb* *Folefoot* or
wild *Sphenard*. Leg. & *Alara*, fang.
Alarum, ni; n. Gr. ex a priv. &
alapho exringuo, perdo. Plin. 29. 1. ge-
nus est lini quod ignibus non absumitur,
linum vivum dict. *A kind of flax* of
which they make cloth that is made clean by
burning in the fire, as Tobacco-pipes are;
also cloth made of it. Asbestos, idem, Var.
Alarum, i; Gr. inextinguibilis, Plin.
37. 10. *A kind of stone* which being set
on fire cannot be extinguished.

Alarum, li; Gr. fuligo, a colore dict.
nomen canis apud Ovid. Cal. Coal.
Alarum, s; f. *Alarum*, a colore dict.
Alarum, s; f. *Alarum*, a colore dict.

Alarum, s; f. *Alarum*, a colore dict.
Alarum, s; f. *Alarum*, a colore dict.

Alarum, s; f. *Alarum*, a colore dict.
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Alarum, s; f. *Alarum*, a colore dict.
Alarum, s; f. *Alarum*, a colore dict.

n. ab Ascalone civitate Judææ, *ασκαλον*.
A kind of Onion growing especially in the
City of Ascalon. Plin. 19. 6.

Alcarides, Gr. vermes sunt exigui ex
genere lumbricorum, dict. ab a & *καλός*
salus. V. Stup. *Little round worms* breed-
ing in the guts of a man or child: as-
fer-worms.

Alcaripeda, He that bath crooked an-
cles. Scal. in Felt.
Alcaules, is; & Alcaula, s; Gr. ab a-
ca & *αλλος* tibia, tibia utre ab-
dita. *A bag-pipe*.

Alcaulus, urticarius, qui infligans ven-
tum conceptum, exanimat utrem, & ve-
lur exprimit cubito, Mart. *A bag-piper*,
or player on bag-pipes, or like instruments.

Alcella, pro Axilla, Liv. 1. 17.
Alcellia, Gloss. *Angine*.
Alcellula, Gloss. *Little birds wings*.

Ascendo, is, di; ex Ad & Scando: *ava-*
scendo, *To ascend*, *to climb*, *to get up*, *to*
Ascendere navem, *Tarent*, *Ascendere*
eis *navem*, *In* *navem*, *Hirt*, *To take*
shipping, *Ascendere* equum, *vel in*
equum, *Liv*, *To mount on horseback*.

Ascendere cœlum, & in cœlum, *αὐθιγὰν*,
h. αὐθιγὰν *eis* *θραν*, *To ascend into*. *Ad*
honorem, *vel in honorem* *ascendere*,
καταστῆναι *ἀρετῆς*, *To rise up to honour*.
Ascendere dicitur vox, *To rise in pro-*
nunciando.

Ascensor, oris; m. *A mounter on*
horseback, *A rider*, Cal. Rhod.
Ascensurus, a, um; part. ab Ascendo,
Tib. *That will ascend*.

Ascensus, a, um; part. ab Ascendo,
Tib. *That will ascend*.

Ascensus, us; m. verbal. *αὐθιγὰν*, *An*
ascending, *going or climbing up*; *an entry*
or passage, *a rising to honour and advan-*
cement, Ascensio, Macr. & Ascensum, Gell.
idem.

Ascensura, ab *αὐθιγὰν*, i. mentem exerceo,
Just. *Monasteries*,

A T R

I 4 Ser

A V I

Aviarius, rii; s. n. p. b. ὀρνιθάρης, *A*
place where birds be kept alive, a Cage; sometime a bush fit for birds to haunt to.
 Also a woody and forest place, where great
 store of birds do use to keep.
 Aviarius, rii; s. m. p. b. Col. ὀρνιθ-
 οῦχος. *That keepeth birds' or poultry in*
coups or cages; also he that seeketh poultry
or wild fowl; a Poultry.
 Aviatricus nepos; i. fratri filius, ex
 Avius, pro Avus, Calv. ex Feud.
 Avicula, æ; f. dim. ab Avis, Gell.
 ὀρνιθόσκια. *A little bird.*
 Aviculāria, æ. *An herb of the kind of*
Trachelium, Plin.
 Aviculārius, ii; idem quod Aviarius.
 Avide, adv. p. b. ὀρνιθόμανής, πλο-
 νεύων. *Greedy, cunningly, affectu-*
ously ardently; with great desire or cou-
rage.
 Aviditas, ætis; s. πλεονεξία, ἱκαν-
 οῦς. *Desire, earnest or ardent affection, cov-*
etousness, greediness, insatiable lust.
 Aviditer, v. Avide.
 Avidiulus, a, um. *Somewhat greedy.*
 Avidus, a, um; s. non videndo prop-
 nimiam cupiditatem; ut Amens, fin-
 tem, Fest. Rediās ab Avendo: πλε-
 ονέμενος, ἱκανός. *Covetous, desirous, greedy,*
with desire over measure, unsatiable
hunger, gluttonous; diligens: that con-
sumeth, great, waste.
 Avico, i, ligo.
 Avigrūla, æ; f. *She that carrieth*
fowl.
 Avigrūlus, i; m. Gloss. *One that*
carrieth birds.
 Avigrūlus, a, um. *That carrieth birds.*
 Avilla, æ; f. qu. Orvilla, Fest. age-
 recentis partūs. *A Lamb newly yearned*
 Avis, is; f. ὄρνις, ὄρεως, βίαιος, di-
 ab Avius, quia certas vias non habens, vel
 per avia quæque discurrunt, illis, vel
 locis secretis, quibus aves delectantur.
 Fest. *Aves, ab adventu earum, quod*
illæ veniunt unde quis non suspiceret.
 Peror. quod singulis annis adventum
 Quidam ex ὄρνις. Ex Heb. ὄρν, ὄρν-
 vide. Aven. & Canin. *Q. Bonus;*
malis vel finistris avibus dicimus, ci-
tem facilius aut fecius cedere sign,
bird or fowl; also tuck or fortune.
 Avitellum, ii; Gloss. pro Vitellus,
 yolk of an egg.
 Avitum, s. Gloss. *Antiquity.*
 Avitum, genus avium; *All the sort*
kind of birds, Apul.
 Avitulus, a, um; s. adj. ab Avis; s. p.
 Bud. ὀρνιθόκος. *Pertaining to birds.*
 Avitus, a, um; s. adj. ab Avus; s. p.
 πατὴρ ἀρχαῖος; ἀρχοντίς. *That which*
cometh unto us by our Ancestors; ancient
of long time or continuance.
 Avius, a, um; s. quod distat a via,
 est sine via; ἀβατός. *without way*
passage, unaccessibile, that cannot be pa-
ssed; a highway, far coming from the com-
mon way; also wandering far from re-
gion, Heb. ὄρν, s. ὁ ἄρ. ὡς ἡ βασιλ.
 ex Heb. ὄρν. *A King or Princes Court*
a Kingly or Royal House; also a place
shalmeth the fore-court at the entry of an
house, as we see in great mens houses; a ga-
te or walk through which the wind passeth
a vault in trees. Aulai, pro Aulæ, v.

BAG

Bălănișta. Gatherers of Mast.
Bălănițe. A kind of great grapes.
Bălănițes, & Gr. Gemma subviri-
dis, & Corinthio similis æri, secante me-

Bălănitis, tidis; f. Gr. à similitudine glandis dict. *A kind of Chestnut*; Marron, Plin, 15. 23.

Bālānūs, a, um; Plin. *Of Bālānūs*.
 Bālānūs, n; f. *Bālānūs*, fructus
 quercūs. Videri possit duci ex com-
 posita dictione Hebr. *יָבֵשׁ*, i. *in quercu*.
 ubi nascitur, Mart. *A kind of Mast* or
Acorns; a Date: a Suppository made like
 an Acorn: a kind of fib. Plin. 32, 11.
 Also the top of a mans yard: a kind of
Chestnut. Bālānūs myrsifolia. It is cal-
 led *Yabesh* *אֵשֶׁל* *אֵשֶׁל*, Ben. 116. a tree

uma foleis crad

labant, scilicet, ad var. ne dicitur putat
quæcunque coris resecantur. Balatro,
dignus qui in barathrum conjiciatur, ex
consuetudine Atheniensium; vel leccator,
gurgis, qui scilicet, omnia sua baratro,
i. ventri committit, Mart. Varro-
nippi, Flagrio, *σωμύλη*, ἀδολήρης,
ἀδουλέλλωτος, ἀχαλινύτος, ἀκριτέμα-

☞, *amerginís*. A babbler, a prater, one that is full of van talk: a begger, a rogue, a rascal or vile knave: à Servilio Balatrone sic dictus. Properly, a spot

of dirt falling on mens garments by the way; or dirt pared of shoes.
 Bālātum, ti; n. Gloss. *A bleating.*
 Bālātus, ūs; m. verb. ā Balo, Plm.
 βληχλ, βλήχμα, μυκασμός. *A bleating*
of sheep or lambs.
 Bālāstus, a. um; βολήστος γένμα.

of Pomegranate

βαλάντιον ἡ, ἢ, *βαλάντιον*, *balan-*
diē, a colore vario, *βαδύς*, & a virtute
ἄωθεν, i. exiccandi. *The flower of a*
Pomegranate, very astringive, Plin.
Balaufus; herba non multum dissimilis
Narcissi, Col.
Bilbē, adv. Nonn. τραυλῆς, φιλῆς.

In flammierung wif, fluttering; obscurely, miffingly, with no perfect found.
Balbo, 25; Balbeo, & Balbefco, To flutter: balbutio.
Balbucior, aris; eft lingua balbâ loqui, ficut fenes; φιλλα, To miffle in the mouth.

Balbus, a, um; ἡλλός; alludit ad βαρβαίνω, βαρβαλά, & βαρβαλίζω. Vel à balando, Isid. vel à Græc. βλαύω, Mart. à sono vocis balburientis. Tonguetied, which stammereth, stuttureth or muf- feth in his speech.

Balbuties, *εις* *φ* *α* *λ* *λ* *ο* *υ* *τ* *η* *ς*. A stammering kind of speaking.
Balbutio, *ις*, *ι*, *ι*, *ι*; *φ* *α* *λ* *λ* *ι* *ζ* *ω*, *φ* *α* *λ* *λ* *ο* *υ* *ς*, *τ* *ρ* *α* *υ* *λ* *ι* *ζ* *ω*. To stammer, to stut, to muffle in the mouth, as not able

to found his words. A Balbus.

Balduca, *as*; Gloss. *Milk being strained.*
Baldia. *A Sling*; vulgo Balistum.
Balēaris, *re*; *adj.* *That may be thrown in a Sling.*

Balēarius, & Balēator, & Balēstrator, *He that slings.*

Balēatius, *a*, *um*, *Of a Whale.*

Baleuca, *Plin.* verbum Hispanicum; sign. aurum nondum perlatum: vide Balluca.

Ballariavel Balliaria; *Ruel.* *λυγρις* *παραμαριακή*, *An herb called Lychnis coronaria.*

Ballineum, *nei*; *n.* & balineum, *arum*; *f.* pro Balneum & Balnea: *βαλνείον* *A bath, a bain, a hot-house, a stew.* Balineum & Balinea sic different, quod illud privatum, ha publicum.

Balioca, *as*; *f.* *A kind of big drinking cup.* *Plaut.* V. Baluca.

Balioles, *vult* Aciatus dici Afios: scilicet, a balio colore tritici: vide *Plaut.* in *Poen.* 5, 5. V. 22.

Ballicia, *as*; *f.* *vel* potius Ballistia; *Gloss.* *παρὰ τὸν ὄψον* *πολλὰ μὲν, βαλίστα* *μὲν, παρὰ τὸν ὄψον* *ἰαχία.* *A war-like engine to cast or shoot darts or stones; a crossbow or gun: also be that shooteth with such an instrument.* Balista chalybea, *Jun.* *A* *hook-bow or steel-bow.*

q. Balista fulminalis, *Anonym.* *A mighty Balista used to defend the walls or banks of a river.*

Balista os, V. Astragalus, *Stup.*

Balistrarius, *i*; *n.* *Plaut.* *βαλίστριος*. *The place where a great brake or engine is mounted. That which is shot out of a brake or Balista.*

Balistrarius, *a*, *um*. *Belonging to such engine.* Balistraria fabrica, *A workshop or shop where Balistae are made.* *Not.* *Imp.* Balistrarius, & Balistrarius, *i*; *n.* *Imp.* *ἀκοντιστής, ἀκοντιστικός.* *A maker of slings.*

Also a cross-bow or steelbow-man, or such as used to sling stones, and shoot darts at the enemy, and so batter the walls with: in whose hand now a Gun is used.

Balistro, *as*, *are*; *Gloss.* *To cast forth as from a sling.*

Balistrum, *i*; *n.* *Gloss.* *A Sling.*

Balto, *as*; *a* *Balo*, *Plaut.* *βαλίζω* *πολλὰ μὲν, τὸν ὄψον* *οὐκ ὀκνῶ.* *To beat often or much.*

Baltus, & Baltius, *a*, *um*; *Plaut.* *βαλὺς* *χρῆσις.* *Ad equo Achillis sic dicto.* *Of a dark bay colour: also speckled or speckled: Tawney.* Vide Badius vel Bajus.

Ballivus, Ballivus, vel Ballinus, pro Præfide; Ballia, Ballinatus five Ballivus, pro Provincia, vocabula sunt omnino peregrina. *A Balliv in a Corporation: A Balliv of husbandry: The Præfide for a company of Merchants.* Vide Ballivus. Hinc Ballia or Ballia, turela.

Balluca, *χρυσόμαχος*. *Gold ore, gold mixed, an ingot or vessel to pour gold in.* V. Balluca.

Ballematicum, *i*; *n.* *A song or dance to the Cymbal.* *Cerd.*

Ballerus, *ri*, *Gelin.* *A Blek or Whiting.*

Ballia, Ballistia, *as*; *f.* *Gloss.* *A Sling.*

Ballio, *as*, *To bale.*

Ballio, *onis*; *leno.* *A Bawd.* *Cic.* *a* *Ballo* *lenone* *apud* *Plaut.*

Ballistum, *i*. *A Ballad or Madrigal.* *Vopisc.* *But such as consisted of no certain sense, like verses: but were rather rhytmica, than metrica.* *Rymer.*

Ballistro, *as*; *Gloss.* *To burl or east.*

Cum balistro aliquid projicere. *q.* Balistior, *pass.*

Balistrum, *trij* idem quod Balista.

Ballo, *as*; *f.* *saltare, jadare corpus, βαλλίζω.*

Ballo, *is*; *Gloss.* *To cast, shoot or sling forth.* *Gr.* *ἐλάσσω.*

Ballo, *onis*; *Gloss.* *A Seamonster.* *Cin.* 27. 8. *The herb called sinking Hore-bound, black Horehound: some think it to be a kind of Archangel.* *Πιερὰ τὸ βαλλὰν* *ἔστω*, *quod flores locatos post folia habeat, tanquam aures.* *Mart.*

Balluca, *as*; *f.* *Plin.* *χρυσόμαχος.* *Gold ore, or gold unrefined: a jo a vessel, wherein to gold is poured.*

Balustrum, *stri*; *n.* *Gloss.* *A place where many baths are.*

Balnē, *ōrum*; *n.* *vel* Balnē, *arum*; *f.* idem quod Balneum: *βαλνείον*, *ἢ πλυντήριον.* *A bath or stew: a bath, publick places so wash in.*

Balnēanus, *ni*; *m.* *Gloss.* *He that keepeth a bath.*

Balnēare, *is.* *The money or hire payed for going into the Bath.*

Balnēaris, *re*; & Balnēarius, *a*, *um*; *Digest.* *Pertaining to baths or stews.* Balnēarii fures, *Alicia.* *βαλνείων κλέπται.* *Pilfering rogues that were wont to burgle about baths, or such common places.*

Balnēarium, *i*; *n.* *τὸν ὄψον* *τὸν ὄψον* *ἰαχία.* *A place where a bath or stew is in ones house.* *Sen.* *Idem* quod Balneum.

Balnēaticum; *merces* quæ penditur balneatori. *Pauperculi* quadratella lavabant, *pueri* balneaticum non dabant. *Mart.*

Balnēator, *ōris*; *m.* *λὸν ὄψον* *ἰαχία.* *The keeper of a bath, the master of stews or baths: also a boy or servant attending about such business as thereto belonged: also one that is too curious in other mens matters.* *Petron.*

Balnēatorius, *a*, *um*; *Digest.* *βαλνείων* *ἰαχία.* *Pertaining to or useful for a bath.*

q. Balneatorius, *juris.* idem quod Balnearius. *A curious meddler in other mens matters.*

Balnēatrix, *icis*; *ἰαχία.* *Petron.* *A mistress for dame of the bath.*

Balnēo, *as*. *To bathe.*

Balnēolum, *li*; *n.* *dim.* *a* *Balneum.* *Juv.* *λὸν ὄψον.* *A little bath or bath.*

Balnēum, *ei*; *n.* *ex* *Græco* *βαλνείον*, *dict.* *quod βαλάντις* *ἡ ἀνία*, *i.* *pellis* *anxiata* *ex* *animos* *πλυντός*, *λὸν ὄψον*, *βαλνείον*, *ἢ πλυντήριον* *ἔστω*, *i.* *καίεν*, *Suidas* *enim* *docet.* *Veteres* *glandibus* *vel* *foliis*, *earumque* *putamina* *succedendo*. *Mart.* *A bath, a washing place, a privy washing place.* Balneum *Marie* *or* *maris*, *called* *also* *duplex* *vas*, & *Diploma.* *A manner of distilling water, when the Glass containing the ingredient, standeth in a vessel of water with fire made under, and so by the heat only of that water, the other glass yieldeth distilled liquor.* *Offic.*

Baluitor, *ōris*; *Gloss.* V. Balneator.

Bālo, *as*; *vox* ficticia a sono, nisi a *βαλίζω* *Scal.* *LL.* *cap.* 28. *a* *μῦθος*, *i.* *oves*, *balo*; *m.* & *b.* *commutantur.* *Ovid.* *To bleat or cry like a sheep.*

Ballāmēlon, *Gr.* *Ruel.* *ῥῖναι* *or* *oil* *of* *balm* *herb.*

Balfamentia; *buphthalmus*, *apud* *Diosc.*

Balfaminum or Balfamina, *Momordica*, *Charantia*, &c. *Balfam.* *Ger.*

Balsāminus, *a*, *um*; *adj.* *Plin.* *Græc.*

Made of balm: *oil of balm.*

Balsāmita, *as*; *f.* *Pl.* 12. 25. *alba* *violæ*, *in* *οὐμὲν* *ἔστω.* *An herb of the length and bigness of a Lilly, with a leaf like Rue, growing only in India and Egypt: also the herb Cassia-mary or Balsamum.* Balsāmita minor, *Small Balsamum.* *Maudlin.*

Balsāmitus, *a*, *um*. *Anointed with balm.* Balas, *m.* *Gloss.* *Bald.*

Balēatius, *a*, *um*. *Wearing a Belt.*

Balētrio, *is*; *ivij*; *Gloss.* *To gird.* V. Cato.

Balēus, *ei*; *m.* *Gloss.* *A purple colour.*

Baltheolus, *m.* *Jul. Capit.* *A small belt or sword-girdle.*

Balthēum & Baltheus; *in* *plur.* *neutrum* *tantum*, *Cæf.* *ῥῖναι*, *A belt, an arming girdle or sword-girdle: a purse to hang as ones girdle.* Scribitur redius Balteum & Balteus, *Quod* *cingulum* *e* *corio* *habebant* *bulatū.* *Colum* *dicunt.* *Varro.* *Sofpater* *say* *is* *a* *Tu-*

scan *word.* *Baltecum* *is* *also* *the* *denied* *edg* *round* *about* *a* *cake* *or* *pastry.* *Turn.* *ῥῖναι.* *Cafab.* *q.* *Ab* *Heb.* *ῥῖναι.*

Bālūca, *as*. *A big drinking-pot.* *Scaphio:* *Cantharis* & *balucis* *bibunt.* *Plaut.* *Scich.* 5. 4. v. 12. *ubi* *nunc* *leg.* *batulic.*

Balum, *li*; *Gloss.* *A beap or confection.*

Balus; *m.* *A sink.*

Balustrinus, *a* *place* *where* *are* *many* *baths.*

Balux, *ūcis*; *Gloss.* *He that suspecteth with another.*

Balux, *ūcis*; *ῥῖναι*. *Gold find, or a wedge of gold.* *A Spanish word* *Plin.*

Balucis malleator *Hispanæ*, *Marital.* *Quod* *minutum* *est* *Balucem* *vocant.* *Plin.* 33. 4. V. Balluca.

Bama, *as*; *f.* *Gloss.* *orbitas.* *Desolatene.*

Bamahemi; *sunt* *curriculi* *supernaturalium.* *Paracel.*

Bambacinus, *a*, *um*; *Plin.* *Of* *Cotton.*

V. Bombycinus.

Bambacōn, *Plin.* *βαμβάκιον*, *βαμβάκις*, *ῥῖναι*. *Cotton, bombast.* *Fortē* *ex* *Bombyx.*

Bamballo, *ōnis*; *m.* *Cic.* *a* *balbutiendo* *duc.* *Turneb.* *per* *diminutionem* *ad* *ridum* *factum* *arbitratur.* *ut* *quemadmodum* *dicunt* *a* *separatum* *separatio*, *sic* *a* *βαμβάκιον* *βαμβάκιον.* *V.* *plura* *a* *plur.* *Fung.* *Bamballo* *dict.* *ab* *hæzitatione* *linguæ.* *βαμβάκιον* *est* *Præ* *frigore* *tremere.* *βαμβάκιον* *balbutire.* *A* *stammerer.* *one* *that* *stuttereth* *in* *his* *speech.* *Gr.* *βαμβάκιον.*

Bamballo, *ōnis*; *Gloss.* V. Balatro.

Bambāta; *scilla*, *que* *aliquo* *intindū* *condita* *est*, *a* *βαμβά* *pro* *ῖναι*, *a* *βαμβά*, *Squill.*

Bamballus, *i*; *n.* *A certain Vermine that sties, called also Barbellus or Barbellus.*

Bambis, *Gloss.* *Sand.*

Bamma, *Præteolo* *est* *tinctura*, *ut* *Embamma.* *Calv.*

Bamum, *mi*; *n.* *Gloss.* *Vingar* *mingled* *with* *oil.*

Banacica; *Plin.* *A kind of Vine.*

Bānaufus, *si*; *m.* *Arif.* *An* *Artificer* *working* *by* *fire*: *a* *banay* *craftsman*, *or* *a* *man* *of* *occupation.* *A* *banay* *formax*, *&* *duo* *vro.*

Banchus, *chi*; *qui* & *Bacchus*, *Plin.* 9. 17. & 32. 9. *βαλχχ*. *A* *fish* *called* *A-*

sellus, *and* *Myxion*: *also* *a* *Troisfe.*

Bancus, *ci*; *m.* *A bank, bench, seat or table.* *Bancus* *Regius.* *The* *King* *bench.* *Bancus* *communis.* *The* *Common* *place.*

Banda, *as*; *A band of soldiers.* *B.*

Banderia, *as*; *Alberic.* & *Bandum*, *dis* *Procop.* *A certain small banner or flag which the Romans used in war.*

Bandophorus; *Cal.* *A Standard-bearer.*

Bandum, *Procopio* *Signum* *militare.* *A banner or Standard of the General.* *Pancir.* *in* *Not.* *q.* *Bandum*, *est* *fiscia* *latus.* *Then* *first* *used* *to* *sign* *se* *a* *Banner,* *when* *they* *first* *took* *flags* *or* *streamers* *of* *cloth* *or* *silks* *for* *their* *Ensigns* *instead* *of* *Eagles.* *Sc.* *made* *of* *carved* *wood.* *q.* *Ex* *hanno* *verbo* *Franc.* *five* *Lumbardico.*

Bandus, *a*, *um*; *Gloss.* *Flexible.* *movable.*

Bandus, *i*. *A band of soldiers.* *Leo* *Imperator.*

Bānāretus. *A* *Kri* *is* *made* *in* *field,* *when* *the* *King* *is* *present* *in* *person,* *that* *may* *display* *his* *banner.*

Bannalia flumina, *quæ* *Jure* *erudit* *prescripta* *vocant.* *Sunt* *quæ* *Domini* *beneficariis* *confinio* *prædiorum,* *aut* *permissione* *principis,* *aut* *longi* *temporis* *prescriptione,* *&c.* *quæ* *quæ* *sunt* *V. Calv.*

Bannalis mola; *nova* & *barbara* *servitutus* *species* *est,* *quæ* *hodie* *passim* *rur-*

ticis *congruit* *una* *mola,* *quam* *banmale* *vocamus,* *uniquæ* *furno* *uti* *ad* *quæstum* *domini,* *Calv.*

Bannire; *ediō* *aliquid* *jubere* *aut* *vetare.* *To* *allow* *or* *proscribe.*

Bannita, *as*; *f.* *Gloss.* *Complexion.*

Bannitus, *a*, *um*. *Banished, outlawed, proscribed.* *Banniti* *dicebantur,* *qui* *carent* *bant* *jure* *juris,* *quibus* *aquæ* *&* *igne* *interdictum* *erat.* *Excommuniati.*

Bannitium vel Bannierum. *A banner.* *Bannus* *five* *Bannum*; *exili* *species,* *quæ* *Antiquis* *dicebatur* *Proscriptio,* *ex* *Saxonico* *Bann,* *quod* *significat* *Edictum* *publicum,* *ed* *quod* *banniti* *per* *sonitum* *tubæ* *proferri* *solebant.* *Alc.* *Bannum* *duo* *significat:* *edictum* *quæ* *die* *vassilli* *equis* *armis* *ad* *comitatum* *adest* *de-*

bent: *a* *functionem,* *h. e.* *mulfam* *ed-* *ictionem* *parentis,* *Capit.* *Carol.* *Neo-* *teriticum* *&* *nuper* *inventum* *vocabulum* *est,* *inquit* *Old.* *sed* *res* *antiquissima.* *Est* *autem* *bannum,* *quod* *omnia* *humanitatis* *juris* *viciis* *indulgentie* *officiorum* *&* *com-* *mercia* *interdicuntur* *rebellibus:* *vide* *Calv.* *Excommunication* *habet* *similitu-* *dinem* *cum* *banno.* *A* *manner* *of* *con-* *demnation* *or* *banishment,* *that* *whoever* *for-* *sake* *a* *man,* *may* *kill* *him:* *an* *outlawry,* *or* *any* *public* *proclamation* *or* *proscription.*

q. Banna matrimonialia; *proclamationes* *isponi* *&* *sponæ* *in* *Ecclesia* *fieri* *solite.* *Calv.*

Bāphus, *ei*; *Justin.* *Gr.* *ex* *βαφ* *tin-* *tura.* *A* *Dyer.*

Bāphia, *as*; *f.* & *Bāphia*, *ōrum*; *n.* *Lampr.* *ῖναι* *ῖναι.* *A* *Dy-house,* *a* *place* *where* *they* *die.* *Bāphorum* *procurator,* *The* *Emperors* *Over-see* *of* *the* *Dy-houses.* *Neit.*

Bāphicē, *es*; *f.* *Gr.* *The* *science* *of* *dy-* *ing.*

Bāphicus, *a*, *um*; *βαφικός.* *Belonging* *to* *dy-* *ing,* *tinctories.* *Cal.*

Bāphum; *lit*

A small water vessel or bucket. Gloss. Bar-
barus, *vair*; *ti* *ovid* &c. Also a kind of
fish. Gell.
Barbello, *u* is; Gloss. To begin to have
a beard, to bud forth.
Barbicularius. A kind of fish.
Barbiger, *eris* m. Lucr. *magno-
pibe* &c. Thus hath or wears a beard.
Barbilla, A little beard.
Barbillus, Gr. Persica arbor: item
fructus corni.
Barbista, A player on the Lute.
Barbistia, *æ*; m. Gloss. qui barbato
ludit vel canat, Cath.
Barbittum, *ii* n. Apul. A beard.
Barbittodum, *ii*; Gloss. Abarbing
or dressing the face where it is cut.
Barbitorius, *eris*; m. A Barber.
Barbitos, vel Barbicus; *is* f. & quando-
que m. & Barbitum, *is* n. Hor. *edpici-
to* &c. *tyxol* tradit vocari *Æolius* *sis-
pion*, qui *sisipion*, quia *Baritus* *ty-
phalus* *is* *typhor* *phion*, quod sonum gra-
vem emittat per *apron*, i. nervos, ita-
mina. Cath. ex Barris, quia ex eorum
offibus facta. An instrument of music,
an Harp, a Lute, a Dukimer, the broader
part of the Harp.
Barbitus. Having a beard.
Barbo, *onis*; & Barbos, *bi*; Aufon.
tyxas, *tyridis*. A fish called a Barbel
or Mullet. Barbatu nullus, Cic.
Barbotina, Offic. The seed of Absin-
thium Ponticum, Wormseed.
Barbulla, *æ*; f. dim. *magno* *de* *er*, A
little beard: also a beard finely cut and
kept.
Barbüllus, *is* m. A kind of fish, a lit-
tle barbel, Gelln.
Barbücus, *a*, um; Thus hath a great
beard.
Barca, *æ*; f. Ifid. A ship or bark that
brought the lading from the greater ship to
land: *Begae*, *Βαξα*.
Barcarius, A ship-wright.
Barcella, The same that Barcula.
Barcellarius, *is* m. Gloss. A ship-
man or Barge-man.
Barchus, *chis* m. Gloss. A fool.
Barcula, *æ*; f. Gloss. A little ship or
boat.
Barculus, *is*; Gloss. A thread.
Bardacici cullis, Jul. Capitol. Covered
orbo-dit cloths. Bardacius calceus. Juv.
A shoe. Bar-b so named of the Bardai, a
people of Illyricum: or Bardai rather of
France.
Bardäna, *æ*; f. Jun. *magno* *de* *er*, &c.
The great bar.
Bardäritica, *æ*; *παδ* *α* *α* &c. Souldiers
of the Guard. V. Meurf.
Bardatus, *ti*; m. & Bardata, *æ*; f.
V. Barbatus.
Bardis, *is* m. Gloss. A slave.
Bardi, *orum*; Caf. *philosophers*, Poets,
and chief learned men among the old Bri-
tains and Gauls: Bards. ¶ Vel a bardo
five wardo, Vet. Teutonum voce, quod est
Viede vel obervo, ut Vandernyl, vel a
Vuede five v'oot, quod & verbum et
carmen sign, ut Mart. Erant en, *ιστοιοι*
Celtarum, i. Postæ, et Druidæ sacer-
dotes. Voss.
Bardäicus, *ci*; m. ad bardos perti-
nens, a gente Bardorum dict. A kind
of garment without a head, Coop, vide
Bardus.
Barditus, *is* Tac. The old Bards song.
Carmina, quorum relatu, quem Bar-

ditum vocant, accendunt animos pugnae, &c.

Bardocucullus, i. *A short French cloak with a hood to it & travel in.* Gallia Sannonico vestit te Bardocucullo, Cerpoticheo: um penula nuper erat, Martialis. 14. 128. ¶ *A Bard, an old French word for A Way.* Βάρδος, ἀλδιός Γαλλοῦταις, Hefych. fed hic Turan, legitur ἡ πόλις, i. canebat, poetæ, Saxoniibus bardē est iter, a faren proficisci. Affine est nostrum, *W. yfure, warfare, Fare.* Cucullus a Bardis Gallie usitatus.

Bardonia, tæz; qui palmas dat, Gloss.

Barducium, i; n. *A Spear or Dart.*

Mart.

Bardus, a, nm; adj. βαλξ, ἡλδης, &c. qu. *Beatus bebes*, per metathes. ut in super, βαρδus, Blunij, blockhij, dull-witted, foolish.

Barga, *A Barge.*

Bargina; pergamena. Gloss.

Barginus, a, um; & Hic & hæc Barginis, & hoc Barginæ; i. alienus, peregrinus, Ex Barbarus, & Gens vel gentis, Item Barginæ dicuntur fortes, a Barro & Ago, Gloss.

Bãria, *A Greek Accent or point of distinction:* ex βαρῆς, Gloss.

Bãridus, a, um; a Bardis dict. *Fas.*

V. Barridus.

Bãrigenus, a, um; Gloss. *A stranger.*

Bãrinus, a, um; Gloss. *Heavy, weighty:* also a man: ex βαρῆς.

Bãritus, Gr. *A kind of fish.* Arist. Hist. animal. l. 4.

Bãris, idos; f. vox Ægyptia. *A boat in Ægypt wherein they carried dead bodies to burying.* Hence our English word, *Bier.*

Baridos & contis rostra Liburna sequi Propert. 3. 2. παλιδος, ἡ τειχῆς, ἡ πῶς a τῶς, Hefych. Mart. a p̄sere ducit.

Baria, & f. Gloss. *A kind of pos.*

Baricelli, & Baricelli, sunt singulare iudices sine certo tribunali iudicantes Zafius.

Barisus, a, um; Gloss. V. Barridus.

Barithos, *A Gem full of red streaks.*

Cath. Baripetes.

Barnacida, *A garment that children wear.* Coop.

Bãro, ðnis; Varones lingua Gallica dicuntur servi militum, nequam ac dissoluti homines, vel stulti. *Alfo* Barones quasi robur belli, a βαρῆς, i. fortis inquit hñd. vel ex Bardus: vel ex Bario Apulie oppido. Calv. Baro p̄fex Latinis pro Baro & stupido: τὸ βαρὸν ποικῆλ, dus, grovius; Aliàs Barones sunt, qui inter nobiles opibus ac potentia antecellunt. Baro item pro Mare & Viro. Baro δὲ τὸ βαρῆν βαρύνει gravitatem sonat. Nos Barones stupemus: tu videlicet tecum ipse rides, Cic. ironice. Baros, inquit Baro, nonnuncquam fastum signifi. & Latine graves viros dicimus eximios magnæque auctoritatis, unde suspicor & vulgo nunc dici Baros, qui generis ac virtutum auctoritate cæteris præminent. Pico. Gloss. Baro, ἀν̄ρ, Gloss. Arabe bicco-lat. Baron, Gr. fortis in laboribus Alii a corporis gravitate & mole, & sunt Barri, i. Elephantes. Cath. Baronia, a Barus, vel Barrus, quasi sicut elephas cætera animalia magnitudine superat, ita Baro alios præcellit homines Barones vel Barones alius, qu. a gentibus & familia Varronum ortundi. *A block*

head, dots, fool, &c. Some take it for a Lord baron: valiant or wife: mercenary soldiers. Hist. & lfid. V. Mart.
 Bāron, Gr. *The herb Savin*, dict. à gravi odore.
 Bārōnagium: idem quod Baronia.
 Bārōnetrifla, & Baronifla. *The wife of a Baronet.*
 Bārōnīa, æ; pars regni jure feudi concessa, Calv. *The fee of a Baron.*
 Bārōnūlus, vel Barunculus, vel Baro-nettus. A *Knight Baronet.*
 Baroptenus, vel Baroptis, Plin. l. 35, c. 10. Gemma nigri coloris, sanguineis & albis nodis distincta.
 Bārōfus, βαρὺς, βαρὺς, Gloss. à Baro: qui vel Baronem habet, nec est, vel abutitur dignitate suā. A fool, proud, factious, that saith upon him to be what he is not, V. Mart.
 Barridus, a, um; id quod Barrus, à barrus: superbus, Cath. *Proud.*
 Barrinus, a, um. *Of or like an Elephant.*
 Sidor. Aures immanitate barrinas.
 Barrio, is, ivi; Felt. *Barrie* Elephanti dicuntur, sicut Oves dicimus balate, utique a sono ipso vocis: βαρυβαρυ εἰς ἰσάρεα. *To bray or cry like an Elephant.*
 Barripurus, ti; m. Gloss. idem quod Baroptenus.
 Barrītus, ūs; m. verb. βαρύνειν βαρύνειν. *The braying or crying of an Elephant: also a shout of the Roman soldiers when the Armies joyned.* Veget. 3. 18. & Am. Marc.
 Barrus, a, um; Gloss. *Strong like an Elephant.*
 Barrus, ri; m. Hor. à barriendo. A-lis vox Salonica, ex βαρυ, Chald. sabinā, vel Indicā; quā voce in Tar-go exponitur, Fobio 40. Hebr. ארמונה: vel Heb. ארמונה brutum. An Elephant: also a shout of an Elephant. Hinc Ebur, qu. Ebar, i. a vel e barro. Scv. En. i. Bar, vox Indica pro Elephantē.
 Bāruncūlus, li; m. Gloss. *Somewhat stronger: a little strong man.*
 Bārus, a, um; Gloss. Bārus, būrus πυρρὸς. *Ruddy.*
 Bāryce, Vitruv. l. 3. c. 2. ex βαρύς gravis: ædes, latere quidem, sed ob-rari-ate columnarum humiles, ut pondus superimpositum facilius sustineant col-umnæ. A kind of building of houses.
 Bārycēphālē; Idem ibidem: ex βα-ρύς & κεφαλή caput. ædes fide dicit, quod pro columnarum paucitate satis grave onus sustineant. Voss. V. Mart.
 Bāsācum, ci; Gloss. pro Barathrum.
 Bāsāles; à bāsal, quod Æthiopice ferrum sign. Mart. ferri enim est coloris atque duritie, unde cū & nomen, Plin. 36. 7. A kind of Marble.
 Bāsāntis, tis; m. lapis ē mortario-rum genere, Plin. 36. 20. & 22. dict. ὁπὸ τὸ βασιανίον, i. ab explorando, V. Vespasione or touchstone V. Bafanus.
 Bāsānus; lapis quo aurum probatur. V. Plin. 33. 8. Ponitur & pro quavis proba-tione, & pro questione quæ fit per tormenta; ex βαρύς, βασιανίς; i. di-ligenter examino. Mart.
 Bāscaldā; æ; f. Gloss. Nasī ab cale-faciendo aquam. A basin of brog.
 Bāscānīa, Little rissus (ridiculiata quedam, Cel.) ibat Smilis were wont to have hanged before their shep-window, to exclude envy. Bāscanus aurem, quo-culorum acie nates, i. perneat, corrupque

rumpitque vīla, Idem.
 Balcānus, *A Country-man*.
 Balcāuda; vocabulum antiquum Brit-
 tannicum, dict. qu. *Vascauda*, i. vas cum
 cauda, quōd fuit longum, adeo ut pone-
 re, i. super dorsum gereretur. *Juv. Sat. 12.*
Martial. 14. An ancient vessel which
the Romans had from the ancient Brit-
ains; a Basket.
 Bāsiāto, ōnis; f. verb. ex Bāso, Mart.
 φησκω. *A kissing or buffing one.*
 Basiātor, ōtis; m. Mart. φιλκτής. *One*
that kisses; a kisser.
 Basiātus, a, um. *Kissed.*
 Basiātare os; quod toti calvariae sub-
 sternitur, quod & os palati.
 Basiālea, Basiālia, Basilla, βασίλειαν,
A Queen.
 Basiāleus, ei; m. Gr. ex βάσις basis; &
 λέως palatium, i. sustentans populum, *A*
King.
 Basiālia, βασίλειον δὲ τοῦ τοῦ βασιλέως.
 Dict. quōd omnia quae grandia sint, ex-
 cellentiūque βασιλείαν appellentur, eti-
 am apud Latinos; hinc basiālia viciis &
 nae apud Plin. Voff. In basilicis Romae
 celebrata sunt iudicia, centumviralia
 praesertim. *A stately house, a Kings house,*
a Princes Palace or Court: a Hall in a
City or Town: a place where people assem-
ble for Suits in Law, or where Councils
be holden: a Royal Exchange for selling of
Wares, Lamprid. A large place, where
suits attend upon Rulers: a Cathedral
Church, or Church where some Martyr hath
been interred; so called either for that Con-
stantine first built them; or for that they
were of the same form with the Basilice or
Courts of Justice of the Heavens. Also one
of those most noble Veins, into which Axil-
laris venabie, being carried to the shoulder un-
der the first Muscle, bowing the Cubiti, is
divided: the Liver-vein. ¶ Also the herb
Gentian, Felswort or Bitterwort. Also Bas-
il, quod leviter tacta suam reddit o-
dozem, contra scorpiones procreat. V.
Mart.
 Basiālicānus, a, um, V. Palatinus.
 Basiālicē adv. Plaut. βασίλικῶς. *Roy-*
ally, magnificently, princely. It is also sa-
iden for funditis, prostris, miserly. Inter-
basilicē, I am utterly or quite undone. Id.
 Basiālicarius; Gloss. βασίλειος, ἀγο-
 ραῖος. Alii leg. Bafilicanus, & Bafilica-
 nus, V. M. Palatinus ecclesiasticus, Cath.
 Basiālicum, *A Kings robe: the herb*
Basil: also a kind of Veins: also the great-
er Wreath, called also Perficum, Plin.
15. 22. Basilicon is also a Plaster fit
down by Celsus, 5. 19. Bafilica, orum;
libri quibus continentur leges βασίλειαι,
i. Imperatorum.
 Basiālicus, a, um; adj. Plaut. βασίλι-
 κος. *Primely, royal, magnificent, great.*
Also a bacchan at Dice, Plaut. Curo. 2. 3.
80. Bafilica via, quod regia, consularis,
pratoris, Marr. Basilica was also a dining
room. Serv. Aen. 1. A large walking
Gallery in the Forum, Plaut. in Curo. 4.
1. v. 11.
 Basiilina, & f. Ludi genus, quo rex
 fortis creatus, ministro forte creato alioque
 imperat laboriosum, Pollux, 9. 7. Non
 abundum quod inter christianos obtinet fe-
 riis, ut vocant, regalibus, nempe circa
 Epiphania. *The Play called One-penny.*
One-penny come after me: Questions and
commands.
 Basiilicus, ei; m. Gr. dict. quod rex

inter interpretēs; & tenues enim inter penes sibi loquatur, ut solus regnare videatur. Candidam habet in capite maculam, in star diadematis, Plin. 8. 21. Lar. Regulus & homines, aves, & pecudes olfactu & visu necat, à mustela tantum vincitur. *A kind of Serpent called a Basilisk, a Cockatrice, Basiliscus minor, Paracelli. The same is the Steelio, sic dic, & avis quædam, & stella in corde Leonis.*

Bāfillare. V. Cuneale os.

Bāsīlās, ὀδοντὺς. *A touching or trying.*

Bāsīlō, as; et Basium: φάτω. *To kiss.*

Bāsīs v. Lex. Grec. βάσις, à βάσις, ἄσις, vel βάσις. Item claufula rhythmi, & rhythmus ipse. Aliquando Figuræ nomen apud Rhetores, cum in narrationibus omnia pedetentim insinuanda gratiā profereunt: ab Hermog. dicitur pars exordii, quæ colligit ejus propositionem cum redditione. Proprie est gressus. Denique est Pes quo gradiuntur, Poll. inde per metaph. est Pes columnæ, statuae seu fabricæ, quæ à fundamento surgit. Bases vaforum sunt ea, quæ illorum collocandorum causâ facta sunt. Aliq. sign. & ipsam spiram quo scapo supponitur, V. Vir. 4. 1. & 10. 13. Mart. Basis cordis, quam alii Caput visceris appell. est vertex cordis figurâ turbinatâ. *The foot or base of a pillar that sustains any thing; the ground or foundation of a matter: the whole pillar: one of the neiber Tables in the Brain-pan.* Si basis aliqua servata est, Celsi Item extrimitas plantæ. *A plate or trencher laid under pots or dishes of meat, for raying of the table. In the description of bones, it is a certain corner, after the order of a firmament or ground; beyond which, according to the natural use of the member, the bone may not be suffered to move.* ¶ Basis scapi, Vitruv. *Not the foot of the pillar, but the flexure, lower or compass of it. Sometimes also the spire, square, or round betwixt the true basis, and the pillar.* Basi opponitur Antibasis.

Basisciliarius, Gloss. Effeminatæ: *Alfo a Market-man.*

Bāsium n. dict. à sono vocis: Catull. φάτω. *A kiss or buss.* Osculum est salutantium vel officiorum; *Basium*, pudicorum, ut parentis in filium; *suavium*, est voluptatis. ¶ *Basium*, quia basis est amoris. Jul. Scal.

Bassa v. vide basilaris.

Basīlādes; Gloss. bæcæ uberes.

Basīlāris, ārdis v. Persi. βάσιλες, h. e. Bacchi sacrificula, dict. autem Bacchus *Basileus*, à Bāssa Lydiæ oppido, ubi præcipue colebatur; vel ἀπὸ τοῦ βαλῶ quod est clamo, quod ejus sacra maximis clamoribus à Bacchis celebrarentur; vel à genere veltis vel pellis lynci deractæ, quam *bassaram* dicit tradit Euseb. Erat autem tunica, talaris sic vocata quod esset de pelle vulpium, quæ Thracibus *bassares* vel *bassar* dicebatur. Voss. ex Schol. Persi. *A garment of Bacchus Priests; a woman Priest of Bacchus: alfo a milk-cow, or sheep that is fat.* Gloss.

Bāsīatum, tiff; n. *Achawn* or *ehop in the Arab.* Isid. Mart. leg. Fossilatum.

Basso, as; deprimere.

Bassus, a, um; vox Musica, imus sonus; à Basi, quæ est imum rei, cui insitit; aut à βάτος profundior, à βαδός, quod sit fundamentum cantūs. *Alfo of a low*

nature or growth, & great, just.
 Bātāgā, βαταγᾶ, βάγε οὐν, Helych,
 feroculum portandis rebus ficalibus ac-
 commodatum, Calv. *Carriage*. Procura-
 tor Batagarum, Master of the Carriages,
 Norit. Bātāga, is both oners, what is car-
 ried; and feroculum, that on which tis
 carried; but yet only for the Princes goods
 or service.
 Bātāgia, α; vel Bātāga, f, ex βατα-
 γᾶ, Alciat, munus erat ferendi res necē-
 sarias ad exercitum, A *visualing the
 Camp*; inde Batagarii, qui illud munus
 exercebant. *Vitubaders for the Camp.*
 Bātāgiārius, βαταγιᾶριος, βαταγᾶ-
 ρος, vel βαταγιᾶριος, bajulus, ἀγροφᾶ-
 ρος, a Bātāga. A porter, &c.
 Bātāgium, βαταγιόν. Erat theca, in
 qua recondita arma sua milites porta-
 bant.
 Bāsterna, βαστῆριον. Bāsterna, ex βα-
 στήρ, ἰσίδ. Bāsterna vehiculum itineris,
 qu. vite eterna, mollibus stramentis est
 posita, à duobus animalibus deportatur.
 Donat, dicit. vult à Bāsternis, populis
 Sarmatiae, Alii ex βαστῆν, βαστῆν,
 Barb. Gracis pro βαστῆν. A *chise
 Litter carried by mens bands, or by Bāstis*
 Amm. Marc. Gloss. ἰσίδ. Bāsterna, tēta
 (leg. *lethica*) *manuati vel manuati*, ut
 leg. Salm, mannis eni vel burdonibus, i
 mulis trabeantur, & non fervis. Tēta au-
 tem absolute posita, pro *Lethica tēta*,
 Salmat. A *Sedat, Sains Hierom alfo*
uses it for the windows. before ● Pergola
 or Balcone, before a great house. Cava
 baternarum, i, transeunarium.
 Bāsternārius, Symmach. *He that guid-
 eth or helpeth to carry the Bāsterna.*
 Bātē; vox est quā uti solemus, cum
 campiorum corripimus, jubemusque eum
 tacere, Cal. vox fictitia, à sono. A word
 of reproach of *Tullio, Tull. sometime, Peace,*
Hippi, Plaut, Plaud, i, 3, 6. Bat, sonus
 est cornicinis, licium ex ore eximentis,
 Charif.
 Bātālāre. *To handle by arms.*
 Bātālāria; f, Gloss. A *kind of*
Purple.
 Bātālārius, ἰσίδ. Lud. Viv. Dial. 13. *Ba-
 talaris* Gallico nomine dicitur is miles,
 qui jam semel praelio, quod illi *Batalam*
 vocant, interfuit. Ita in palestra litera-
 ria *Batalarius* cepit nuncupari Luretia,
 qui publice de arte quapiam disputasset.
 Idem quod Bacalaurius.
 Bataris, Gloss. *The name of a Serpens.*
 Bātēra; vide Patera.
 Bātēra, mola olearia. Cathol.
 Bātēra Pontii, Gr. *Bottomless places in*
the Sea of Pontus, that could never be
founded, Plin. 3, 102.
 Bathin. Cath. *Linnen garments or*
breeches.
 Bathinides, sunt brachii concavitates,
 in quas extendentibus totam manum &
 flectentibus, cubiti ipsius coronæ ingredi-
 untur.
 Bātūs, a, um; βαδύς. *Profound, de p,*
ancient. Gloss.
 Bāthynon, Gr. *Profound.*
 Bātīca, α; f, Gloss. A *kind of pot;*
 pro Batiola.
 Bātīcīca, α; f, Offic. *αελθῶν, Sam-
 pire, or Sea-Fennel, Ex Batris.*
 Bātīl; gloss. A *Legion of soldiers,*
 Bātīllum, n. & Batillus, ἰ; m. Plin.
Batillum, qu. patulum primo vocatum;
 deinde per dimin, batillum, Peror, m. d-
 K 4
 exor

should

Bibliopēgus, gis m. Jun. qui libros compingit: dicitur sicut Napeus; *πῆγος* vel *πῆγνυμι* est pangere, q. librorum compaginator. *A Book-binder.*

Bibliopōla, βιβλιοπώλης, librorum venditor: ex βιβλίον liber, et πωλῶ vendo. *A Bookseller or Stationer.*

Bibliopōphī, Gr. ab eruditis appellatur, qui, ut soli sapere videantur, librorum aliquid insignium nacti, nemini eorum copiam faciunt, sed in arca, velut in sepulchro quodam, inclusos asservant.

Bibliothēca; βιβλίου repositoryum, βιβλίου librorum: Libraria. *A Library*, a place where books are kept, a study: also books. Est et Bibliotheca titulus five inscriptio, quā Diodorus Siculus historiam suam nominavit.

Bibliothēcalis, le; adj. Mart. *Of or belonging to a Library.*

Bibliothēcarius, iis m. qui codices servat, bibliothecae praefectus. *A Library-keeper.* Isid.

Biblo, is; Felt. V. Bilbio.

Bibulum; bibulum. *The Card of a ship.*

Bibulus; bibulus vel bibulus est frutex, Plin. 13. Quia ex bibulo etiam chartae in usus librorum fieri solebant, ideo liber bibulus dicitur capiti. Badem ratio libri. *A bulrush. A tree in Egypt called Papyrus, the bark whereof made paper; and the wood ships: also a book.* Lucan.

Bibo, is, bi, itum, ēre; ex *πινα*, Canin. Mart. *A mero vel mero*, unde molliore sono, bibo. Hoc a *πινα*, ut autem a *πινα* vel *πινα* Heb. os. Est autem Oris triplex usus; loqui, edere, ac bibere, i. *φάειν, φάειν, πινειν*. To drink, suck, draw or receive, *πινα*. Bibere aure; Hor. *To hear or listen diligently.*

Bibo, gnis; Gloss. *A great drinker.*

Bibonius; Gloss. idem.

Bibor; Juv. pass. Bibitur, imp. *Men drink.*

Bibosus, a, um; adj. idem quod Bibax. Cell.

Bibra, qu. vibre; a vibrando. *Darts or bullets, or stones* hor. Gloss.

Bibrēvis pes; idem quod Pyrrichius, Diom.

Bibulus, a; um; Hor. omne quod facile sorbet, *πῆγος, πῆγος*. Sucking up quickly: desirous to drink and will: that drinks greedily. Bibula charta, Plin. blotting or sucking paper. Bibulus lapis, Virg. *The Pumice stone.*

Bicarium, ii. *A drinking-cup*, a Kjer, Alex. ab Alex.

Bicellum, iis; n. *An house with two cellars.*

Biceps, ipitis; adj. a Bis & caput: *διπλοῦς, διπλοῦς*. That hath two heads: divided into two parts or tops.

Bicernae; f. pl. Gloss. *A double garment.*

Bicerres; pl. Gloss. *διπλοῦς, διπλοῦς*. i. utrinque villosi, utrinque simbrati. *Garments fringed or furred on both sides.* Sic etiam voc. qui secios habent crines. Mart. *A Bis, & Cirra*, Alii leg. Bicere.

Bicessis, a duobus decussibus. V. Var. LL. 4. Leg. & Vicissis.

Bichordulus; a, um. *With two strings*, Apul.

Bicrom; Lat. Vitia, *Verches or Fiches*, Coop.

Biciput & Triciput, V. Biceps, Bicipitum, iis; n. a Bis & alia le-
ctus: Plaut. *διπλοῦς*. A chamber or place with two beds or tables. Sigma.

Biculus, clij m. Gloss. *A Sea-calf.*

Bicolor, oris; adj. a Bis & Color, Plin. *διχρῶς*. Of two colors.

Bicolōrus, a, um; idem: Vexilla bicolora, Vopisc. & Bicolorum.

Bicornis, ne; a Bis & Cornu, Ovid. *διπλοῦς*. That hath two horns or corners; forked, divided in two.

Bicorpor, oris; adj. a Bis & Corpus: *διπλοῦς*. That hath two bodies.

Bicoxus, a, um; Gloss. *That hath two hips*: *διπλοῦς*.

Bicubitalis, le; a Bis & Cubitus, Plin. *διπλοῦς*. Two cubits long or high.

Biculum, li; n. Gloss. *A kind of torment.*

Bidella, re; f. Isid. 17. 8. *A kind of Indian and Arabian tree.*

Bidelli, ium Gymnastorum custodes, Calv. ex Alc.

Bidellum, ii. *Water dropping out of the Elm*, Cerd.

Bidens, ntis; f. & m. Virg. ex Duo & Dens Alii Bidentes, qu. bidentes vel bidentes: V. Gell. 10. 6. a Bis & annus: *πῆγος*. Bidentes erant homines, quos & corniger effent, Scal. in Var. Sunt & oves circa bimatum duos dentes longiores ceteris habentes: *διπλοῦς*. Serv. Non, ex Nigid, dicit bidentes vocari, quod bima pecudes immolarentur. That hath two teeth, forks or grains: a sheep of two years old, or which hath two teeth longer than the rest: an hogel: *αἰσὶν* a fork: *διπλοῦς*, *αἰσὶν*, Apud Felt. c. 10. *αἰσὶν*, V. Bipalium, Jun.

Bidental, alis; n. *τοῦτον καὶ ἐκὼν ὁπλῆς*, *ἐκὼν ὁπλῆς*, locus fulmine tactus, & expiatus vocatur: Non, Nam locus & res fulmine tactae sacrae erant; & expiatoris sacrificiis consecrabantur. A place where young sheep were sacrificed, when any harm was slain by lightning: a place or person struck with lightning. Hor. *Nonniis* dicit vult, quod bima pecudes mactarentur. Cornutus ipsum fulmen bidental appellari scribit, aut quia duos dentes habet, aut quia ubi ceciderit, bidentes mactentur. Hominem *καὶ ἐκὼν ὁπλῆς* bidental vocat Persius Sat. 2. A place blasted with lightning the Gentiles accounted sacred, gathering up the pieces broken by the lightning, building an Altar in the very place appointing a Priest, and a sacrifice of sheep, called Bidentes: The place had the opinion of a Temple; and a sacrifice led to dwell in it, or otherwise to prophane it. Gyrard. Synt. 17. Minxerit in sacros cineres, an triste bidental Moverit incenseres, Hor. de Arte.

Bidento, as; are; Gloss. *To dig with a Bident*: also to sacrifice with a Bident.

Bidūnus, a; um; idem quod Biduum.

Biduum, ni; n. ex Duo & Dies: spatium duorum dierum, a quo biduana: *διπλοῦς*, *διπλοῦς*, The space of two days, two days long.

Biennialis, le; adj. *Of or belonging to two years*. V. Cal.

Biennis, ne; adj. ex Bis & Annus, Plin. *διπλοῦς*. Of two years continuance, two years old.

Biennium, iis; n. *diaria*, The space of two years.

Bifariam, adv. ex Bis & Fari, Prisc.

διπλοῦς. Two ways: after two sorts: in two parts.

Bifarie, adv. idem quod Bifariam.

Bifarius, a, um; Apul. *διπλοῦς*, *διπλοῦς*. That which may be spoken double, or two ways. Ut bifaria sit subula illatio, Apul. Leg. & Trifarius, quadrifarius, & trifarius, &c.

Bifax, Isid. a duplici facie: *διπλοῦς*, *διπλοῦς*. A double face.

Bifer vel Biferus, a, um; ex Bis & Fero, Virg. *διπλοῦς*, *διπλοῦς*. Bearing double, yielding fruit twice a year.

Bifera vel Bivira; Gloss. *A woman that hath had two husbands.*

Bifidatus, a, um; Plin. *διπλοῦς*, *διπλοῦς*. Cleft into two parts or pieces.

Bifidus, a, um; adj. ex Bis & Findo, Ovid. *διπλοῦς*, *διπλοῦς*, in duas partes sissum, pen. corpept, compictum a Bis & Fido, inusitato a Findo, Cut in two parts: *diven* or *divided* into two parts, Cat. *Which is cleft in two places or pieces.*

Bifinium, A place or division between two bounds or borders, Leg. & quadrifinium, diversifinium.

Bifolium, An herb, Double leaf, or Two-leaf, Plin.

Biforis, re; a Bis & Fores, Ovid. *διπλοῦς*. That hath a double door, gate or leaf. Biforis cantus, Virg. A tune played on a pipe which had two rows of holes. Such had the Phrygian pipe: one hole on the right, and two on the left side. Varro. This properly was called Buxus, Serv.

Biformatus, a, um; ex Bis & Formo: idem quod Biformis.

Biformis, me; adj. *διπλοῦς*. That hath two shapes, forms or faces.

Bifrons, ontis; adj. ex Bis & Frons. Virg. *διπλοῦς*. Which hath two foreheads, faces or visages.

Bifur; Gloss. *A double or great thief*. C. Bifurcatus, a, um; V. Bifurcus.

Bifurcus, a, um; binas furcas habens, Col. *διπλοῦς*. Which hath two forks.

Biga, re; vel Biga, arum; f. quod biga, ex Bis & Jugum, Alii ab equorum numero & jugo dicit. Isid. Mart. Biga, qu. *Bigas*: *αἰσὶν*, *αἰσὶν*, *αἰσὶν*. A Cart or Chariot drawn with two horses coupled side to side or two horses drawing a Chariot. Rhesi nivez citaque biga, White and swift coach-horses, Catull.

Bigamia, re; f. ex Bis & γαμῶ conjugium, Spon. *παρὰ τὸ γάμους δύο* aut *παρὰ δύο*. Alii a *διπλοῦς*, qu. *διπλοῦς*, ex Heb. *con amore arsi*, incaluit. The marriage of two wives.

Bigamus; m. Spon. *διπλοῦς*. He that hath married, or hath two wives: qui duos gamos, i. nuptias habet.

Bigarius, iis; m. *A Chariot-man*, or Car-man, or Waggoner, Jun.

Bigatus, a, um; adj. *διπλοῦς*. That hath the image of a Cart drawn with two horses. Hinc nummi bigati, Plin. 33. 3.

Bigemmus, a, um; Annulus bigemmus, Ser with two gems or stones, Treb. Poll.

Bigemmis, me; adj. ex Bis & Gemma, Col. quod habet duas gemmas. That hath two heads or branches, *αἰσὶν*, *αἰσὶν*.

Bigenis, re; & Bigener, a, um; adj. ex Bis & Genus: ex diverso genere, *διπλοῦς*. Of two kinds, as a male of a hare and an *αἰσὶν* a Leopard of a Lion &c.

a Libbard, &c. A Mongrel.
Bigenus, Born of Parents of divers Nations, Cat.
Bigenus, a, um. Come of two divers kinds.

Bigera, re; f. idem quod Lana. A short cloak, Gloss. Isid.

Bigermen, inis, Corn of two sorts mixed together.

Bigerica, re; f. Gloss. A garment with Goats fur.

Bigna, gemina dicuntur, quia bis una die nata sunt, Felt. Twins.

Bignus, a, um; Felt. Bignum pro bignus, eodem modo dict. quo privignus pro priignus: nam pri pro pra dicebant, ut prius, Scal.

Bihernii, Cal. quibus in utrisque feroti paribus signa herniae apparent: *διπλοῦς*, a *κῆλη* *ramex*.

Bijugis, ge; & Bijugus, a, um; a Bis & Jugum, Virg. *διπλοῦς*, *διπλοῦς* or coupled side by side, one with another. Bijuge curriculum, Suet. A Cart drawn with two horses.

Bilabrum, i; n. *διπλοῦς*, Gloss. Having two lips, or brims.

Bilagium medicamentum, Cal. a Bile agenda; *χολαγωγόν*. A medicine against choler.

Bilanc, ancis; Perot. *ζυγόν*. A beam with balances: a balance. *A duabus lancibus.*

Bilbinus, ni; m. A kind of vessel: a Bilbio, Mart. Videtur idem esse quod Bombylius.

Bilbio, is, ire; vel Bilbo aut Biblo, Felt. Gloss. *Βίβλις, ὁπλοῦς*. Bilbis, *βορβορῶν*. To found or hum like a Bee, pan. or tub, or as water poured out of a bottle. Bilbit amphora: Nav. de sono ferventis pulvis: The pan scethes or boyleth.

Bilbo, V. Bilbio.

Bilex; adj. Gloss. Twice folded. Vide Bilix.

Bilbra, Gloss. Two pound weight.

Bilbralis, le; *διπλοῦς*, Gloss. Of two pounds.

Bilbrilis, bre; a Bis & Libra, Mart. *διπλοῦς*. Weighing two pound: or two pound weight. Substant. or containing two pound, Bilibre, *χρῆμα*. Gloss.

Bilietes, quae; a Bis & Lingua, Virg. *διπλοῦς*. That can speak two languages: also deceitful, double-tongued, upholding both parts: *διπλοῦς*.

Bilinguus, a, um; idem.

Biliosus, a, um; Celf. *χολαγωγόν*. Choleric, melancholic, which is easily angered.

Bilis is; f. *χολα*. Perot. Bilis, gemina is; tanquam a bis in: nam bilis multas excitat lites: leg. enim apud Nav. *bilitem*, pro *bilitem*: *Excitavi mihi bilitem*: sed ibi leg. *bilitem*, quod antiq. pro *ilitem*. Voss. Becm. a *πῆγος*. Fel & Bilis cognatae sunt voces, felli autem affinis est *χολα*, Mart. qui a bullio deducit. Choleric, melancholic, wrath, anger. Bilis arca, Plaut. a *παλα* *χολα*. Melancholy or black choler. Bilis difficilis, Hor. Wrath that cannot be appeased.

Bilik, icis; adj. a Bis & Licium: loca Virg. *Di*. quod duo licia & sita in summitate haberet ad ornatum *διπλοῦς*, Gloss. Woven with a double thread: double platted, or double nailed.

Billa, A Bill.

Billis vel Billis; Felt, apud Afros sic appellatur semen humanum humi profusum, Bilongus, Twice as long.

Bilustris, itre; ex Bis & Lastrum: quod est duorum lustrorum, i. decem annorum, Ovid. *διπλοῦς*. The space of ten years.

Bilutes. Beasty men.

Bima dies; i. Biennium, Pomp.

Bimalchus; Gloss. The God Bacchus.

Bimammia vites, A kind of Vines, Plin.

Bimarcus, cij m. Gloss. He that hath been twice married, Bimaritus.

Bimaris, re; a Bis & Mare, Hor. quod inter duo maria situm, habens mare bis, *διπλοῦς*. Between two Seas.

Bimaritus, *διπλοῦς*. Twice married.

Bimater, atris; adj. a Bis & Mater.

Ovid. *διπλοῦς*. That hath two mothers.

Bimater, oris; m. Gloss. A doubler.

Bimatus, is; m. qu. *biannus*, ex Bis & Annus, Plin. *διπλοῦς*, *διπλοῦς*. The space of two years.

Bimembris, bris; adj. duarum partium qu. membrorum, quod bina habet membra, Ovid. *διπλοῦς*, *διπλοῦς*. Of two parts, having two members: Centraues.

Bimensis, is; ex Bis & Mensis: tempus 2 mensium, Liv. *διπλοῦς*. The space of two months.

Bimestris, itre; adj. duos menses habens, aut duos annos a luna computatos: a Bis & Mensis, a Mensis. Of two months.

Bimeter, tra, trum; ubi duo sunt metra.

Bimo, as. To double, V. Bino, as, Cat.

Bimulus, a, um; qui in bimatu est, i. qui duos annos aetatis habet: dim, a Bimus, *διπλοῦς*. Puer bimulus, Suet. Of two years.

Bimus, a, um; *διπλοῦς*. a Bis & Annus, qu. biannus, Of two years old, Pomp.

Bimā die, pro Biennio.

Bimus, ni; m. Gloss. Diet appointed by the Physician.

Binarus, a, um; *διπλοῦς*, Of two.

Binaris, onis; m. Gloss. A piece of money of the value of two pence.

Bino, a *βινειν* coire, Aristoph. To couple or join two together, Cat.

Binominis, V. Binominis.

Binominis, ne; adj. *διπλοῦς*, ex Bis & Nomen, Ovid. That hath two names.

Binominus, a, um; idem, Felt.

Binoxium, iis; n. Tac. ex Bis & Nox: *διπλοῦς*. Two nights, the space of two nights.

Binus, a, um; *διπλοῦς*. & Sepius Bini, a, a; pl. *διπλοῦς*. Proprie distributi numeri. Vox est significans duo non conjunctim, sed separatim intellecta: a *διπλοῦς* vel *διπλοῦς*, Two and two by couples, every two or from two to two, double. Nonnunquam simpliciter accipitur pro *duobus*, & frequentius iis jungitur quae singulari numero desunt. Aliquando etiam in hac significatione iis jungitur quae utrunque habent numerum. Bina vel bima dies, pro biennio, *διπλοῦς*, Pomp. *Prisciano* ex Bis & Unus.

Bion, A kind of made wine, Plin. 14. 8. V. Bion.

Bios, Gr. vita.

Biōthānos, ex *βία* violentia, & *θῆλος* mors, Lampr. *αὐτοθῆλος*, qui ipse manus sibi inferit, Violently slain, twice dead, Cat.

pellatur semen humanum humi profusum, Bilongus, Twice as long.

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with two oars; a Sculler.

Birha; cloaca, vel coxium bovis: vide Byrsa.

Birida, Gloss. *white or gray*.

Biridum, ti; n. duabus rotis vehiculum, *διπρόζον*, A. Ca. r. Gloss.

Birritus, & Birritus, a, um; birro indutus; Cat.

Birrus, onis, m. Gloss. *A rich man*.

Birrgenes, m. pl. Gloss. *Little ship*.

Birrum, n. & Birrus, is, m. *littis*.

Bis, adv. *a dubs, dig, Twice*.

Bis anno, Plin. *Twice a year*.

Bis labor; duodecim labores, Sen.

Bisacellum, A. *Panier*.

Bisactum; idem quod Gingidium.

Bisaltis, idis; & Bisalpis, V. Cal. & propria.

Bisamnis, nis. *A place into which two rivers run*.

Bisaria, a; f. Gloss. *A Waller*.

Biscoctus, a, um; panis biscoctus, *Bread twice baked*, Bisset, Jun.

Biscum, ci; n. Gloss. *A kind of Wine*.

Bisellum, ii; n. subsellum duorum capax, ex Bis & Sella, Var. *A bench or seat for two to sit upon*, *διπρόζον*.

Bisen, inis; m. *A kind of Serpent*.

Bisenus, nis; m. idem quod Bifera.

Bisignus, is; m. Gloss. *Bifera*.

Bisignus, is; m. Gloss. *Bifera*.

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to exatibus anno ad cursum Solis, quem confici videbat diebus 365; & horis circiter sex, singulis annis, quadraginta diebus superest, i. horis 6, & proinde 4 annis 4, quadrantes, qui conjuncti diem efficiunt unum, iustitiam eam quarto quoque anno 23, Februarii, inter Terminalia & Regilugium intercalari, ante eum viz. diem qui est sextus Cal. Mart. ut bis eo anno dicatur Sextus Cal. Mart. atque hinc nomen Bisexto, V. Scal. Fung. *One day added in four years; the odd day in leap-year: ἡμερημία*.

Bisum, a, uerisior, V. Dullum.

Bisumbius; lustrum.

Bisyllabus, V. Dissyllabus.

Bistorta, a. *An herb called Etonica, or Bistorta of which be two sorts: the first of some is called Colubrina, Snake-weed: the other is the small Bistorta, male Adderwort, Oxyris, Bistorta, arum.*

Bisturnia, a, uerisior, V. Dullum.

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do confux. Becm. a ve & idua, i. per mortem a viro se parata. *A widow, one that hath had or may have two husbands.*
Bivium, ii; n. ex Bis & Via, Virg. *ἑκαστὸν, διὸν*. *A way having two paths, a forked way: a place where two ways meet.*

Bivius, a, um; Virg. *ἑκαστὸν, διὸν*. *Which hath two ways, two manner of sorts.*

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Bivius, a, um; Virg. <

νολία, κερκία, Hefych, & βραχίσιος, ἀπαιτία, Suid.
 Bōvina, A kind of great grape.
 Bōvo, as; idem quod Boō. Coop. habet Bovio, is.
 Box, Geis; Plin. 32. 11. βόαξ, βόνεξ, & βόνεξ, piscis marinus; a bono dictus: est & mœnarum genere, pedalis magnitudinis; caudæ subaureæ; Oppian. V. Bocas.
 Boxus, dicitur viscus in arbore nascens, ut Viscus quercus, &c. Paracell.

B ante R

BR. in notis antiquorum, bonorum, BR. SI. bonorum servi, B. R. bonorum rector. B. RP. N. bono Reipub. patus, BRT. Britannicus. B. S. boni summi, vel bona sua. B. T. bonorum tutor.
 Brabeum vel Brabium, corrupte Bravium; victoriæ præmium, quod datur ei qui legitime certaverat, ut Corona, &c. βραβειον, βραβιον, ἐπαινον, Hefych, à βραβείω, i. moderari, arbitri certaminis, quem dici voluit à βραβείω virgæ, septimum. Sic & Heb. עָזָר בְּרָבִי, sic septimum. Ut Lat. Fasces imperium sign. V. Mart. A reward given to him that overcometh in mœstries or activities. Vide Etymol.
 Brabeura, vel Brabeutes, & Græc. (Brabeum voc. Plato) agnoscet, gubernator, moderator, designator, gubernator. Col. 3. 15. Παρὰ τὴν βραβείω in cordibus vestris, i. regimen obtineat, Brabeura etiam à Græcis dicuntur iudices speculatorum (sed hi βραβείω potius) qui victoribus in certamine exhibent βραβείον, i. certaminis præmium. Suet. Vide Etymol. He that giveth the prize to the winner in any game of wrestling, running, &c.
 Brabylla, βραβύλλα vel βραβύλλα, ut Suid, sed male; qu. βραβύλλα νομίζετο ἡ μάχαιρα τῆς γαστρὸς, Athen. i. ducunt alunt: pruna Damascena, Damasci, Plums or Damask Prunes.
 Bracæle; ligula, quâ braccas claudimus, Mart.
 Bracæili; V. Bracarii.
 Bracærium, A sleeve, or string about the arm.
 Bracca, Braca vel Bracha, & διαζώματα, ἀπαιτία, ἀναζώματα: à βραχος, quia διαβραχὸς ἵππων, vestis disrupta, ex plagulis quippe diversis facta, Hefych. Id. quod sint breves, & corporis verecundia vis ventur; qu. dixeris βραχέες ἵππους, Imo Braccæ sunt βραχὺν vel βραχύν, h. e. βραχύν vel βραχύν, inquit Calaub. Diador. existimat vocem esse Gallicam, unde Gallicæ braccatæ, vel braccatæ, Braccæ: alio a rug or mantle. Brache laxa, Luc. Σὺ πρὸς τὴν βοῆν, Marineris slops gally galkins.
 Braccære; aliquid bracci induere: Imbracco, idem.
 Braccatus, a, um; & διὰ τὴν ὁρμήν, ἢ τὴν ἀναζώματα. That weareth such a garment, mantle or brach.
 Braccatulus; i. m. Lampr. He that maketh such breeches. Cal. Bracharius.
 Bracchium; pro Brachium. Cal.
 Bracium, A sword.
 Brachati, Souldiers serving under the Roman Emperor. So called of Bracha a Town or City in Spain. Notit.
 Brachiale, is; n. Plin. ἀπαιτία, βραχίονος, ἡ ἀπαιτία, Hefych, & βραχίσιος, ἀπαιτία, Suid.
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κρίσιος. A garnishing of the arm, a bracelet or wrist-band, a fine sleeve, or a bracer. Also the same that Carpus. Brachialis, idem.
 Brachialis, le; Plaut. βραχίονος. Pertaining or serving to the arm. Brachialis nervus; A clasp and straight clipping one of another. Plaut.
 Brachiatas, a, um; Col. βραχίονος, Having arms, or made like them: & Brachiatæ vineæ, Col. Vines having long branches upon trails.
 Brachidium, li; n. dim. Catul. βραχίονος. A little or tender arm: a tendril.
 Brachionarium, ii; n. φάλαξ ἀνδρῶν, φάλαξ, armilla: idem quod Brachionifer.
 Brachionifer. A bracer.
 Brachium, ii; n. βραχίον. Id. Brachia, a fortitudine, βαρὺ forte signif. sed longè petit. Fest. à βραχὺ breve, quod ab humeris ad manus breviora sunt, quàm à coxis plantæ. Etymol. ἡ ἀπαιτία τῆς χειρὸς ἢ τῆς ποδὸς ὅτι τὸ λοιπὸν μέρος τοῦ χειρὸς ἢ τοῦ ποδὸς ἢ τῆς ποδὸς ἢ τῆς ποδὸς. An arm of a river, sea, hill or tree, &c. The part of the arm from the elbow to the hand-wrist: used also for the arm from the shoulder to the wrist; fishes fins; the fore-feet; a branch or arm of a tree or vine. V. Accatubula.
 Brachium, A kind of worm.
 Brachycatædon, scil. μύτης ex βραχὺς brevis, & κατὰ τὴν δέσιν: versus, cuius finis deest pes integer. Where a syllable lacks in the end of a verse.
 Brachylogia, & f. Quint. ex βραχὺς brevis, & λόγος sermo. Brevity or shortness of speech.
 Bracile, Braceale, & Bracharium; vide de Braccæ. Vide & Redimiculum.
 Bracile, is; n. idem quod Brachiale, Gloss.
 Bracionarium, ii; n. Gloss. ubi uva bracionatur.
 Bracis, is; inferior pars circuli. Vide Cat.
 Braco, vel Bracco, as; Cath. To put on breeches.
 Bracæ, pl. m. Earthquakes moving upward. Apul.
 Bractæa, & f. πταλον, πταλον, ἡ δὲ, Virg. dict. τὸ πταλον ἡ δὲ, h. e. a, & resonando: à πτα, crepito. πταλον, Gold foil, a thin leaf, ray or plate of gold, silver or other metal: a spangle. Also a member-cork upon the tops of towers, steeples, &c. Vitr.
 Bractæalis, le; adj. Fulgor bractæalis. The glittering of thin leaves of gold, Prudent.
 Bractæarius, & Bractæator; m. Firm. τὸ πταλον ποιῶν, πταλον, πταλον, enim signif. folium atque bracteam. A gold-leaver, a gold-layer or gilder; he that leaveth gold into small leaves or plates.
 Bractæatus, a, um; adj. Covered with thin plates or leaves of any metal.
 Bractæola, & f. dim. Jun. τὸ πταλον, ἡ δὲ, A little ray or leaf of gold, silver or other metal: also a thin ray or foil set under a precious stone.
 Bractæus; qui bractæas facit, πταλον, h. e. Vitr.
 Bracum, ci; n. Gloss. wine which is made of Ale.
 Brama, V. Abramis.
 Branca usina, Offic. ἀκρωτος, μέλας, σουλον, ἡ ἀπαιτία, παυδία. Dist. quia folia ejus similia sunt anterioribus urarum pedibus; Branchia autem Gall. & Ital. est Brachium. The herb Branchusine, Bear-foot, Angelica or Hely Ghoys root, Matthiol.
 Branchia, arum; f. βραχίον, à βραχίον, ἡ ἀπαιτία, Plin. The gills of a fish.
 Branchus, Gr. à βραχὺ mædificio, Egin. Est enim rauceo, & aspera arterie passio, cum humor ad guttur descendit, ita ut madente interiore pellicula vox raucefcat. Id. præfocatio faucium ex frigido humore: βραχὺ rauceo, The rheum falling down from the head: also a hoarseness caused thereby.
 Brandeum, is; n. A shroud or herse-cloth. Cerd.
 Brastica, & f. Gloss. A Cup.
 Brastorium, A Brew-house, or Mal-house.
 Brastium, Malt.
 Brastiatas, & m. A kind of earthquake, when the Earth moveth upward directly. Anm. Marcell.
 Brastella, & f. idem quod Ophio-glossium, Paracell.
 Brastica, & f. Bauth. Idem τὸ βραχὺ, à vorando, quod avidè eā vesci solent Vet. Mart. à βραχίον edere. Alii Brastica, qu. passio, quod ex scapo præsecetur, & passa fiat. Var. qu. præfocatio, quod ex hujus scapo minutim præsecatur. Ita etiam Fest. Scaliger. Brastica, qu. περὶ καλ, quia olus hortulanum: nam περὶ καλ, areola hortensis. Κεράκιον, brastica factiva communis; Cole or Colewort.
 Brastica capitata, Headed Colewort: the Cabbage. Brastica marina, Sea-Festoon, or Scurvy-weed, wild Mercury, Dog-claw, Σαλασαρκέλιον, Sea-Colewort, Soldanella Officin. Capitata Nocer. tritiana, imperialis; Great round Cabbage Colewort. Brastica Appiana, Plin. Sabellica, crispia, faged, ruffed or crumpled Colewort. Brastica lacuturia, Plin. Savoy Cole, Pompeiana, Cypria; Flowery Cole, or Cole of Cyprus. Brastica, five Caulis rape; Rap: Cole. Brastica nigra, Caulis niger; Black Colewort. Brastica Cumana, Great Red cole. Brastica communis minima, sylvestris & rustica; Wild Cole.
 Brastæ, arum, V. Bractæ.
 Bratæa, vel Bratæa, & f. Gloss. A gold rod. Tabula ductilis. V. Bractæa, Cath.
 Brathys vel Brathy, Gr. Lat. Sabina, Savin.
 Bravis; stupidus, Gloss. βραδύς.
 Bravium; vide Brabium.
 Braxæa, & f. Id. 19. 24. calceamentum Comædorum; sicut Tragedorum Cohurni. Item Braxæa, calceamenta mulierum; Id. ex βραχίον, ex βραχύν. Vide Baxæa; ex βραχίον, ex βραχύν.
 Braxæator, oris, A Brewer. Vide Mart.
 Braxætorium, A Brew-house.
 Braxium, Wort of Malt. Ex βραχύν, βραχύν.
 Braxo, as, To Brew Ale or Beer. Mart.
 Bræcius, Bræcius. Meurf. Bæci, καλὸν οπίος Hefych. βραχίον, ἀπαιτία, Vet. Gloss. verb. jur. Βραχίον, Vicarium. V. Mart. ex Meurf.
 Brechma, vel Bregma, atcs; Gr. Suid. 78

τὸ ὑποκαταπνικόν μίον. Hefych, τὸ μίον τὸ καφάκιον, à βραχύν rigare, humectare; ubi Salm. leg. brama. Unde nostrum Brum. Sinciput vel Calvaria, Ponitur & pro Capite.
 Brechnasis; vox Indica; piperis abortus. Light Pepper. Plin. 12. 7.
 Brédina; bernicia. A kind of Goose, a Barnacle. Dicitur & Brania, Gelin, ex Caio.
 Brechnina, Gr. Certain Roots, where-with women coloured their faces. Hefych. Bréphorophium, ii; n. Gr. An Hospital for the nourishing of Infants cast out. Decr. Ex βρεφός & φρον.
 Bréssium, ii; n. Jun. ἑλκὸν δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ. The Brasit tree. Quod ex Brasilia affertur.
 Brève, is; n. Vopisc. ἡ ἀπαιτία. A Brief, an Abridgement, &c. Libellus e-diam repudi; & Pontificis literæ. Vide Brevis, is; m.
 Brévi, vel In Brevis; & βραχύν. Briefly, shortly, quickly; in few words, in fine: but a while, a little. Breve, adv. præteriti temporis; Fama viris brevè cognita, i. paulo ante; Brevis, futuri; paulo post. Scalig. pro Brevis & Pauca dixit Varro.
 Brévia, um; n. pl. Virg. vada brevina, βραχύν, βραχύν, & βραχύν. Fords, shoals or shallow places.
 Brévium, ii; n. Suet. ἡ ἀπαιτία. A breviary, compendiosus draught, an abridgement, a brief collection, a summary, a register, a short writ, a roll. V. Breve. A Brief.
 Bréviores; brevium scriptores: item sunt Officiales in curia Romana, qui Rescripta ejusdem curiæ & scribunt & dicant.
 Bréviculum, dim. à Breve; parvum breve.
 Bréviculum, a, um. Somewhat brief.
 Brévilius; qui Breve gerit. Id.
 Bréviloquus, tis; ex Brevis & Loquens: βραχύν, ἡ ἀπαιτία. That speaketh in few words.
 Bréviloquentia, & f. Brevilóquium; βραχύν, ἡ ἀπαιτία. A short form of speaking.
 Bréviloquus; βραχύν, ἡ ἀπαιτία. He that speaketh his mind in few words.
 Brévio, as; Quint. βραχύν. To a bridge, to make short.
 Brévius, & adj. βραχύν. Fest. Short, brief, cutted, compendiosus, little, small, few. Brevis manu, i. per compendium, vitato circuitu, Ulp. Brevis ades, A little house.
 Brévius, Breves, Brevicula; chartulæ sunt five libelli breves. Breves quadri-menstrui sunt, qui de singulis pensionibus constituentur à Chartulariis. Vide Calv. Breves item, tabellæ exiguæ in quibus & nomina debitorum, & privata quæque negotia adnotantur. An Abri-gement or short Register, containing the sum of things received, the debtors names, or such like: also a writ.
 Brévistipia, βραχύν, ἡ ἀπαιτία, vel μικρότης; stirpis summa brevis; vitium in arboribus.
 Brévitas, atcs; f. βραχύν. Shortness, compendiosus, lowest.
 Bréviter, adv. & βραχύν. Briefly, shortly, quickly, in few words, to be short, in fine.
 Bría, & f. Gloss. Brya, ἡ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ. A kind of cup, or bowl, or goblet to

drink in. Arnob. 1. 7. Fortè à βραχύν, quod ex Heb. בִּיבֹה: vel à Bibo, hinc Anglice, Beer.
 Briála, dimin. ex Bria; phiola, briola.
 Briga, rixa; Brigare, rixare, Mart.
 Brinthus, thi; Arist. A pleasant and shrill Bird, which keepeth altogether in woods and mountains.
 Briólum, li; n. A Park to hunt in, Cerd.
 Brios, Gr. The herb called Pes gallina-cæus, Democ.
 Britis; jucundum; βραχύν Cretensibus sonat γλῶσσον. Hefych, V. Mart.
 Briía, & f. Col. 12. 39. ex βραχύν. The lump of trodden or pressed grapes, whereof putting water to it they make a second sort of wine; a pressed grape or grape kernel. Quod pressa, à Prendo.
 Briso, as. Quidam à βραχύν, i. divido, seco. Alii à βραχύν, quod est funderè, manare; vel à βραχύν, pro actione βραχύν, quod est Funderè. Brisave est Frangere, ex primæ vel elicere, Cornut. à βραχύν impetum facio. Antiquè pro Comedere & consumere; unde consilio legendum esse, brisare pro brisare, apud Non. ex Afran. Calv. V. Mart. To press or wring out, to eat, consume.
 Brissa, & f. Gloss. idem quod Brisa.
 Britannica, & f. Plin. 25. 3. The herb Britannica or Spennwort, very good against the diseases barked Stomacace, and Scelotyrbe; very medicinale also against the Quinsy, and biting of Serpents. Nomen à gente habet.
 Briza, & f. A kind of Grain or Corn somewhat like to Spelt: S. Peters wort, Zen.
 Brocardia; materia quæ est contrarium opinionum rationibus involuta, Cal.
 Brocardicus, a, um; vel Brocardus, Porplexed, doubtful, that may be construed both ways, V. Mart.
 Brochitas, & Brocitas, atcs; f. Plin. 11. 37. Crookedness, or bending of the teeth or jaws.
 Brochon; bdellium, Plin. 12. 9. A kind of Gum.
 Brochus, vel Brocchus, Vet. Onomastic. Broccal rostris, βραχύν, ἡ ἀπαιτία, weich hath the chin and nether jaw longer or more sticking out than the upper: tum-moured; also any thing of Grifles; the wind-pipe: also the Throat. Brochi, o-rum; m. Ruel. The teeth which stick out on the right and left side, the Tusks of a Boar. Brochus, Bud. A Tunnel; also a Measure less than Urna, by a Gallon and a Partle. Brochus properly, is long toothed or fanged. Brochus bovillanus dente adverso emulino uno: Hic est Rhinoceros, Lucill. Brochus, & τὸ ἀνὰ χεῖρα ὀδόντες. Gloss.
 Bromosus, a, um; βραχύν, ἡ ἀπαιτία, factus, à βραχύν factor. Gloss. Id. Bromosus, annosus, resinofus. Est etiam im-mundus. Striking or filthy.
 Brómum, mi; n. Gloss. Stinch.
 Brómus vel Bromos; Gr. βραχύν & βραχύν, avena; item herba quæ avena similis est. A kind of oats or barley. Plin. 18. 17. & 22. 15.
 Bronchion, A gristle of the wind-pipe.
 Bronchocæle, Cal. Gr. ex βραχύν & καλὸν hernia; gutturis tumor, Scup. A clutch or swelling in the throat, coming

of a Rupture, Cell.
 Bronchus, vel Broncus; Non ex Lucill. & Plin. Gr. βραχύν τὸ βραχύν. Quidam leg. Brochus, Alit. Brochus, V. Mart.
 Bronchitas; idem quod Brochitas.
 Broncus, ci. V. Brochus.
 Brontæum; Fest. βραχύν, à βραχύν tonitrus, Machina erat sub Scena, æ-neum habens vas, in quod decedentes calculi, & in eo circumacti, tonitruum imitabatur. An instrument used on a stage to represent thunder. Festus calletit Claudians thunder, because he invented it.
 Brontia, & f. Plin. Gemmæ nomen, quæ cum tonitru cadere creditur, testudinis capiti similis, Gr. Plin. 37. 10.
 Brótium, is; n. Gloss. A cart with two wheels, Brotium.
 Bruchus; βραχύν, βραχύν, & βραχύν, τὸ βραχύν τὸ βραχύν. Sponat, ab edendo dict. Id. leg. Brumis. A kind of worm that hursteth herbs and corn: a locust, fly or grass-worm. Hier. & Prudent.
 Brúcia, & f. Colum. A kind of Pisch more ruddy and fat than the common.
 Brúma, & f. f. ἡ ἀπαιτία, χειμερινή τεγμή, à brevitate dierum dict. qu. βραχύν ἡ ἀπαιτία, pro ἡ ἀπαιτία. Fest. Id. dicit brum Græcum esse pro Edacitate, quod major tunc sit edendi appetitus. Hinc imbrumatis, quibus fastidium est ciborum. Brúma, & βραχύν, & βραχύν est esca. Scalig. Bruma, à Bruma, Baccho. βραχύν, Brumus; quod in id tempus incidere, in quo erant festa Bacchi, The shortest day; midst of Winter; December, the winter Solstice.
 Brümälis, le; adj. χειμερινός, Belonging to the shortest day, winter-like, Northern. Inde Brumalia (quæ & Liberalia, & bis quotannis celebrata) Romani vocant sacra, à quibus Bacchum appellari Brumum novimus. βραχύν, Bacchus. Etym. ducit à βραχύν, i. fremius. Suid. à βραχύν, ἡ ἀπαιτία, inde βραχύν, & βραχύν. Brumalis, quæ in brumam incidunt, Etym. βραχύν, ἡ ἀπαιτία, dicit vult, quod tunc ex alienis effcis satis cibarentur: à βραχύν & ἀπαιτία.
 Brümälina, Gloss. Id. Brumalis, resino-pluvia. A dewing rain.
 Brunda; cervus. Hefych, habet βραχύν, ἡ ἀπαιτία, V. Scal. ad Fest.
 Brunda; cornu vel caput cervi, V. Brundisium.
 Brundus, i; m. Gloss. A Fool.
 Brunnella, V. Prunella; consolida media, Dod.
 Brünus, ni; Paracell. idem quod Erysipelas.
 Brúpco; antiqui, pro Stupco.
 Brúpco; dict. quia qu. βραχύν, scaturit ex arbore. Mart. Fortè ex Rusco. Plin. 16. 16. ὁ δὲ τὸ βραχύν τὸ βραχύν τὸ βραχύν. A bunch or knot in a tree, especially in Box; also the tree called Accr, Plin. 16. 16. ἄλφ an Arbor or Hedge made with Thorns and Briers wound together.
 Brulcus, Offic. stutex est, Scal. suffrutex, Exer. 139. V. Rufcus.
 Brusta, & f. Gloss. Idem quod Bovilla.
 Brustum, ti; n. materiae genus, Gloss. Id. A kind of earth.
 Brúta, Aven. בְּרִית, B-rita, arbor foli Orient.

...
nin. (undē Æolicē; campos, m. liter
assumtā) *boris*, propterea quod in pla

shr. Fashioned round and hollow like pipe or gutter.

a Cancellatim 3 adv. κατὰ κελύδων/ *Lat*
tice-wise, like a Net or Window, *Plin*
Linea

white : to make fiery or glowing her.

ex part. λαλῶντες, λαλῶντων. Clough

Canes, is; pro Canis is; Plaut. M 2 Canes

Wrinkled like a Goats horn. Caperrata frons.

Capéro, as; corrugo; ex crispis caprorum frontibus, vel cornuum caprorum similitudine, Felt. *ῥυτίσις ὄψις αἰνῶν*. To frown, to bend the brow, to wrinkle, to cannel the forehead like a Goats horn. Caperrata frons, pro Caperratur, Plaut. Epid.

Capés, is; Gloss. *A house descending from ancestors.*

Capésiturus, a, um; à Capesso, Tac. *Endeavouring or taking in hand, &c.*

Capesso, is, si & sivi (Capessui, Tac.) sum & itum; *ἰσχυρίζομαι, ὀφειλόμεν, ἔδωκα, ἀντιλαμβάνομαι*. To take, to go about to take; to take in hand, to receive to mount, to fly, to go, to turn: to see for: to begin; to take the charge or government of, to enter into: to endeavour: to take his journey to, &c. to take upon him to do, to accomplish. Capessere Reipubl. *ἀντιλαμβάνειν τοῦ κοινού*. To take upon him the government of the commonwealth. Capessere le domum, Plaut. To go home. Capessere se præcipitem ad malos mordens, Plaut. To run headlong into all lawless. Capessere cillum dentibus, Plaut. To eat his meat. Imperia vel iusta aliquid capessere, Virg. To do ones command. Cursum ad aliquem capessere, Plaut. To run towards one.

Capétolius, Gloss. *The month December.*

Capétum, s; pabulum equi: Cerda ex Helych.

Capthura; vide Camphora: *καμφορά*. A tree in India so big that an 100 men may lie under it, Aët.

Capri, n. indecl. *A kind of measure: à Capiendo dict. Cath.*

Capialis, Gloss. adj. *A crafty catching fellow.*

Capicereus; quia cereo ministrat.

Capicolum; Martis eryngion apud Diof. *The herb Sea-holm, or Sea-holly.*

Capidarius, a, um; Gloss. *Voluntary, offering himself.*

Capidula, 2; f. Plin. *καλίσκη*. A Mazer, dish or bowl, with a handle: à Capis.

Capidulum vel Capidum; n. Felt. *An hood.*

Capjendus, Virg. *To be taken.*

Capient milites, Gloss. *They which were next to the Standard.*

Capillaceus, a, um; Plin. *τεχνητός*. Hairy, like hair. Capillacea vela, clothes of hair.

Capillago, Tert. V. Capillitium.

Capillamentum, ti; n. Plin. *πριχόμα*. The hair or bush natural, a false bush: small roots: as hair: strings or threads about the great roots. Capillamentum virorum Crobylus; A Gregorian Cap: ut Corymbon feminarum. A peruke: a false counterfeits hair: a long narrow leaf like an hair: also the tops of trees, and blades of herbs.

Capillare, is; n. Mart. *τεχνητός, ὑπόθετος*. A coif, a hair-lace, a caul that women wear their hair in, a head vail.

Capillaris, is; f. Jun. cincinnalis, *ἀδελανθία, καλλιπύχνη*. The herb called Venus hair, Maiden hair, or Our Ladies hair: vide Adiantum.

Capillaris, re. Of or like hairs. Felt. Capillaris vena. Idem quod Apanthimus, a, um; Cath.

Capillatam, vel Capillarem arborem dicebant, in qua capillum consum fupendeabant, Felt. V. Plin. de Vestalibus, l. 16 c. 44.

Capillatura, *ἐπιπλοκή τριχῶν* indè Capillaturæ structor, cinnifos Tert. *A frizzle of hairs.*

Capillatus, a, um; *πριχότος*. Hairy, that wear long hair, long haired, as Boys in times past, Sicte frequentes audiant capillati, i. pueri; *So God send you many Scholars*, Mart.

Capillitium, ti; n. Apul. *κόμα*. The hair of the head.

Capillo, as; Plin. *πριχόω*. To cause to have hairs; to grow like hairs; to be hairy.

Capillifolius, a, um; Gloss. *Hairy.*

Capillus, li; m. qu. capitis pilus: *κόμα, ὄρεξ, πλόκος*. Hairs, a bush of hair, a beard. Capillus Veneris, Plin. The herb called Venus hair: dict. quod capillum facit Venerè dignum. Capilli externi, i. empti vel alieni, Propert. Borrowed or false hair. Leg. & Capillum.

Capitis hominis, Crinis propriè mulieris:

Huius & illius bene dicitur esse Capillum.

Capio, is, Cēpi, Capium, ēres *κατέλαβον, ἔλαβον, ἔλαβον*. Scal. in Theophr. Capis, vas oblongum fistile, quale videbatur in antiquis Pontificum monetis, *καπτήρ*, unde Latinum illud capere: *καπτήρ*, *καπτήρ* excipio, et *καπτήρ* præsepe; ab Accipiendo. Quidam à capite, quod per caput capiamus; vel ex Heb. *ḥapal*, quod in vola res capiamus, To take, reap or receive: to conceive: to delight, *καπτήρ* to mitigate: to deceive, *κατέλαβον* to allure: to contain or comprehend: to sustain, to assume: to recreate: to hold: to intrap: to compass: to begin: to incur: to chuse: to obtain: to find: to keep: to watch together: to make: to suffer: to see upon. Ab hamis capiuntur pisces, Ovid. *Are caught with hooks.*

Dolis aliquem capere, Virg. To deceive. Amore apum capi, Plin. To have a delight in Bees. Animo capere aliquid, Lucan. To conceive. Capere eum admiratio viri, Liv. He was taken with an admiration of the man: or He had him in admiration. Edes nostræ vix capient, Ter. *Will scarce bold or contain them.*

Bellum capere, Salust. To begin War. Capere consilium, Ter. To consult. Capri dicuntur virgines Vestales, Flamines Diales, Pontifices, Augures, cum Sacerdotes creantur, Gell. Capere usu, Capere possessione, & præcisè Capere sine ulla adjunctione, pro Acquirere. Digest. Nam Capere ad affectum acquisitionis magis refertur, quam Accipere. Item Augures dicebantur capere, cum locum elegiant ad effandis fines templorum; hinc Caprus ager; Scal. in Analæcta. Capere Magistratus. To enter upon Magistratus, Suet. Capere etiam pro Propitiari.

Capior, ēris; Naturæ impetu capior, Var. To be overpowered by his own inclination.

Caprio, ōnis; f. idem quod Captio, Gell. 7. 10.

Capis, idis; f. *καπίζω*, non *πρίσιον* *πρίσιον*, à capiendi enim facilitate, non ob capiatum dict. pric. A kind of

pot used in Sacrifice: a ladle or spoon: vide Capula: A drinking cup: à Capiendo, quod anata effect, unde prebendi, i. capi possit, Varro. Also a kind of measure containing binos Atticos chemicas.

Capisterium, ti; n. *σκαπίς*. A cribble or sieve to purge Corn withall, Col. 2. 9. Sumitur & pro Vase ubi pueri lavantur, Cerda, Leg. & Scaphisterium: à *καπτήρ* *πύδιον*, ut ventislabrum à venio, Mart.

Capistratio, V. Phimois.

Capistro, as; Plin. *καμίσ, κρέμα*. To binder, to put on a collar, to tie, to muzzle.

Capistrum, itis; n. Var. *φορέα, καμίσ*. A collar, a halter for an horse, a headstall: a rope, a muzzle: a band to tie Vines, Col. Cat. Maritale capistrum, Mar. The bond of wedlock.

Capital, alius n. Plin. facinus pecnâ capitis dignum. A heinous crime worthy of death: also an ornament for the head; also a lineum used in sacrifice, Felt. *ἀμύγξ, κνήμιον*. Vide Calypra & Rica.

Capitális, le; adj. *καταλκτικός, ὀλεθριος*. Worthy of death or infamy; capital, deadly, mortal; belonging to the head; also subtil, pectus. Capitalis vena, idem quod Cephalica. Capitalis ingenium, Ovid. A subtil wit. Capitalis causa; in qua de capite vel vita agitur.

Capitáliter, adv. Plin. *δυνατότως, ὀλεθρῶς*. Deadly, mortally.

Capitánus, ei; m. qui dignitatem habet, ob quam caput aliquorum subjeetorum est, quibus præstet sicut caput reliquo corpori, Mart. A captain, a chief ruler or head-officer.

Capitárium, as; quod capi potest; Felt. vel quod capite penditur; oppos. tributum, quod ex censu. Scal. leg. quod caput est: ita dic. Sors, qu. caput vitæ sit: *τὸ κεφάλαιον, ἀρχαῖον*.

Capitárium, Gloss. Briefly, C.

Capitatio, ōnis; f. species tributum quod pro capite, i. persona penditur, Bud. A tribute paid by the head; i. number of heads; Polomyon, Head-strike. Item dicitur, 15. pence sterling. Amm. Mare. Item idem quod Annona, Just. Capitatio & Caput. Allowance for forsteward.

Capitatus, a, um; Mart. *καφαλῶς*. That hath an head, that groweth great in the head.

Capitacens; qui nullo aut perquam parvo ere censentur; Gell. 16. 10. qu. capite suo solo censentur.

Capitacensus, is; corona que in capite geritur; vel census vel taxatio per capita, Cat.

Capitulum, ti; n. Plin. dim. à Capitulum: *καφάλαιον, καφαλή*. A little head; the head of a pillar, a stiliary.

Capitillium, ti; n. à capite lavando, Id. Orig. 6. 18. Dies palmarum, Plin. Sunday, on which the Infants heads were washed against Easter, when they were baptised and anointed.

Capitium, ti; n. mamillæ feminarum: dict. quod pectus capiat, i. ut attingit, dic. indurum comprehendat, *μαζαλίσκος* Var. Nonn. quod fit capitis tegmen Ostiuncæ vel alterius vestis, unde caput immititur; Vulg. Lat. Exod. 28. 32. *ἀργυροῦ* Josepho, & dicitur à Caput, unde Caprio, as; capitulum facere, V. Scallig. in Varr. A stomacher, a hood, Capito.

Capito, as; freq. à Capto.

Capito, ōnis; m. qui magnam habet caput, *καφαλή, ἀπὸ κεφαλῆς*. Which hath a great head, a falsehead, jobernal, frontot: also one that is heady and obstinate, homo durus: *ἀλφά* a fish called a Mullus, cephalus fluvialis, a Pollard, Aulon.

Capitolinus, a, um; adj. Of or belonging to the Capitol.

Capitolium, ti; n. quod ibi Caput Toli inventum, quando edificaretur à *καπτολίον, καπτολίον*. The chief or head place in Rome, called the Capitol.

Capitofus, a, um; Calep. *καφαλόδης*. Which hath a great head, a dull head, also subtil, wise. Capitofa strophæ. Subtle turnings, Prud.

Capitula, ōrum; plur. n. in Hemorrhoidibus. The itz tears or heads of veins sticking forth of the Piles, Celf.

Capitulare, n. Id. A Cap.

Capitulares; libri statutorum, capitula eorum continent, Col. Statuere-books.

Capitulári, Just. capitum exadtores. Item Capitularii vel Capitulares, magistratus publici, qui in civitate capitulari leges statuunt & emendant, & de capitulibus causis cum iudice regio pari iure querunt, Calep. Captains of troops of horsemen, Vegetus Capita contuberniorum appellat.

Capitulárius, a, um, V. Calv. Lex. J. Capitulárius, adv. Plin. *καφαλαῖος*. By Articles or Chapters recting the sum of things: by small sums, by parts.

Capitulans, a, um; Celf. *καφαλῶς*. Which hath the fashion of a head.

Capitulos, as; *ἀκαφάτως*. To distinguish by Articles or chapters: to capitulate.

Capitulum, ti; dim. *καφαλίον*. A little head, the top; head or Chapter of a Pillar or other thing, the Convocation house. O capitulum lepidissimum! Ter. O sweet Soul! O pretty old poll! Capitulum Martis, Diof. *καπτήρ*. The herb Sea holm, or Sea-holly. Capitulum; pilei genus, Id. V. Capital, laterum sign. Tenonarium functionem.

Capulum; funis: à Capiendo, quod eo indomita jumenta capiuntur; Id. Capulum.

Capnia; vitici à *καπνῶ* fumus, Plin. à funi colore dict. indè.

Capnias, *καπνίας*, Plin. à fumus colore dict. A kind of asper, indè.

Capnion, V. Capnon.

Capnites, A kind of gem, Plin.

Capnites; Plin. Græc. herbas eadem cum Fumo terre; item Cadmie species tenuissima, quæ è fornacibus flammâ aque flata egesta, cameris lateribûsque fornicum adheret.

Capnomania, Gr. Divinationis genus quod fiebat ex fumi diffusione, quæ è tenuitate in ara accenso emanabat. Qui verò hoc arguri genere utebantur Capnomantia dicti sunt.

Capnon & Capnium; n. & Capnos, ni; f. Plin. 25. 13. *καπνός*. The herb Fumitory, of which be two sorts: the first is the common Fumitory, which groweth in Gardens, and amongst wheat and barley: the other under hedges.

Capnumargus; argillæ genus, Plin.

Capo, ōnis; m. Mart. *feminas* Catonidicus, quod castrator, Gallus spado.

Petron, δ *πυλαὶ ἀνακτορῶν*. A Capon, Non Capo Caponem comedit, sed Capuo Caponem.

Cappa, à capite; Isid. idem quod Capitulare; cucullio, pilei genus; vel quod duos apices, ut Cappa litera habeat; vel quia capitis ornamentum est: indè *Cappas* est cappa indutus, Isidor. 19. 31. A Cap. Cappa monachi, Offic. *monialis*. The herb Libbardis-bane or Monkshood.

Cappa, Felt. Vide Campa: equus marinus.

Cappar, Pallad. & Cappar, Plin. Col. Græc. dict. quod habeat rotunda in summitatis feminum capitella, Isid. A shrub bearing fruits called Capers: also the fruit Capers.

Capra, 2; dict. quod capiat omne virgultum, qu. carps; vel à crepitum crum, unde olim Crepa, Felt. Scal. dicit esse Tyrrhenum, ex Helychio: *αἴξ*. A she Goat: a sign in the firmaments: a leaping, à voce caprine simili, Jun. Olida capra, Hor. The stinking sav. ur of the arm holes.

Capraria, 2; Offic. A kind of Senegreem, which is good against Hemorrhoids, Dod.

Caprarius, ii; m. Var. *αἰνῶν*. A goat herd.

Caprariænonæ; v. Caprotinæ.

Capræ, 2; f. Plin. *δορυς δὲν ἢ δῖπεν, ἀνιδόνη*. A Roe, a Roe buck, a wild Goat, Est & Caprea vitis, dicta, quod pariat capreolum; is est colliculus viteus, intortus; is enim, vites ut teneat, serpit ad locum capiundum, ex quo, à capiendo, capreolum dict. Imò lascivii potius quadam, propter teneritudinem ita dict. ut Græci novellos ramos *μύρως* vocant, & Latini mustum, quicquid novellum; Scal. & Nonn. The branch that pueris forib tendrels. Caprea, Cath. qu. carpens ardua.

Capræ; Aprilis, Gloss.

Caprella, 2; f. Gloss. idem quod Capella.

Caprellatim, adv. *Twining about like Vine Tendrels*, Apul.

Caprelli; cincinnati intorti.

Caprellus, li; m. dim. à Capreus, Virg. *δρυφιδιον*. A little Goat, a Kid.

Caprellus vitium; à cornum ramulis caprarum inflexis: vitis cincinnus intortus, Varr. annulus, Aurel. *ἐλκὲς δὲν*. The strings that wind about and fasten the vine to the pearches, the Tendrels: à capiendo dict. also the supporters of Vines. Caprelli etiam Vitruv. A. 2. proclinata hinc atque hinc ligna, quæ Canteros sustinent, *συγκλίνω* Græcis: à capreolo animali dict. quod ut illi incurvantur adversis cornibus ac renitentur; ita isti assurgentes capita seu cornua ac frontes anteriorem ponderibus opponunt, Bern. Bald. A fork or prop for a Vine or other thing: a forked instrument to dig with the outward compass of the ear: young shoots of trees. Also a wild goat.

Caprellus; silvestris caper: Ver. Voc. Alii Capreus, a, um; adjectivum volunt ex Caprea.

Capria; vide Cappar.

Capricornus, ni; m. ex Capra & Cornu: *ἀλφειάρας* qu. caper cornutus. Superiori corporis parte caprum refert, & quidem scandentem, quia Sol, ubi ad Capricorni signum pervenerit, ite-

rum ad nos revertatur; inferiori autem piscem, ne pluvias ejusdem temporis designet, Isid. A sign in the Heaven, containing 20 stars, called Capricorn.

Caprificatio, ōnis; f. verb. à Caprifico, Plin. 15. 19. Nihil aliud est, quam ratio quadam perficiendi; ut culices (*ὕλας*) è grossis enati ad ficus advolent, humoreque earum lacteo consumpto, ad maturitatem esse perducant. Idem autem soler fieri duobus modis: aut enim circum ficeta ita solebant disponi caprifici, ut ventorum statu culices è grossis enati ad ficus ferrentur; aut grossi aliunde peitæ, & colligæ in arborem injiciebantur: *ἱερὰν ὄρεξ, συκωμῆς*. A husbanding or dressing of wild fig-trees, also the cutting the barks of trees, that they may grow bigger.

Caprificalis, le; Caprificales dies, Plin. *Cinicular or Dog-days*, in which women used to sacrifice under a fig-tree.

Caprificor, aris; & Caprifico, as. *ἱερῶν*. To husband and dress wild fig-trees: Plin. 16. 17.

Caprificus, cis; m. *ἱερῶν*, Messenii *ῥαῖς*, i. bircus, Suid. ex Capra & Ficus; nam ut Caper omnia carpit & depascit, ita Caprificus parietes, atque etiam saxa obstantia disrumpit, Isid. A wild Fig-tree, never waxing ripe, but yet breedeth gnats, which flying to other trees cause them to ripen, Plin. 15. 19.

Caprifolium, ti; n. Jun. vel quod capri his delectantur; vel quod sit ex trece nix flexibus capreolatum, Lobel. *καλκιδιον*, wood-bird or Honey-suckle.

Caprigenus, a, um; quod ex caprarum genere est, *αλφειῶν*. Of the kind of goats.

Caprile, is; n. Plin. *αἰνῶν*. A stable or pen for Goats.

Caprilla; ager qui vulgò *Ad caprea* paludes dici solet, Felt.

Caprillis, le; adj. Eutrop. idem quod Caprinus.

Caprilus, a, um; idem quod Caprinus.

Caprimulgus; *αλφειόσκω, αἰνῶν*. A milder of Goats: a bird like a Gull, that in the night sucketh Goats, and moriseth their udder: Plin. 10. 40. *αἰνῶν*. An unclucky bird, a Scriclow. A base person of no worth, Catull.

Caprinus, a, um; *αἰνῶν*. Of a Goat. Caprina bacche; Goats dung or wastes.

Caprôla, 2; Leonie. An herb, the same like Sanguinaria, Herbarists commonly call it Dogstooth.

Caprôlus; V. Capreolus: legi salcrum; à similitudine capreolorum cornuum.

Capripes; Edis; qui pedes caprinos habet, *αἰνῶν*, which hath feet like a Goat, a Satyr, Propert.

Capritrans pullus. An uneven bracing of the Pulse, V. Ter.

Caprizo, as. To leap like to a Goat.

Caprona, 2; Lucill. Equorum jubæ in frontem devexæ, dictæ qu. à capite prona, Felt. vel à operando: *αἰνῶν*. The foretop of a horse's forehead: also women's hair laid out before, called Gollylocks, Nonn.

Capronia; nonne nuncupata sunt quod eo die in Latio Junoni Capræque mulieres sacrificant, & sub caprone virgines, & è caprisco adhibent virgines, Felt.

Linked, chained. Catenati labores, Hor. *Labours without end; or one in another's neck.*

Catēnīssa, subst. dim. a Catena.
Catēno, as; Cat. *δεσμός.* To chain, to tie.

Catēnoplīa; Carmina quae milites praelium inucentes concinunt, Aufon.

Catēnūla, 37. *αλυσίδιον.* A little chain.
Cātērvā, 3; f. *αλυσίς, το σίδηρος.* Alii a Catena; Vocab. vet. a *κατά, i. iuxta*, & *αλυσίς* *αλυσίδιον.* A band of soldiers, a rout, a multitude, a company, a number confused.

Cātērvārius, a, um; *αλυσίδιον.* Pertaining to companies gathered in a band or multitude together. Cātērvārii pugiles, Of the common sort, who however would come, such as had no skill but would lay on, Suet.

Cātērvātim, adv. Virg. *αλυσίδιον, i. iuxta.* In companies or flocks, by bands or multitudes, by routs.

Cāthērica medicamentum fuit, quae excrementum carni in ulceribus abluunt.

Cātharma, Gr. ex *καθαίρω, purgo, i. iuxta*, expio, Budo. purgamentum, piaculum, homo celeratior, qui mactatur, ut ejus capite expietur aliquis locus, & De ira avertatur: Rom. Sacer. A sacrificio to the gods, to turn away the pestilence. Piaculare, unde homines celeratior dicuntur *καθαίρωται*, i. Piaculares, Demosth.

Cātharmos, Græc. Purgation by fire.

Cātharticus, a, um; Gr. ut, Cāthartum medicamentum, Celf. A purging medicine.

Cāthēdra, 3; f. Mart. Gr. sella, sedes, sedile, sessio: a *καθίζω, sedeo*, sicut & *καθίσταμι* ab *καθίζω*. A seat, a chair, &c. Supine in deliciis cathedra, *εστὶ καθέδρα*: *grooming chairs*, Plin.

Cāthēdrālitus, a, um; adj. ut, Cāthēdrālitus servus, *Thas carvitur huius master in a chair; or a stolist fellow.*

Cāthēdrāria, pl. n. Covers for chairs; Florentinus, Vide Cat. Rhod.

Cāthēdrārius, a, um; Cathedrarii philosophi, *οἱ δὲ καθέδρατες φιλόσοφοι.* Of or belonging to a chair or seat: they which know nothing in Philosophy, *Save only to babble and prate of it in the bench or chair: Philosophers of the Chair.* Sen. De brev. vite 10.

Cāthēmērina febris; id est, quotidiana.

Cāthēter, tri; m. Gr. ex *καθίμι* demitto, A kind of squirts or sports. V. Cataputia.

Cathimīa, 3; f. Offic. V. Cadmia.

Cathisma, *καθίσμα* qu. *sestione* dicat, a *καθίζω* colloco, *sedeo*. Apud Græcos Platerium universum est divisum in Cathismata viginti, quantum una sessione vel uno tempore legere possis; ex Meurfio.

Cathmæa, A kind of ore whereof latten is made.

Cāthōlicismus, A generality or universality, Catholick, Aug.

Cāthōlicus, a, um; Gr. Quint. *universalis*, ex *καθόλου*, de toto universo, Universal, general. Catholica medicamenta, Celf. *Serving to purge all humours.* Catholica fides, The Catholic faith, Prud. Catholica epistola, i. quæ nulli certe personæ vel populo est infcripta.

Cāthōlicīāni; rationales, rationum præfecti, qu. *Universales in Provinciis, Generales.*

Cāthānus, a, um; Jun. ut Catianum palatum, *Lickerish lips, a flap-fauce.*

Cāthīlo: vide Caullo.

Cāthīllatō, ōnis; f. *Castillones* a Romanis dici ait Scalig. qui provincias P. Rom. despoliabant, a *castillonibus*, qui & *castillos* ipsos liguriunt, absumptā prius dape: *λεχύνει*, A name given to the Romans in disgrace, when they had spoiled their associates Country, Felt.

Cāthīlo, as; Plaut. *λεχύνει*. To lick dishes, to feed greedily; also Catillare est Per alienas domos gycare, ut *Caulis*, a *caulibus*, in quibus apponuntur escæ, Perrot.

Cāthīllones, *λεχύνει*, *πυρκαϊά* *λεχύνει* sic appellabant Antiqui gulosos, qu. catillorum liguritores. *Guttons, lickerish fellows.* Etiam Lupus pifcis, Lucil. Proprie, qui ad pollicum Herculis ultimi cum venirent, catillos liguribat, Macro.

Cāthīllus & Cāthīnūm, li; n. vel Catillus & Catinulus, li; m. dim. a Catinus, Plin. *πυρκαϊά*. A little dish or porringer: the upper stone of a mill, the runner, ut *metas*, inferior, Hor. Apud antiqui, *Metas* superior molæ lapis, Catinus, inferior, J. C.

Cāthīllus, m. Gloss. A table to write on. Cāthīnellus, Diom. idem quod Catillum.

Cāthīnus, n. vel Cāthīnus, i; m. *πυρκαϊά*, *πυρκαϊά*, Varr. a *Capiendo*, nisi quod Siculi dicunt *καθίνω*, ubi assa ponebant. Scal. leg. *καθίνω* Hebr. *קטר*. A plaster or dish, a porringer: also a vessel wherein metals were purged, Plin. Cāthīnus Tulfus, *An earthen pot*, Juv.

Cato, as, avi; i. Video, vides.

Cato; pro vacuo vel frustrā, Gloss.

Cāthōlēpas, pz; Gr. ex *καθόλου* & *βλήπω* *απείρο*, Plin. The Basilisk.

Cāthōche, subst. Gr. Morbus veterino similis, Latini vigilantiū soporem interpretantur, Cal. ex *καθόλου* *destino*, Gal. indē.

Cāthōchites, Gr. A precious stone in Corfica, which is very clammy like gum. Plin. 37. 10. Also a kind of figs, Plin.

Cāthōchus, Gal. detentio insensibilis animæ cum punitione totius corporis, Cal.

Cāthōcēlia, 3; Græc. The belly or the paunch; the lower part of the belly. A *καθόλου* & *καθόλου*.

Cāthōgæum, Gr. domicilium subterraneum, ex *καθόλου* *deorsum*, & *γῆ* *terra*.

Catomāni; ergastulum, Gloss. Isid. Leg. Catomum vel Catomium, Leg. & Catomia; orum; ex *κατὰ* *αὐμῶν*. Scal. Labor, apud Gell. 16. 7. Tolle bonā fidē vos orcus nudas in catomum, *Hang you with your heels upwards; κατὰ κατὰ κατὰ*. Cadere catomis, To beat one between head and shoulders with plummetts of lead.

Cāthōmīdīo, as; & Catomīdior, pass. To beat on the shoulders.

Cāthōmūm, tomī; vel Catomium, Gr. commissura cervicū cum humeris; & *μῶν* *humeris*, Scalig. in Manil. Sign. & Catenam vel vinculum. A chain or band to tie the neck in torturing: *αὐτὸν δὲ κατὰ τὴν κεφαλὴν, the jointure of the neck and shoulders*, Suet.

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Cātōmus, Græc. One that is cramped, shouldered.

Cātōnes, Felt. portus interiores in mari, acæ facti. Scal. leg. *Corbones*, Mart. *Calbones*.

Cātōptæ, qui aliis Catopitæ, vel Catopitici, vel Caropitæ, vel Catropitæ. A kind of Heretics called Circumcellions, Cerda.

Cātōptromāntia, Gr. divination quæ fit per speculum.

Cātōpyrites; ex *κατὰ* & *πύριον*, Plin. A kind of precious stone in Cappadocia.

Cātōrthōma, ātis, n. ex *κατὰ* & *ῥθμός* *rectus*. A perfect work of verice: a deed justly and well done. Indē.

Cātōrthōsis, Græc. A rightful doing.

Cātōrthōsis, medicamentum fuit, quæ cicatrices grossas æquant & limpidant, Gal.

Catta, f. nomen navis, Gell. 10. 25. navis Medice, Mosell. Ponitur & pro Ele: item machina genus, Meurf.

Cātūlārius, a, um; Felt. *αὐτὸν*, *Belonging to whelps.*

Cātūlaster. He that counterfeits a little whelp or dog: also a little whelp. A youth of eighteen years.

Cātūlū, 3; Plin. Dogs, flesh used of the Romans in sacrifice.

Cātūlūm, n. Gloss. A little whelp.

Cātūlīnus, a, um; Plin. *αὐτὸν*, *Of or belonging to a little dog or whelp.*

Cātūlū, is, ivi, itum, ire: *αὐτὸν*, *To desire the male: to go a salt or proud, as in Bitches: to go to rat: to go to horning, to blessing in other beasts.*

Cātūlōsus, a, um. Greedy.

Cātūlūtio, ōnis; f. verb. a Catulo, Plin. *αὐτὸν*, *The going a salt or proud, as in Bitches: To desire the male, even in Plants also.* Plin. Refertur & ad terram semina gesticentem.

Cātūllo, is; Nonn. To lunge.

Cātūlus, li; Var. *αὐτὸν*, *A little dog, a whelp, a Kisting: the young of all beasts: also a kind of bond, called Canis: dict. five quod qu. mordax, five quod custodiat vinum infans canis, Mart.*

Cātūlus ferreus, Plaut. A tormenting instrument, called a Griper or Pincher. A kind of Gripe or iron bond: Cum manici, catulo, collarique; Lucilius.

Est animal Catulus, fructus ratione Catulus; i. sapiens, Vocab. utriusque Juris.

Catumeum, i. A kind of Cake used in Sacrifice, Arnob. 7.

Cātus, a, um; Hor. *παύρος*. Circumspice, *wife, grave, prudent, wary, witty, cunning, sharp, quick.* Unde Catu. *Ælius* sextus, non sapiens, fed acutus.

Cata dīca, i. acuta, Var. vox Sabina. *κατὰ τὴν κεφαλὴν*, Donat. ut *signis, sine igne*, Varr. vel a *Caveo*, qu. *canis*; vel a *Canis*.

Cātus, ti; sub. pro Fele mare, *κατὰ*, *αὐτὸν*, ex Catu, a, um; propter subtilitatem. A Cat.

Cāva, 3; f. Plin. foramen cavum in quo aves nidificant, *πυρκαϊά*. A hole wherein birds build their nests.

Cāvādīum, i; n. qu. *cava* *αὐτὸν*, *κατὰ τὴν κεφαλὴν*. A place in the market to walk in, a gallery or cloister, a porch, Plin.

Cāvāmēn, ītis; n. *σολίν*, *καὶ* *αὐτὸν*. An hollow place.

Cāvā-

Cāvāticus, a, um; Plin. *καὶ* *αὐτὸν*, *Pertaining to a hole or cave.*

Cāvātor, ōris; m. Plin. verb. a *Cavo*, *καὶ* *αὐτὸν*. That maketh holes or any thing hollow.

Cāvātus, a, um; part. *καὶ* *αὐτὸν*, *Virg. Made hollow.* Cavata epistola, i. Bruta, *scilicet* *open*, Plaut.

Cāvēla, is; f. Gr. *αὐτὸν* *like Fennel*, with a white flower, coming of naphthy parsley seed; *βασιλικά* *parsley*, Plin. 12. 22.

Caucāllum, iis n. Jun. A drinking-glass, V. Baulcalum.

Caucālus, m. Gloss. The pain in the reins of the back proceeding of heat. *Al o a Servant*, Cerda ex Anast. ex *κατὰ*, *κατὰ*, uro & *cala* *lignum*.

Caucon, Gr. Herba, quæ Ephedra & Anabasis appellatur, Plin. 26. 7.

Caucūlū, Gloss. Little leaves. V. Caulalis.

Caucus, Hier. 2. in Jovin. A kind of vessel, Caucasus, Isid. pro eodem, Cerda.

Cauda, 3; f. *αὐτὸν*, *Perot.* quod intus cava sit: Mart. a *Cado*, quod radi in vivis possit, & in mactatis solcat. A tail of a beast: a mans privy member. Var. Coda, Vett. Hor. Os caudæ. The same that Coccyx.

Caudam, trahere. Hor. To be mocked: to have a tail stuck or tied behind him in mockery.

Cauda, i. *αὐτὸν*, *Of the rear of the Army or Regiment: ut larus & idonee defensionis, & ad caudam, Close order in Flank and Rear.* Leo in Taet.

Caudicus, Pleasant.

Caudinus, Caudani sunt Græc. *αὐτὸν*, *h. e. ultimi*, qui stant extremi in contubernio. Caulos pudendum virile, Stup.

Caudēce, cistellæ ex junco, a similitudine equinae caudæ dictæ. Alii leg. Caudetæ, Alii Caudetæ: V. Felt. Little coffers of victors, or a junctus wherein Ecles are taken.

Caudēus, a, um; adj. a Caudex, Plaut. *αὐτὸν*, *Of the stock or body of a tree.*

Caudēce, cistellæ, A little basket made of twigs, or rather made of one entire piece of wood, as it is the stock of a tree, Plaut.

Caudex vel Codex, *καὶ* *αὐτὸν*, *nom. m. κορυμνός*, *αὐτὸν*. Quidam a *Cado*, quia ex eo *κατὰ* *αὐτὸν*, *rami absconduntur*: *Caudex* qu. *canada arboris*, Vocab. vet. A stock or trunk of a tree; also a book; a flock-head; a ship; a folding table; a table to write on; a seal.

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feel provincia, Plaut. I see thee to grub and stoop up trees by the roots.

Caudicārius vel Codicarius, a, um; Felt. *αὐτὸν*, *Belonging to the body or trunk of a tree.* ut, Caudicaria naves, Felt. Made of thick hollowed planks.

Caudicārus & Caudiceus, a, um; idem quod Caudicarius, Aufon.

Cāvēa, 3; f. *αὐτὸν*. A Cave or dark place in the ground: a Cage or Coup for birds: a Den for beasts: a Scaffold or place to behold plates like a Cock-pit: a company of people gathered for that purpose: every place listed or railed in.

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Cāvēa, 3; f. *αὐτὸν*. A Cave or dark place in the ground

Linked, chained. Catenati labores, Hor. Labours without end, or one in another's neck.

Cātenisla, subst. dim. ā Catena.

Cāteno, as; Cael. ἀρκαδία. To chain, to tie.

Cātenoplia; Carmina quae milites praelium inuicem concitant, Auson.

Cātenūla; ἄσπετος. A little chain.

Cāterva, ē; f. ἀμαρτία, nō εἶναι. Alii ā Catena; Vocab. vet. ā κατή, i. iuxta, & αὐτά; Cαταγῶν. A band of soldiers, a rout, a multitude, a company, a number confused.

Cātervātū, a, um; ἀνταγωνιστῶν. Pertaining to companies; gathered in a band or multitude together. Cateruari pugiles, Of the common sort, who would come, such as had no skill but would lay on, Suet.

Cātervātū, adv. Virg. ἀνταγωνιστῶν. In companies or flocks, by bands or multitudes, by routs.

Cātherētica medicamenta sunt, quae excrecentem carnem in ulceribus abluunt.

Cātharma, Gr. ex καθάρμα purgo, lustrō, expio, Bud. purgamentum, piaculum, homo fœderatus, qui mactatur, ut ejus capite expiatur aliquis locus, & De iura avertatur: Rom. Sacer. A sacrificer to the gods, to turn away the pestilence.

Piaculare, unde homines fœderati dicuntur καθάρματα, i. Piaculares, Demosth.

Cātharmos, Græc. Purgation by fire.

Cātharticus, a, um; Gr. ut, Catharticum medicamentum, Celf. A purging medicine.

Cāthēdra, ē; f. Mart. Gr. sella, sedes, sedile, fessio: ā καθίζωμαι sedeo, sicut & ἰδὲ ex ἀκρόμα. A seat, a chair, &c. Supine in deliciis cathedræ, Easie chairs: groaning chairs, Plin.

Cāthēdratilis, a, um; adj. ut, Cathedralitius servus, That carries his master in a chair; or a stately fellow.

Cāthēdraria, pl. n. Covers for chairs; Florentinus, Vide Cal. Rhod.

Cāthēdrarius, a, um; Cathedralarii philosophi, οἱ τὸν καθέδρον ἐκτελεῖσθαι. Of or belonging to a chair or seat: they which know nothing in Philosophy, have only to babble and prate of it in the bench or chair: Philosophers of the Chair. Sen. De brev. vite 10.

Cāthēdrina febris; id est, quotidianā.

Cāthēter, tri; m. Gr. ex καθήμι demitto, A kind of squirt or spout. V. Cataputia.

Cāthimā, ē; f. Offic. V. Cadmia.

Cāthisma, καθισμα, qu. Jensonem dicat, ā καθίζω colloco, sedeo, Apud Græcos Pfalterium universum est divisum in Cathisma viginti, quantum una sessio vel uno tempore legere possit; ex Meursio.

Cāthma, A kind of ore whereof latrin is made.

Cātholiceismus, A generality or universality, Catholicus, Aug.

Cātholicus, a, um; Gr. Quint. universalis, ex καθόλου, de toto universo. Universal, general, Catholica medicamenta, Celf. Serving to purge all humours. Catholica fides, The Catholic faith, Prud. Catholica epistola, i. quæ nulli certæ personæ vel populo est inscripta.

Cātholiceiani; rationales, rationum præfecti, qu. Universales in Provinciis, Generales.

Cāthianus, a, um; Jun. ut Catianum palatum, Lickeris lips, a flap-jaw.

Cātillo; vide Catillo.

Cātiliatio, ōnis; f. Castillones ā Romanis dici ait Scalig. qui provincias P. Rom. depolliant, a castillonibus, qui & castillos ipsos liguntur, absumpta prius dape: λαχνη, A name given to the Romans in disgrace, when they had spoiled their associates Country, Felt.

Cātillo, as; Plaut. λαχνη. To lick dishes, to feed greedily; also Catillare est Per alienos domos gyrare, ut Cauti, ā catilla, in quibus apponuntur escæ. Perrot.

Cātiliones, λαμῶν, ἡνελία λαχνηται sic appellabant Antiqui gulosos, qu. catillorum liguritores. Gluttons, lickerish fellows, Etiam Lupus pifcis, Lucil. Proprie, qui ad pollicum Herculis ultimi cūm venirent, catillos liguribant, Macrobi.

Cātilium & Cātinulum, li; n. vel Catillus & Carinulus, li; m. dim. ā Catinus, Plin. ἡνελία. A little dish or porringer: the upper stone of a mill, the runner, ut meris, inferior, Hor. Apud antiqui, Meta superior molæ lapis, Catinus, inferior, J. C.

Cātilius, m. Gloss. A table to write on, Cātinellus, Diom. idem quod Catillum.

Cātinus, m. vel Cātinus, i; m. ἡνελία, λον, παρῶν. Varr. ā Capiendo, nisi quod Siculi dicunt κατιν, ubi assa ponebant. Scal. leg. κατιν. Hebr. כַּתִּינָה. A platter or dish, a porringer: also a vessel wherein metals were purged, Plin. Cātinus Tullius, An earthen pot, Juv.

Cato, as, avi; i. Video, vides.

Cato; pro vacuo vel frustra, Gloss.

Cātblēpas, pæ; Gr. ex κατὰ & βλάπτω aspicio, Plin. The Bastish.

Cātrōche, subst. Var. Morbus veteris famis, Latini vigilantium soporem interpretantur, Cal. ex κατὰ & χροσ, Gal. indē.

Cātrōchites, Gr. A precious stone in Corsica, which is very clammy like gum, Plin. 37. 10. Also a kind of fig, Plin.

Cātrōchus, Gal. detentio infensibilis animæ cum punctione totius corporis, Cal.

Cātrōcella, ē; Græc. The belly or the partum; the lower part of the belly. A κατὰ & κελία.

Cātrogum, Gr. domicilium subterraneum, ex κατὰ & τρογῶν, & γαία, γῆ terra.

Catomain; ergastulum, Gloss. Ifid. Leg. Catomum vel Catomum. Leg. & Catomia, orum; ex κατὰ & τρογῶν. Scal. Labor. apud Gell. 16. 7. Toller bonā fide vos orcus nudas in catomum, Hang you with your heels upwards; κατὰ τρογῶν. Cadere catomis, To beat one betwix head and shoulders with pummets of lead.

Cātrōmidio, as; & Catomidior, pass. To beat on the shoulders.

Cātrōmum, tomi; vel Catomium, Gr. commissura cervicium cum humeris; & μῶν humerus, Scalig. in Manil. Sign. & Catenam vel vinculum. A chain or band to tie the neck in torturing: κατὰ τρογῶν, the jointure of the neck and shoulders, Suet.

Cātōmus, Græc. One that is cramped, floundered.

Cātōnes, Felt, portus interiores in mari, anæ facti, Scal. leg. Cōbones, Mart. Cathones.

Cātōpæ, qui aliis Catopitz, vel Catopisici, vel Caropitz, vel Catopiræ, A kind of Hereticks called Circumcellions, Cerda.

Cātōpōmanā, Gr. divination quæ fit per speculum.

Cātōpyrites; ex κατὰ & πῦρ ignis, Plin. A kind of precious stone in Cappadocia.

Cātōrthōma, āris, n. ex κατὰ & ὀρθός rectus, A perfect work of vertice: a deed justly and well done, Indē.

Cātōrthōsis, Græc. A rightful doing.

Cātōrthōtica, medicamenta sunt, quæ cicatrices grossas æquant & limpidant, Gal.

Catta, f. nomen navis, Gell. 10. 25. navis Mediæ, Mosell. Ponitur & pro tegle: item machina genus, Meurs.

Cātāliarius, a, um; Felt, σαρμακός, belonging to whelps.

Cātālaster, He that counterfeits a little Whelp or Dog: also a little Whelp.

A youth of eighteen years.

Cātālū, ē; Plin. Dogs flesh used of the Romans in sacrifice.

Cātālūm, n. Gloss. A little Whelp.

Cātālūnus, a, um; Plin. σαρμακός, Of or belonging to a little Dog or Whelp.

Cātālū, is, ivi, itum, ire: σαρμακός, ὀρῶ. To desire the male: to go a salt or proud, as in Bitches: to go to rut: to go to fornication, to blossoming in other beasts.

Cātālūsus, a, um. Greedy.

Cātālūtio, ōnis; f. verb. ā Catulo, Plin. σαρμακός, The going a salt or proud, as Bitches do. Desire to the male, even in Plants also, Plin. Refertur & ad terram semina gentium.

Cātālūlo, is; Nonn. To hunger.

Cātālū, li; Var. σαρμακός. A little Dog, a Whelp, a Kibling: the young of all beasts: also a kind of board, called Canis: dict. five quod qu. mordeat, five quod custodiat vinum instar canis, Mart.

Cātālū ferreus, Plaut. A tormenting instrument, called a Griper or Pincher. A kind of Give or iron bond: Cum manibus catulo, collarique; Lucilius.

Est animal Cātālū, fructu ratione Cātālū; i. Sapiens, Vocab. utriusque Juris.

Cātūm, i. A kind of Catæ used in Sacrifice, Arnob. 7.

Cātus, a, um; Hor. παρῶν. Circumspexit, wise, grave, prudent, wary, witty, cunning, sharp, quick. Unde Catu Elius sextus, non sapiens, sed acutus.

Cata dicta, i. acuta, Var. vox Sabina: παρῶν τὸ κατῆν, Donat. ut segnis, sine igne, Varr. vel ā Caveo, qu. canis; vel ā Canis.

Cātus, ti; sub. pro Fele mare, κατὰ ἀλυσῶν, ex Catius, a, um; propter subtilitatem. A Cat.

Cāva, ē; f. Plin. foramen cavum in quo aves nidificant, καὶ ὄρε. A hole wherein birds build their nests.

Cāvadūm, ii; n. qu. cava edux, καὶ ὄρε τὸ κατῆν. A place in the market to walk in, a gallery or cloister, a porch, Plin.

Cāvānen, īnis; n. Solin. καὶ ὄρε. A hollow place.

Cāvāticus, a, um; Plin. ἡνελία. Pertaining to a hole or cave.

Cāvator, ōris; m. Plin. verb. ā Cavo, καὶ ὄρε. That maketh holes or any thing hollow.

Cāvātus, a, um; part. καὶ ὄρε. Cava epistola, i. Bruta, fœdus, ut, Plaut.

Cāvēla, ē; f. Gr. ἡνελία. A white flower, coming of naughty parsley seed; βασιλῶν parsley, Plin. 12. 22.

Caucallium, iis n. Jun. A drinking-glass, V. Bualcum.

Caucalus, m. Gloss. The pain in the reins of the back proceeding of heat, Al. ā Servant, Cerda ex Anast. ex κατὰ, κατῶν, uro & cala lignum.

Caucum, Gr. Herba, quæ Ephedra & Anabasis appellatur, Plin. 26. 7.

Cauculaz, Gloss. Little leaves. V. Caulalis.

Caucus, Hier. 2. in Jovin. A kind of vessel, Caucasus, Ifid. pro eodem, Cerda.

Cauda, ē; f. ὄρε, ἡνελία. Peror, quod intus cava sit: Mart. ā Cado, quod cadi in vivis possit, & in macatis solent. A tail of a beast: a mans privy member. Var. Coda, Vett. Hor. Os caudæ, The same that Coccyx.

Caudam, ē; Plin. Dogs flesh used of the Romans in sacrifice.

Caudalūm, n. Gloss. A little Whelp.

Caudalūnus, a, um; Plin. σαρμακός, Of or belonging to a little Dog or Whelp.

Cādūlo, is, ivi, itum, ire: σαρμακός, ὀρῶ. To desire the male: to go a salt or proud, as in Bitches: to go to rut: to go to fornication, to blossoming in other beasts.

Cādūlus, a, um. Greedy.

Cādūlio, ōnis; f. verb. ā Catulo, Plin. σαρμακός, The going a salt or proud, as Bitches do. Desire to the male, even in Plants also, Plin. Refertur & ad terram semina gentium.

Cādūlo, is; Nonn. To hunger.

Cādū, li; Var. σαρμακός. A little Dog, a Whelp, a Kibling: the young of all beasts: also a kind of board, called Canis: dict. five quod qu. mordeat, five quod custodiat vinum instar canis, Mart.

Cādū ferreus, Plaut. A tormenting instrument, called a Griper or Pincher. A kind of Give or iron bond: Cum manibus catulo, collarique; Lucilius.

Est animal Cādū, fructu ratione Cādū; i. Sapiens, Vocab. utriusque Juris.

Cātūm, i. A kind of Catæ used in Sacrifice, Arnob. 7.

Cātus, a, um; Hor. παρῶν. Circumspexit, wise, grave, prudent, wary, witty, cunning, sharp, quick. Unde Catu Elius sextus, non sapiens, sed acutus.

Cata dicta, i. acuta, Var. vox Sabina: παρῶν τὸ κατῆν, Donat. ut segnis, sine igne, Varr. vel ā Caveo, qu. canis; vel ā Canis.

Cātus, ti; sub. pro Fele mare, κατὰ ἀλυσῶν, ex Catius, a, um; propter subtilitatem. A Cat.

Cāva, ē; f. Plin. foramen cavum in quo aves nidificant, καὶ ὄρε. A hole wherein birds build their nests.

Cāvadūm, ii; n. qu. cava edux, καὶ ὄρε τὸ κατῆν. A place in the market to walk in, a gallery or cloister, a porch, Plin.

Cāvānen, īnis; n. Solin. καὶ ὄρε. A hollow place.

Cāvāticus, a, um; Plin. ἡνελία. Pertaining to a hole or cave.

Cāvator, ōris; m. Plin. verb. ā Cavo, καὶ ὄρε. That maketh holes or any thing hollow.

Cāvātus, a, um; part. καὶ ὄρε. Cava epistola, i. Bruta, fœdus, ut, Plaut.

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feet provinciae, Plaut. I set thee to grub and stock up trees by the roots.

Caudicarius, vel Codicarius, a, um; Felt, καὶ ὄρε. Belonging to the body or trunk of a tree, ut, Caudicarie naves, Felt. Made of thick hollowed plank.

Caudicatus & Caudiceus, a, um; idem quod Caudicarius, Auson.

Cāvēla, ē; f. ὄρε. A cave or dark place in the ground: a Cage or Coop for birds: a Den for beasts: a Scaffold or place to behold plates like a Cock-pit: a company of people gathered for that purpose: every place listed or rallied in.

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Cāvēla, ē; f. ὄρε. A cave or dark place in the ground: a Cage or Coop for birds: a Den for beasts: a Scaffold or place to behold plates like

Cedrela, ē, es; f. Plin. Gr. Cedrus longa. The great kind of Cedar.

Cedria, a; f. Ruel. Gr. The liquor or Rust running out of the great Cedar: idem quod Cedrium, Plin. With this liquor in old tin they used to embalm dead bodies.

Also a kind of fish.

Cedrinus, a, um; Plin. καδρινός. Of Cedar tree. Cedrinus liquor, idem quod Cedria.

Cedris, Idis; f. Gr. The fruit or berry of Cedar, Plin. 24. 5.

Cedrium, it; n. καδρινός. The Pi ch or juice that issues from the Pine-tree, Plin. 16. 11. Cedrelum.

Cedrium malum, Diosc. An Orange or Lemon.

Cedromelon, A Citron.

Cedroba, Gr. dicuntur quævis legumina, Helych.

Cedrositis, is; f. Plin. 23. 1. Gr. The white Vine, growing in hedger. Of Dioscorides it is called Bryonia.

Cedruia, One of the smaller kinds of Cedar.

Cedrus, dri; f. καδρος, ex γρη per augmentum; καδρος cedros, ὑπερθεσις Mart. a κω, vel a γρη. A tree having leaves like Juniper, berries like Myrrh, yellow, sweet, and pleasant to eat; it beareth all times of the year new fruit and old, and the leaf never falleth: the Cedar-tree: also the oil of Cedar, where-with they were wont to anoint their bodies, to keep them from being worm-eaten. Cedrus acuta, five Phœnicia; idem quod Oxycedros. Cedrus conferta, The great Cedar-tree.

Cedrua, fascia: item interaneorum animalia, quas & tenuis vocat Plin.

Celsusque lambricos latos, A kind of worm.

Celris, Virgil. Gr. avis, quæ Scylla & Ciris: ὅς τις καίπερ tendere, A Puntock or Halcedo.

Celrulus, m. Helych. The he-Alecin.

Celsum, m. Helych. A kind of herb.

Celenia, f. Gloss. A yoke of Oxen.

Celans, Lucan. Diffimbling.

Celarium, n. Pollox. A box where any kind of sauce was put.

Celas; testicularum tumores; Stup.

Celastria, Gr. σκωφία. A kind of vessel which Strophæus uses. Helych.

Celastus, Ruel. Arbor æternâ frondens comâ, cultuâ degenerans, & omnium tardissimè fructus suos perficiens: usus ejus ad baculos & scipiones accomodatus.

Celatum, adv. Sifen. Σπουδαίοντες, κρυφίως. Secretly, privately, closely.

Celatus, a, um; part. A Celor: Σπουδαίοντες, κρυφίως. Secret, hidden, hid, kept close. Exillima te maximis de rebus a fratre esse celatum, That thou art kept from the knowledge of great matters.

Celbe, Gr. poculum ligneum.

Celebrabilis, le; adj. With much solemnity. Anm. Marcel.

Celebrandus, a, um; j. πολυδρόμος, ἀγαλλία. To be solemnized or praised.

Celebrata, ōrum; n. Mart. Funerals: Exequie.

Celebratio, ōnis; f. verb. ἑορτασμός, ἀποκατάστασις. A solemnization: an assembly or company. Celebratio ludorum, A solemn festivity of Games.

Celebrator, i. Celebrator, Suet.

Celebratissimus, a, um; j. πολυδρόμος, ἀγαλλία. Very commonly reported.

Celebratus, a, um; part. vel nom. ex part. δημοφιλής. Renowned, or much spoken of: much haunted: of great solemnity: greatly in use.

Celebreto, i. Celebris fio, Nonn. δημοφιλής. To wax famous.

Celebris, & hoc bre; vel hic Celeber, hoc Celebris, hoc Celebre; j. δημοφιλής, παρρησία, ἀεισέβεια, ἡδυσέβεια, ἡδυσέβεια, clarus, Celebre; frequens, velox. Non. ex Accio, Celebri gradu gressum accelerasse decet. Ex celer, Perot. Mart. a Colo, vel a κλέος celebro, seu clivo. Well renowned, famous, honoured; much haunted, frequented or resorted to; much spoken of, &c.

Celeberrimus, a, um. Very or exceeding famous or renowned, wherein much honour hath been done to one, &c. Celeberrimus arte Grammaticâ, & in arte Grammaticâ, Plin. Exceeding famous.

Celeberrime, adv. Suet. Very often, very famously.

Celebritas, ōnis; f. Diâ. quod ibi non terrena, sed celestia tantum agantur: πολυκλήθεια, παρρησία, A solemn assembly of great Personages; good name, good report; famousness, greatness in the world; much haunting or resorting to a place.

Celebro, as; φοιτῶν, δημοφιλῶ, ἐορταζῶ. To frequent, to haunt: to celebrate, to solemnize with an assembly: to exercise and use much: to commend and praise greatly: to have in estimation: to make famous, to bring in renown, to honour and worship, to praise and extol greatly: to spread abroad.

Celōs, Gr. galgulus, avis. Arist.

Celopia, A kind of Mure.

Celer vel Celeris, hac Celeris, hoc Celere; a Calore, quia levis & agilis: ταχὺς, ὀρεῖς, Mart. a κέλος, i. ταχὺς βαδίζω, unde & cele. Vide Cello.

Celeranter, & Celeratim; Nonn. idem quod Celeriter.

Celeratus, a, um. Quick or speedy.

Itineribus celeratim, Am. Marcell.

Celerē, adv. pro Celeriter.

Celēres, Plin. olim dicti equites sub Romulo, qui postea Trofili, Scal. Poet. 1. 22. Horse-men. Inde Tribunus celorum, Liv. The General of the Horse: who was the second person next unto the King, in old Rome; as the Prefectus prætorio (inspired by Tyberius) after was unto the Emperors, and the Magister equitum, under the Dictators, Pomp. in Orig. Juris.

Celerior, Vall. Swift, faster.

Celeripes, ōdis; adj. ex Celer & Pes: ὀδύνη, Swift of foot, Aufon.

Celerissimus, pro Celerimus.

Celeritas, ōtis; f. ταχύτης, ὀρεῖς, Swift, Swiftly, speedily, haste.

Celeriter, Celerim, Celeritudo, adv. ταχὺ, ὀρεῖς, Swiftly, nimbly, hastily, with speed, by and by, ere it be long, suddenly, &c.

Celeritudo, ōnis; f. Varr. idem quod Celeritas.

Celeritudo, adv. Somewhat quickly.

Auch. ad Heren.

Celeritudo, a, um. Somewhat swift and quick.

Celō, as; ταχύνω. To haste or do a thing quickly. to make speed.

Cēles, ōtis; m. Plin. Gr. qui privo

currit equo: κέλος, a κέλος, i. ταχὺς βαδίζω seu ταχύνω, vel a κέλος. An horse running for a prize or game. Certain Boats or row-Barges. A Coach drawn by one horse, Alex. ab Alex. Celētes, The Riders themselves: for a prize, Plin.

Celēziones, Plin. 34. 8. Gr. They that ride on such horses. Images resembling horsemen. V. Celeres.

Celēsuma vel Celeuma, ōtis; n. Gr. Mart. a κέλος, i. ταχὺς, Eust. The shout or noise which Mariners make when they do any thing together with joined strength, or when the Master doth call and encourage them.

Celēstus, a; m. Bud. Gr. Such an exhorter or encourager, such a maker of noise: he that doth moderate the sailing, and collect on the Mariners, to hearken them in their business. Porfisculus, Enn. hortator, Nonn.

Celā; a calefaciendo appellata: est potio ex succo tritici per artem confecta, Isid.

Celibaris hasta, Fest. Celibari hasta caput nubentis comebatur, quæ in corpore gladiatoris stetit abjecti occisive: ut quemadmodum illa conjuncta fuerat cum corpore gladiatoris, sic ipsa cum viro fit: vel quia matrone Junonis Curitis in tutela sunt, quæ ita appellabatur a ferenda hasta, & quæ Lingua Sabinorum Curis vel Quiris dicitur: vel quod fortes vires se genituram omineat: vel quod nuptiali jure imperio viri subijcitur nubens, quia hasta summa armorum & imperii est; quam ob causam viri fortes eâ donantur, & captivi sub eâ veniunt, quos Græci δολοχάστες, & δολοχάστες vocant. A Spear wherewith the new married d wivs had their hair dressed ap. V. Celibaris.

Cella, a; f. quod in eâ celentur quæ volumus esse occultâ, Fest. Σκευή, ταμειον, ὀνδρ. A Cellar or store-house, a pantry, a pantry; a place where one is privately washed & an hive. Cella penaria, A Garner or store-house. Cella promptuaria, Plaut. A Pantry. Cella, Virg. Honey combs. Cella proma, Gloss. A Buttry or Pantry. A place in the Stew in cuius aditu scorta prostant, cum timentis inscriptis, Mart. Monachorum conclave κελίον. Item carcerem notat.

Cellaria, a; f. Plaut. ταμειον, A woman which hath the charge of the cellar or buttry; also the cellar is self, ibid.

Cellaris, re; adj. Cel. ὁ πρὸ ταμείου. Pertaining to the cellar, Columbi cellares, Id. Doves breeding in holes.

Cellarium, it; n. Plin. ταμειον, A cellar, store-house or buttry.

Cellarius ii; m. Plaut. ταμίας, which hath charge of the keeping of meat, or the store-house: a Butler: the Yeoman of the Larder: a Spenser or Cellarer.

Cellariorum, ταμειῶν, Gloss. ubi B. Vulc. leg. Cellar. O marium, quod & Amarium Pulg. corrupte pro Armarium.

A Safe or Cup in the Pantry.

Celliores, or rather Cilindros. A woman apparel.

Celliota, κελιάριος, minister interioris conclavis Imperatoris ac Despotarum: etiam Monachi, Mewr.

Cello, is; a κέλος τὸ κινεῖν, κενεῖν, ὃ κινεῖν. Hinc Excello & præcello, quod est

est Excedo, & Antecedo: item Porcello, procello, vcello. Mart. a κένω, vado. To beat or strike, to break.

Cellula, a; f. Ter. τὸ μικρὸν ταμειον, ὀκλήσιον. A little Cellar, Spence, Chamber, or secret Chamber. Cellula columbarum, Colum. τὸ κελυρμαῖον, ὅτε αὐτοὶ σπῆλαι κελυρμαῖον, Culver holes.

Cellulani & Concellani sunt Monachi; cellæ ejusdem habitatores.

Cello, as; Σπουδαίοντες, δημοφιλῶς, ex Hebr. טָחַץ, creare, &c. vel ex κέλος claudo: clam habeo, To conceal, to keep close, to hide, to cover; not to acquaint with; to dissimile. Nec tu me celas, Neiberdost thou hide it from me. C. Cum illæc flagitia me celavisti, Plaut. When thou didst keep those faults from my knowledge. Si hoc celatur patri, Ter. If this be kept close from my father. C. Bassusoster me de hoc libro celavit, Concealed this book from me. C. Se a domino celare, Ulp. To hide himself from. C. Celare se tenebris, Virg. To hide himself in the dark.

Cello, ōnis. A Fly-boat or Pinnace; inde plur. Celones, Isid. quas Græci κελώνες vocant: a Velox vel Celer: Veneries, or Swift Boats.

Celōneum, κελωνεον, lignum quotrachitur aqua; a κελών, κελών, lignum: tolleno, Gloss. A bucket: vide Mart.

Celox, ōcis; f. Liv. κέλος, κελίων. A kind of little Bark, Brigandine or Hoy: a celeritate dict. Celoces, κέλος, Gell. 10. 25.

Celphi, Wild beasts in Ethiopia, having legs and feet like men, Solin.

Celstas, ōtis; f. ἑλζοχ, Loftiness, haughtiness, height.

Celstido, ōtis; f. Vall. ὑψηλότης, ἑλζοχ, Highness, Nobility, Excellency.

Celusus, a, um; ὑψηλός, ὑψηλότης, ὑψηλός: ex κέλος equus, Fest. Isid. dicit a Celso, quo, celsitiss. High, lofty, noble, upright. Celsi; equites Romani, Hor. in De Arte.

Celta, a; m. A French man.

Celubium, it; n. Bread.

Celuticus, a, um; Nobilis: a Celfus, Cat. Also of Celtica.

Celuticus, ntis; adj. Honourable.

Celutis; arbor, Plin. 13. 17. a celsitate. A sweet tree in Africk, that is called med'alo Loros, the fruit of it is named Laba: Also a kind of fish, Gloss.

Celutis, is; f. est calum, ὀδύνη. a Celō, incido: instrumentum ferreum aptum ad sculpendum: ita ver. Interpret Job. 19. V. Mart.

Celutium, A kind of Tortoise, Plin.

Celundria, A swift ship: al. Celin-dria.

Celudrus; vide Chelydrus.

Cemas, Elian. A kind of Goat.

Cembri. A kind of Pine-tree. Dod.

Cemellurecha; Sacrificia; qui sacra servat sacra, Cerdâ.

Cemellion, A precious vessel, Cerd.

Leg. Cimelia. Cimelia & Cimelia pro eodem.

Cemos, Plin. ex κέλος, quod habet calicis figuram, A kind of herb.

Cenchos, A kind of Diamond.

Cenchramides, Plin. Gr. dict. a milii similitudine, quod Gr. κένχρην vocant: sciorum grana.

Cenchramidada, Gr. idem.

Cenchramides; V. Cenchramides.

Cenchreânôpola, Helych. a κένχρην milium & πῶλον venditio. He that sells his sweet junkies or confessions.

Cenchrias; panis ex milio. Also a kind of Tester, a similit, militi: militaris herpes.

Cenchrines; puls e milio; serpens, hydrus.

Cenchris, ōdis; f. Gr. dict. qu. militaria. Lat. a tinnitu vocis tinnuntium appellat, Plin. 29. 6. & 10. 37. Ist item perpillum adversus serpentes efficac, maxime cenchrin & scolopendras, Plin. 40. 22. A kind of venomous Serpent full of spots; a kind of Hawk.

Cenchrites, a; m. Plin. 37. 11. Gr. A precious stone having shins in it like Milk-ferd.

Cenchron; adamantis genus, quod sit milii magnitudine dict. Plin. 37. 4.

Cenchrus; milium; item genus ferpentis; item ornamentum vestis, Also a kind of herb, Gloss.

Cencles, Gr. avis quædam marina, Bud.

Cendo; vide Cando: ex κένω vel κένω usitatus in compolitis, incendio, &c.

Cendomicum; id, quod Abydnium marinum, Diosc.

Cêngangia, Gr. Emptiness of the stomach and guts; also a sickness when one can eat nothing.

Cêngon; V. Ile.

Cêngodoxia, a; f. Gr. a κένω vanus, & δόξα gloria, Vain-glory.

Cêngomia, A kind of fly.

Cêngôphium, it; n. Gr. Digest, a κένω vanus, & τῶν sepulchrum; a δολοχάστες, Funus imaginarium, Gloss.

Isid. inanis tumulus, Virg. tumulus sine corpore, Ovid. κενὸν μνημεῖον, ὀδύνη, κενὸν Nonno. An empty monument, set up either for piety, or honour of the dead: without intention of burying the body in it. V. Il. ὀδύνη & Odyl. A.

Censa, ōrum; Nonn. Substance, revenues.

Censō, es, ūi, ēre; a Censūs, S. in C. Alii a Cedo, unde Var. Censores, pro Censores, Fest. Censere nunc sign. Putare, nunc Suadere, nunc Discernere: a δέξω, ὕψος, ὀδύνη, Mart. a Consul, quo, confiso, Gloss. συμφύλαξι, Aven. ex pto.

To determine. Item Censere, Succedere. To suppose, to think in or with himself: to think good: to grow: to be of advice, to judge, to show or tell his opinion: to bring to his numbers, to leave a tax or subsidy: to determine: to number or muster the people for War or Taxes. Also to be angry or discontent. De eare ita censio, My opinion is this. C. Censebat ut Pompeius proficeretur, &c. He thought it good that Pompey should, &c. C. Censeo item vox Senatorum usurpata, cum ad sententiam dicendam a Consule excitati confurgerent.

Briff. de Form.

Censōr, ōris, sus sum; δημοκράτης, νομίζων. To be constrained to bring his number or subsidy: to be numbered, mustered, valued, priced, taxed or celled: to be had in estimation or set by, or accounted: to be marvelled at, to be praised, to be esteemed, Spartan. Est etiam Censōr deponens, idem signif. quod Proferri, vel Sua bona censere, to reckon or account, Ovid.

Censī appellabatur, qui centum mil-

lia in bonis habebant, A JC. appellabatur Cencenarii.

Censio, is, ūre; & Censō, is, ēre, Cat. V. Censō.

Censio, ōnis; f. verb. a Censō; a tinnitio censentis, unde Censores, Fest. τῶν, δημοκράτης Plaut. Censio hastaria dicebatur, cum militi multæ nomine, ob delictum militare, indicabatur, quod hastas daret, Id. C. Censioem facere dicebatur Censōr, cum multam equiti irrogabat, Id. A punishment or censure of condemnation done by the Censor; a price; a advice or opinion. Censio bubula, A punishment by beating or scourging, Plaut.

Censio, ōnis; Sparr. A taxing or charging of subjects with Sulsidies, or such like payments: a tax.

Censior, ōris; m. Ulp. idem quod Censōr, vel Agrimenfor. Also a steward that keeps accounts, or he that rates a man at a certain price, V. Cerd.

Censōr, ōris; m. verb. a Censō; magister morum & censis: ἐποπτεῖν, τιμῶν, ὑπομνήσας. dict. five quod quique tantum sua attinuerit, quanti illi censuissent: Fest. five quod ad eorum censioem, i. arbitrium, populus conferretur. Var. L. L. A. vel quod censui præsent. Liv. A Master of discipline, a Judge or Reformer of manners, a high-Constable, a Controller, one that values, musters or taxes. The office of the Censors was chiefly to censure mens estates, that accordingly every man might be taxed and levied for the Wars: also their office was to censure ill manners, and punish misdemeanors. They might Senatu & Tribu movere, deponere Senatores, and pnt from a more honourable tribe to a lower. Censor Ecclesiasticus, A Dean, Jun.

Censorius, a, um; idem quod Censōr.

Censorius, a, um; τιμωρικός. Pertaining to the Censor, or to him which hath been Censor, or to the Reformer of manners: severe, grave. Censorium probrium, Punishable, Plin. Censoria virga.

Censorius, it; m. τιμωρικός, which hath been Censor, of the degree of a Censor.

Censūalis, le; Digest. ὁ πρὸ τιμωρίας. Of denumeration or valuation; belonging to the Censors.

Censui censendo aggr; Agri, qui mancupi essent, i. qui emi & veniri vel vendi jure civili possint. Fest. which by the Civil Law might be bought and sold.

Censura, a; f. τιμωρία, τιμωρικός ἀρχή. The office of a Censor: a correction, a reformation, a judgement: a law or decree concerning manners. A rank or order of men. In hac censura, Plin. In this rank.

Census, a, um; τιμωρικός, δημοκράτης. Delivered by numbering, valuation; valued, celled, taxed.

Census, ūis; m. verb. τιμωρικός, κησός, δημοκράτης a Censō: affirmatio rerum & bonorum facta, secundum quam tributa pendebatur, unde Censum agere, est Recensere hominum facultates. It is when the Romans did bring their numbers before the Censors; the riches or revenues of some man; the valuation of every private mans goods; a subsidy; a censing, mustering or valuing of the people; a tribute; a subsidy-book. Censius Equestris, N 3 The

los pullis suis excacatis ea herba restituit, Plin. 8, 27. & 29. 8. The herb Celandine; a kind of Oenys; a kind of Alys; a kind of blue or purple fig. Colum. & Plin. 25. 18. a kind of wind, Plin. 2. 47.

Chelidoniæ, Gr. the form of a Swallow's tail. Chelidonicus gladius, A sword with two points, forked like a Swallow's tail. Ibid.

Chelidoniæ, Plin. 11. 37. Little stones found in the maw of a Swallow. Chelidonium micron. The herb Eumatory.

Chelindis, dos; umbra crefcens æqualiter in longum.

Chelidrus. Vide Cylindrus.

Chellifion, A dry cough, Hipp.

Chellaris, & Callarias plicis, Athen.

A kind of fish.

Chelon. Crooked.

Chelone, es; subst. Græc. testudo; item genus nummularis; item scabellum; item testudo machinalis.

Chelonia, a; Gr. Plin. 37. 10. A stone like the eye of an Indian Snake. Also a precious stone like a Tortoise.

Chelonia, Grum; n. Virr. The cheeks or side-pots of a wind-bell; & the Tortoise.

Chelonitis, idis; Plin. 37. 10. A testudo.

A precious stone like to a Tortoise shell.

Chelonium, ii; Bud. Græc. tegmen testudinis; item convexa dorfi pars. A Tortoise shell; a testudo.

Chelvia, A kind of fish. Geln.

Chelydrus, dri; m. Ibid. Gr. a testudo testudo, & testudo aquatica; & ornamentum muliebree. Juv. Item Serpens, a testudo terra, & testudo aqua; qu. chelydrus, Serv. Sed chelydrus & chelydrus differunt, licet posteriores confundant. Voff.

Chelyon, chelyon & chelyon. Vide Chelonium.

Chelys, lyos; f. Jun. Gr. testudo; a cuius similitudine instrumentum musicum.

A Tortoise; a Lute or Harp, because the first Lute was of a Tortoise shell; the belly of the Lute.

Cheme & Chema, Coop. ex Agric. A measure of wine amongst the Greeks, in weight two drams, one scruple, and four five parts of a grain.

Chemosis, f. A disease in the eye, when the lids are turned by violent inflammation.

Chenaloex, eis; f. Gr. testudo testudo, h. e. ex anfore & vulpe compositum, unde Vulpianum Eliani interpres transtulit: anserem specie, vulpem calliditate refert, Plin. 10. 22. Britannii iis utuntur pro cibis lautioribus, Elian. 15. 51. A Bird called a Bird-gander.

Chenelops, Gr. idem quod Chenaloex; vulpanfer.

Chenitida. An instrument wherewith Chirurgeons use to cut the broken skull. Stup.

Cheniscus, sci; m. Apul. Gr. a testudo anfer: pars prore unde anchora dependente. A little Goose; also that part of the Ship whereby the anchor doth hang; a figure of a Goose in the stern; navis tutela.

Chennum, ii; n. Offic. A kind of Bird about Egypt.

Chenoboculum, ii; n. Col. a testudo anfer, & testudo milite. A Goose-pen, or

place where Geese be fed.

Chenomycon, ci; n. Plin. 21. 11. a testudo anfer, & testudo mugitus. An herb wherewith Geese be afraid.

Chenopina vel Chenophina, a; f. Bud. The half-pint of Paris measure, that is, 16 ounces, our common pint; a testudo fundus, & testudo bibo.

Chenopus, dis; Plin. Gr. a testudo anfer, & testudo pes. A Goose-foot; also an herb like to it, hated of Bees for its ill savour.

Chenotrophium, ii; n. a testudo anfer, & testudo nutritio. A place where water-fowls be kept.

Cheradrinum; herba.

Cheramicus, A kind of precious stone. Plin. 37. 10.

Cheria, a; f. Ruell. Wild Radish.

Coop.

Cherinus, a, um; Cherinum oleum, Oyl of Violets.

Chermes vel Kermes; coccum, granum tinctorium. Vide Wekerum.

Chermes, Scal. A Sickle. Vide Alchermes.

Chernites, Gr. lapidis genus est, ebori simile, in quo defunctorum corpora condebantur, Plin. 33. 17. A stone like to Ivory.

Cherophyllum. The herb Chervil. V. Cherophyllum.

Cherostrophium; Hospitale viduarum; a testudo vidua, & testudo nutritio.

Cherostrophes, testudo nutritio qui testudo vel testudo nutritio. He that nourisheth widows.

Chersina, a; f. A Land Snail. Chersina testudines, Plin. 9. 10. Land Tortoises.

Chersos, Gr. Land or ground unmanured; a Continent. Martial.

Cherydros, Irid. & Chelydros, es; a testudo terra, & testudo aqua. A Serpent which abideth as well on the Land as in the water.

Cherva, Offic. The herb Palma Christi. Oleum de cherva, Offic. idem quod Cicinum oleum.

Cheribicus, a, um. Of Cherubims. Hymnus Cherubicus, Cærd.

Cheribim, 277. Kimchi. 3 Reg. 7. dicit fuisse imagines habentes figuram hominis, ceterum alas. Hieronymo sunt dimidiati, a similitudinis litera, que in principio cum Scheva & 277 Quasi magistri significat. One of the holy orders of Angels.

Cheruchii, Gloss. Ropes of Ships.

Cheruchus, chi. A Fane. Medull.

Gram. Or a Flag on the top of a mast.

Cherydra, Gr. A breach in the earth made by a flood.

Chesna, a; f. Gorrh. An Oak.

Chia; ex Chio insula dicit. Terra est albidia five cineritia, Samitæ similis, quæ cutem erugat, totumque corpus amabili coloris bonitate commendat. Diof. 5. 101.

A fig plant in taste; also earth to paint the face with: Chia terra: Chia ficus. Item Chia, test.

Chibis. The herb Scortana, Coop.

Chidon, onis; m. A Shield or Buckler.

Chidra; brodia species, Pallad.

Chile; a testudo labium. A lip.

Chiliarchus, chi; & Chiliarcha, a; m. a testudo mille, & testudo princeps, dux. A Captain, a Colonel or Commander of a thousand men.

Chillas, adis; f. Gell. Gr. The number of a thousand; testudo mille.

Chilifasta. Certain men that held that Christ shall live 1000 years upon earth before the general resurrection. Vide Millenarii.

Chiliodunama; herba, Plin. 25. 6. & Chiliodynamis, Dod. The herb Polemonia, an herb that hath a thousand virtues; a kind of Gentian; it is also a kind of Narcissus.

Chiliodophyllon, Gr. dicit. a multitudine foliorum. The herb Mullein or Tar-row.

Chilis, Græc. The mother of all other veins in our body, which springing out of the gibbous or rising parts of the liver, is dispersed with branches innumerable into the rest of the body, the lungs only excepted. It is commonly called Cava vena.

Chilo, onis; m. testudo Labeo, testudo labrum. One that hath great lips, blabber-lips. Felt.

Chiloscamus, Gr. ex testudo. A bridle or halter.

Chimara, ræ; Græc. capella hiberna; a testudo biens: item fabulosa quedam monstrosa capella. A certain monster.

Chimastrum, stri; n. ex testudo hiberna. A winter garment, Coop.

Chimerine. The herb Aizoon minus, Cal. ex Diof.

Chimerinus, a, um; a testudo hiems. Winterly; also a Circle, whereon when the Sun cometh, the days be at the shortest. Vide Cal.

Chimethum & Chimetum. Gr. Pallad. ulcus ex hiberno frigore; a testudo hiems. A bite or chilblain.

Chinades, A kind of fish. Geln.

Chinnus, m. A writhing the mouth in mockery. Gloss.

Chira. Vide Hira.

Chiradra & Chiradres, Gr. Rustures in the hands and feet. Helich.

Chiragra & Cheragra, Hor. & Mart. Gr. f. a testudo manus, & testudo caput: vel testudo, a feritate vel atrocitate doloris. Bæm. The gouts in the fingers or hands.

Chiragricus, & Chirager, a, um; testudo gaur. One having the gout in his fingers. Vopisc.

Chirembolum, Alciat. Gr. vide Cal. manus immisso, a testudo manus, & testudo injectio. Sic dicitur signum quod magister in prora sedens dat, cum nautis imperat ut aliquid faciant, seu aliquem recipient.

Chiridota, Gell. 7. 12. a testudo manus, & testudo. A garment with long sleeves to cover the hands, used only of such as were nice: testudo testudo.

Chiridotus, a, um; Gell. manuleatus. Of or belonging to the garment Chiridota.

Chirocineta, a. A work written by Democritus, continually to be in the hand, and ever occupied, Plin. 24. 17.

Chiroglus, ii; & Chirogeneus, ei. An Hædog.

Chirographarius, a, um; Gr. ut Chirographarius debitor, Ulpian. A debtor, that leaveth a bill or note of his own hand to acknowledge the debt. Creditor Chirographarius, That hath a bill of one hand for money that he hath lent. Pecunia Chirogra-

pharia, which is due by bond or hand-writing. Cod.

Chirographo, a; s. testudo testudo. To write, so set to his hand.

Chirographus, m. & Chirographum, phi; n. & Chirographia, a; f. Gr. A sign manual or subscription of one's hands; a bill, an obligation or instrument that bindeth.

Chiromanica, quæ & Chirophellæ manica. Iron manicles or chains. Cærd.

Chiromanes, is; & Chiromanicus, ci; m. Jun. Gr. a testudo manus, & testudo vates. A Palmist, one that telleth fortunes by the lines in one's hands.

Chiromanica, a; f. ex testudo & testudo testudo. Palmistry.

Chiromaxium, ii; n. Arab. idem quod Arcuma: a testudo manus, & testudo currus. A waggon drawn by men, a Sedan or Hand-litter.

Chironion, vel Chironion, ii; n. Gr. Plin. 23. 4. A Chiron inventor: tertium Panacis genus. Also the great Centuary: Also the herb Gentian or Feltwort.

Chironia, & Telephia. A kind of malignans elger. Stup.

Chironius, a, um; adj. ad Chironem pertinens. Chironia vitis, a Chironem inventa. The wild or black Vine, Briony.

Chironium ulcus, A bile or sore hard to be cured. Plin.

Chironomia, a; f. Gr. Quint. A kind of gesture with the hands, either in dancing, or carving of meat, or pleading; also the Morice-dance, Jun. Chironomica falcatio, idem.

Chironomus, mi; m. & Chironomon, onis; Juv. 5. Gr. Hæth that teacheth one to gesture, a Morice-dancer.

Chiropedes. They which have certain ruptures in their feet: & Chiropedæ, Gr. Gyres for the hands.

Chirotheca, a; f. Jun. Gr. A Glove.

Chirotheca D. Maris. Offic. A kind of flower used in Garlands, our Ladies Gloves.

Chirothecaria, a; f. The Glovers trade.

Chirothecarius, ii; m. A Glove.

Chirothesia; manuum impositio. Gr. The putting on of hands.

Chirrea, f. Gloss. inspiring or breathing.

Chirurgia. A kind of cord.

Chirurgia, a; f. testudo testudo, a testudo manus, & testudo opus. The art of Surgery.

Chirurgice, es; Cell. idem.

Chirurgus, a, um; Cell. Gr. Pertaining to Surgery.

Chirurgus, gi; m. Mart. Gr. i. opifex manuarum. A Surgeon.

Chius: iustus talorum, testudo me, a Senio. Sabell. Aliis hic iustus Cois; & Chius, canis. Cal. Rhod. 20. 27. & Poll. 9. 7. Lagena ubi solent vinum Chium esse, Plaut.

Chlan; ex testudo testudo. An æge: garment for Winter. Lat. lana.

Chlamydeus, a, um; f. b. testudo testudo. Cloaked, clothed with the Chlanys.

Chlamyda, a; f. dim. a Chlamys: f. b. Plaut. testudo testudo. A little cloak.

Chlamys, mydis; f. testudo testudo. Aven. ex testudo, volvit in globum. An habit for a man of war; a short cloak; a Spanish cape: also a child's garment, Suer.

Chlidones, pl. testudo testudo. brachiorum

chirogra-

pharia, which is due by bond or hand-writing. Cod.

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ornamenta: testudo armilla seu monile. A kind of ornaments which women wear about their necks. Helych.

Chlorion & Chlorio, onis; m. Plin. 10. 29. & 74. Gr. A green bird of the biggest of a Turtle, never seen but in Summer: after Pliny it is yellow as gold: a testudo, quod & viride notat, & galbancum vel luteum: a Witwal or Lario.

Chloris, idis; vide Vireo: a testudo testudo testudo. Lutea avis. Dicitur de Lucinia, quod in Floridis locis veretur; vel quod statim cum viriditate & vere appareat; vel ob colorem. Helych. A Green-Finch or Canary-bird. Vide Lutæola.

Chlorites, Plin. ult. to. a testudo testudo. A precious stone green like grass.

Chlorium, n. Gr. Vireo avis.

Chloriscarides. A kind of fish. Geln.

Chloron, Gr. pallidus, argentinus color: hinc

Chlorosis. The disease of the Green-sickness. Stup.

Chlorus, testudo testudo. Lutea avis.

Chlunes, Gr. A Swine or barren Hog. Cal. Rhod. testudo testudo, ex testudo aper.

Choa, a; f. Bud. Choa vel testudo Chus, testudo testudo. Congius, mensura liquorum apud Atticos, capiens cotylas 12. a testudo fundus: vide Cal. A vessel wherein liquor offered to idols was put. In trichion Choa: Ænigma in bibacem quandam, cujus in hauriendo aviditas vel spiritu uno Choum exsiccat, Quint. Vide Cal. Rhod.

παιδὸς τοῦ κείνου ἐκείνῳ τῷ δότῳ, πάλιν δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν, Eym, Hebr. כֶּסֶף, & κίχουσι, Suid, vel κίχουσι; Hefych. Ἀλλὰ κίχουσι est para; vel recte ex γὰρ cibare, Mart. οἷον, βίον, βροῦμα, ἰδὼν, ἰδούμα, Meas, any kind of vittuals, food, sustenance, nourishment. Cibus anceps, Plin. That which is wholesome for one, and hurtful for another.

Cibitum, Isid. 9. 20. κίχων, arca. A Chet.

Cicada, & f. τῆς τῆς αἰσθητικῆς, Mart. à sono quera edic potest videri nominata, ut κίχουσι Græcis dicat, & κίχουσι cicada recentia à partu & vel, dicit, quod cadens, quia non nisi æstivis mensibus apparet; Peror, vel quia κίχουσι 294. Kikou, vel cicum, ab Hebr. כֶּסֶף operari; est membrana tenuis malorum puniceorum, Felt, cellularium in iis differens: & canunt aut strepunt cicadae alis suis aut membranis, Becm, Alti à Cic, quafi κίχουσι 294. ut sit ejus animalculi sonus. A Graf hopper.

Cicatrigo, as; ἑλδομα, Cuvul, Felt. To heal up into a scar; cicatricem induco.

Cicatrificosus, a, um; Plaut. ἑλδομα. That hath many scars, full of scotches and chops.

Cicatrificula, & f. dimin. à Cicatrix, Celt. ἑλδομα. A little scar.

Cicatrix, tris; f. ἑλδομα, πάλιν qu. circa cutem, Peror, vel qu. cicatrificus, Isid. quod obducit vulnera, & obcecat. A totem, a scar of a wound; a chop in the bough of a tree: Vel ex cicum, Non partitur Cicatricem frondes teneræ, Plin. Cicatrices, in statu, Plin. The bachelings in engraven Images, wherein the gilding sticks.

Cicatrizo, as, The same that Cicatrigo, Also to heal, so that nothing but a seam or scar may appear.

Cicum; tenue quid ut hilum, Var. 6. Cicum dicebant membranam tenue, quæ est in malo punice discrimen. Isid. Cicum cortex mali granati, Mart. à κίχουσι granum dicit.

Ciculus, i, m, Plaut. in Rud. A young Græphor, er. Kikou, ὀνίσι, Hefych.

Cicendula, & f. Isidorus scarabeorum genus est, eò quod gradiens, vel volans candelæ. Becm, λαμπροῦς. Vide Cicendula, Cicendulum, idem.

Cicer, tris; n, Plin. Græcum nomen teste Isidoro, à κίχουσι, Alti à Ciren, quod in Circo spargi solet. Cicer nomen habet à forma, quæ orbicularis, ut plerumque in leguminibus: γὰρ ἐστὶν Orbis pars rotunda; ἰσχυρὸν, Cicer pro omni melle, Scali. A snail pulse leg then Pease, of which some be red, some be white: Pichis. Cicer aretium, Chichreafon.

Cicera, & f. Col. ἑλδομα, A kind of of p. lse.

Cicerbita, & f. Jun. οὐχὺ, A Somniflute.

Cicerula, & f. dim. à Cicer, Plin. λαμπροῦς, Chichlings, petii Chiches.

Ciceretulum, li; n. A kind of colour calæ Sinoper, Plin. 35. 6.

Cicetus, m, Hefych. The Lani-crocodile.

Cicilia, A kind of fish. Oen.

Cichorea, & f. Cichoreum, & rium, i; n, Gr. κίχουσι, κίχουσι, vel κίχουσι, intubum herba, Theophr. 7. 7.

Plin. 19. 8. vocat Erraticum bitubum,

quod in Egypto eichorium vocant; dicit. παρὰ τὸ εἶναι τὸν ἄνθρωπον κίχουσι, πρὸς τὸν ποταμὸν, quod per agros prædique vadat seu serpat. Sucory.

Cici, Plin. ex Heb. כֶּסֶף, κίχουσι κίχουσι. Cici arbor est Diole. The herb Ricinus, Palma Christi: a tree in Egypt.

Cicindela, & f. Plin. πύλας, πύλας; dicit, quod cicat candorem, i. fulgorem candelæ, Mart. vel quod nocte tora ferretur accensa; & κίχουσι candore, Felt.

A worm shining by night, a Glow-bird or Glow-worm: V. Cicendula. Rustici Stellantes volatus, Græci Lampiridæ vocant, Plin.

Cicindulus, & Cicindela. A Lamp or Torch. Item Cicindela dicitur insula, & Cicendulum appellatur genus crabonum, quod candat, Cerd.

Cicellendum, Plaut. Pseud. Cicellendum in patinas indere.

Cicellundrum; semicolumnium: Vide Cylindrus, Isid. Also a kind of pulcræ; a kind of roller.

Cicilia; idem quod Cicuma.

Cicilia, & f. Isid. A little Serpens in Italy.

Cicinatum, a, um; idem quod Cincinnatus, & Cæsaratus, Plaut.

Cicinnus: vide Cincinnus.

Cicinum oleum; à Cici: κίχουσι ἑλδομα, idem appellatur & reitum, Plin. 23. 4. An Oyl drawn forth of the seed Palma Christi it is good to purge the belly.

Cicis; galla, fructus quem fert quercus præter glandem, Gloss. A little skin about the kernel of an Apple: à κίχου.

Cicium, The eye-lid.

Ciculus, The Ring of a Chain. V. Cycclus. A circle. Cerd.

Cicnos, nisi forte legendum sit Cicnos in Vindiciano. A medicinale herb.

Cicodæum, n, Gloss. A Cicane to draw up water.

Cicofia, & f. πικρὸς, πικρὸς; dicit, à sono quo crepitat, qu. cicofia.

Isidor. Vel, à cicure & benigna natura dicta videtur. Cicofia irrisoria species est; nam irrisores digitis colligatis, & ad inferiorem partem inclinatis ciconium rostrum formabant: V. Cal. A Storck also a kind of Measure: an Instrument wherewith Husbandmen make Furrows and Ditches: an Engine to draw up water, called a Swipe: a moel, when one maketh a signe of a Storck-bill with his finger upon ones back. O Iane, à tergo quem nulla cicofia pinxit, Pers. Sat. 1.

Cicofinus, a, um. Of a Storck. Sidon.

Cicofia, & f. A certain herb.

Cicuba, A weed harmful to corn, Plin.

E segete evellit ebulum cicubum,

Cicuma, & f. Plin. Isid. Cicuma, quod in cæcis est, i. nocte volat. A night Crow. Vide Chalcis.

Cicur, tris; com. gen. adj. κίχουσι, πύλας, πύλας; Var. à cicu, i. membrana tenui, quæ est in malo punice discrimen; vel ex κίχουσι manus; vel ex curare, curare, per prothesin, Mart. dicit, quia cicu, i. moveri potest sine periculo; vel quod cis nos currit, i. prope nos, Cath. placidus, mansuetus, prudens. Made same; gentile, tame, mild. Cicur ingeni-um, Var. A gentle nature. Consilium cicur, i. sapiens, Pacuv.

Cicuro, is, tre; Philom. κίχουσι, To cick like a Hen: nomen confictum à sono.

Ciculus, ii; m. Wife, gentle, tame, crafty, wavering, &c. Cath.

Cicuro, as; Var. κίχουσι. To tame, or make tame.

Cicurus, m. A Hog come of a wild Boar and tame Sow.

Cicus, vel Cicum; Var. à κίχουσι, i. διασπαστος, Hefych. The film or skin that divideth the grains in a Pomegranate. V. Cicuum.

Cicuta, & f. κίχουσι, dicit, qu. ca- tuta, quod in thyris geniculatus habet nodos oculos. Isidor. Alti à κίχουσι; quod calamum velut cutem circumcirca habet, Peror. An herb much like our Hemlock; the juice of it, through extreme cold, is posson; and therefore the Athenians used it to kill men in common executions. Also a Pipe made of the hollow stalk of a Hemlock or a Cane. Also a kind of Elvelor according to Avicenna and Horace.

Quæ poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicuta?

Cicutaria, f. Offic. The same that Myrrhis: vide Jun. Dod.

Cicuten, vide Cicutina; qui cum cicuta canit. A piper on a Reed or Cane, Cath.

Ciculus, a, um; vide Cicur. Cicurum, Gloss.

Cidabus, m. Poll. genus nummi.

Cidana, pro Cidna; Cerd. Cidina & Cædina, à cædendo: V. Cæcumma. A pit where prisoners were set to dig stone, &c.

Cidaris, is; f. κίχουσι & κίχουσι, κίχουσι, Aen. A cap which the Persian King and Priests in the old law used to wear: à κίχου, Mart.

Cidarius; puerorum amator: vide Cidon.

Cidarium; genus navis, Gell.

Cidon, onis; puerorum amator.

Cidonium; vide Cydonium.

Cido, is, ivi, trum, iere; à Cis & Eo, h. e. citra moveo, Peror. Cio à cis vel κίχουσι Cio à κίχουσι ἑλδομα, σέσω, σέσω, To provoke or move, to stir or raise up, to incite, cause or make: to provoke to anger, to vex, to irritate: to call: to call up or upon: to name: to repel or drive back. Ad arma ciete, Sil. & Ciere prælium, Virg. To incite or encourage unto.

Manes carminibus ciete, Virg. To call or raise up. Agmen ciete ab aliqua natione, Virg. To raise an Army out of, &c. Ciere nomina singulorum, Tac. To call every man by his name.

Cignus, us; m. vox Cygni, Cath. The drenching of a Swan. Vide Cygnus.

Ciliatus, a, um; à Cilium, Gloss. That hath fair brows.

Cilicinus, a, um. Made of hairs or of hair-cloth, Cilicina tentoria Scentarium.

Cilicium, li; n. περὶ τὸν, περὶ τὸν, κίχουσι, Scal. Alti à Cilicibus populis, apud quos, vel potius Cilicis hircis, de quibus, ut Var. 2. de RR. 11. cilicia primum confecta sunt. A cloth made of hair, wherewith the Arabians made their Tents: a garment of the same cloth: a strainer of hair-cloth: a bouting-cloth or bouter: a sieve.

Ciliculus, a, um; ὀνίσι, κίχουσι & περὶ τὸν, Pertaining to hair or woolen-cloth.

Cilindrum. An herb or kind of Pulse.

Cylindrus; vide Cylindrus.

Cilio; ferramentum genus, Gloss.

Ciliffa hederæ, Jun. The sharp or prick-

ing Bindwood or Ivy.

Cilio, ii; n. Plaut. Mart. à Cilleo, i. moveo cilia; dicit, quod cilet oculum.

Isid. ὀνίσι, κίχουσι, σέσω, σέσω, The hair of the Brows: also the Eye-lid. The utmost edge of the upper eye-lid, Plin.

Cilius, a, um; κίχουσι, κίχουσι, de veste dicitur asini coloris, quem & ὀνίσι, κίχουσι, vocat Poll. à κίχουσι Dor, ὀνίσι, κίχουσι, alius vocat A-sh-colour.

Cillio, es; vel Cillo, is; moveo, κίχουσι, à Cio, cileo; vel κίχουσι, κίχουσι, V. Mart. To stir or make a noise, Isid.

Cillior & Cillor, pass. i. moveor.

Cilliba, A Dining-table: vide Felt, Cibilla.

Cillibantum; vide Cillibantum, Cal.

Cillibaz, ex κίχουσι, κίχουσι, nias plur. instrumenta erant in bello tribus pedibus fulta, quibus fecta imponebantur fatigati. A rest to lay their Shield on: V. Cal. 8. 15. Item pars curris, Poll.

Cillones vel Cyllones; κίχουσι, κίχουσι, ex κίχουσι Dor, asinus. A rest to lay their shield on and ancient gestures: à Cello, quod idem Vet. ac cedere.

Cillo, onis; m. κίχουσι, cui frons est eminenter, ac dextra sinistræque velut recia videntur, Felt. à Cædendo; al. à κίχουσι mutilus, Gloss. Cillo, κίχουσι, κίχουσι. He that hath an head with a sharp crown like a Sugar-loaf, that hath a great Fore-head. Arnob. ex Cillis dicit.

Cilunculus, idem.

Cilvæmus, m. filiqua sylvatica, Liv.

Cima, & f. & Cuma, vel Cyma, matris, n. κίχουσι, Plin. Cath. à Coma. The top of an herb.

Cimacia drum; vel Cymatia; Cal. Things that be four square.

ing Bindwood or Ivy.

Cimicaria, & f. Ruell. The same that Pulicaria, and Conyza. Fleabane, C.

Cimicia, & f. propter similitudinem cimicis, unde etiam Græci corionem vocant, Isid. A kind of herb.

Cimico, as; Gloss. al. Cimicio. To swear with Panies, or fies so termed.

Cimiculus, a, um. Full of flies.

Cimile, is; n. A Basin or Ewer. Cath.

Cimicetrium, pro Cimetetrium, ex Cerd.

Cimoliffa terra; à Cimolus insula, Plin. Fullers Earth, with which they use to take away spots.

Cinabulum; vide Cunabula.

Cinadiaz, Plin. Ulp. lapilli qui inveniuntur in cerebro cinadi piscis, maris habitum colore præstagentes. Cinadidum, idem.

Cinadiaz, A kind of fish.

Cinadiaz, a, um; adj. Gr. Plaut. Wanson. Cinadica saltatio, Petr. Arb.

Cinadior, compar. Catul. More wicked.

Cinadulus, a, um; dim. à Cinadus, Macr. A pretty impudent dancer.

Cinadus, Catul. κίχουσι, κίχουσι, τὸ κίχουσι τὸ αἰδῶν. Alti à κίχουσι vacuum, & αἰδῶν pudor, qu. sine pudore. A gilded youth, a Catamite: one abused against nature: post al. spume: a wanton dancer: also a fish, V. Spado.

Cinadus, a, um; Mart. V. Cinadidus.

Cinamum, vel Cinnamonum; vide Cinnamonum.

Cinamöllogus; qui & Cinnamonus, Arift. & Philis: Gr. à Cinnamon & λῶζω colligo. A bird making her nest with Cinnamon, Plin.

Cinandra, & f. Gr. vulpes, Hefych. A Fox.

Cinara, & f. κίχουσι, κίχουσι, κίχουσι, à Cinara puella in hanc herbam mutata. An herb called Arctioche. Al.

Cinere, quod cinere gaudent sterco-rari, Col. Cinara rustica, Fulcris Tra-zili, Card. Thistle, Venus bath or basin.

Cinara acuta, The Thistle or prickly Arctioche.

Cinardides, Hefych. A kind of fish.

Cinnallus, Jun. adiantum, πινύ, πινύ, terra supercilium, capillus Veneris, Capillaris. Base or flat Veneris, Venus, maidens or our Ladies hairs, or Adiantum.

Cinnatulus, Trufed.

Cinnatulus, a, um; κίχουσι, κίχουσι, Luc. That hath curled or crisped hair, or κίχουσι. Cinnatula stella, A kind of Blazing-star, Cic.

Cinnatus, li; m. βέσω, βέσω, κίχουσι, à Gr. κίχουσι, Cinnatus, crines intorti, qu. cireni, Peror. Cinnatus & cireni crines intorti, Plaut. cinnus dicit, Theocrit. κίχουσι, & κίχουσι Aristoph. Mart. dicit ex geminato Cinnus. A bush of hair crisped, curled or broidered.

Cinclidæ, arum; Gr. à κίχουσι, i. dō, carver: cancelli, fort quibus à Ju-dice populus arcabatur, Bays or Par-cloes made about judgment places, n. re-mes may stand to behold and hear: the ryal about the Council or Altar.

Cinclidarius, A keeper of Cinclidæ; or of the place where monuments or records are kept.

Cinclis, idis; f. Poll. A kind of door: Fly or worm breeding in woods, paper, or

stubble: a Wall-house, a puny, a kind of herb. Cimicaria, & f. Ruell. The same that Pulicaria, and Conyza. Fleabane, C.

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Cinadiaz, a, um; adj. Gr. Plaut. Wanson. Cinadica saltatio, Petr. Arb.

Cinelus, Elian. 12. κίχουσι, à κίχουσι, quod perpetuo caudam movet. A Water-Swallow or Wag-sail, Arift. 1. 8. & 9. c. 3. & 12.

Cincta, Felt. Flaminicæ veste velata: ex Cingo.

Cincti, vel Cincti potius; pro viris militariibus, & qu. ad militiam accinctis Felt.

Cincticulus, li; m, dim. à Cinctus, Plaut. διασπαστήριον. A short garment, that was girded about the navil, and came to the middle of the leg: it may be used for a Fardinal.

Cinctim, adv. à Cingo. Strictly.

Cinctorium, ii; n, quo cingimus, πινύ, πινύ, a girth or girdle.

Cinctum; velitis ad procinctum idonea; & ζώνη, ζώνη.

Cinctura, arum; Gloss. A kind of Images.

Circumclúdo, dis, clúsi, clusum; un-
diclo claudo, confining; *περικλείω. To*
enclose about. V. Circumclúdo.
Circumcöllo, V. Circumclúdo.
Circumcölumium; locus est circum-
quaque porticus habens, *περικύλιον. Vide*
Cal. A place set about with pillars.
Circumculcäre; & circuirecula concu-
lare.
Circumcumbo, *περικείμεναι. To sit or lie*
round about.
Circumcurrens, Vide Circuncurrens.
Circumcurio, as; *περιβίω. Ter. To run*
about, περιτρέχειν. To run often to and fro.
V. Circumcurio.
Circumciütio, is; *περίεσθαι. To shake*
about.
Circumduclum, *περίδοτος. Quint.*
Circümde, is, ivi; & Circuode, is, ivi;
ex Circum & Eo: *περίεμναι, περιτρέχειν. To*
go about, or round about; to turn about
to erent, to compass, to environ. Circum-
iri, To be best.
Circümdequito, as; Liv. *περιπαιδω*
To ride about.
Circumerräbundus, a, um; Gloss
Wandering about.
Circümerrätio, f. *περιπαιδις. Gloss*
A straying about.
Circumetro, as; Sen. *περιπλανέμεναι. To*
wander hither and thither.
Circumferentia, æ & f. Circumference
circuit, compass, Apul.
Circumfero, ers, tül; & pass. Circum-
feror, Camd. Qui circumferitur nomine
&c. *Who goes commonly under the name*
of. V. Circumfero.
Circumfirmo; confepio, circumquaque
munio, *κατασφείζω. To hedge, fortify and*
make strong on all sides, to prop or under-
derst.
Circumflecto, is, xi, exum, ère; in gy-
rum flecto, V. Circumflecto.
Circumflectio, V. Circumflecto.
Circumflexus, ùs; Vide Circumflexus.
Circumflexus, part. Bowed or bended
about.
Circumfloo, V. Circumfloo.
Circumfluens, V. Circumfluens.
Circumfluo, is; circum aliquid fluo
V. Circumfloo.
Circumfluis, a, um; quod circumflu-
it. *That flows in or round about; al-*
lowed about, passive. Vide Circum-
fluus.
Circumfodio, *περιφύλλω. To dig about.*
Circumforänëus, i; & Circumfor-
änus; *ἀγόμενος, qui circa fora crebri de ver-*
ri solet, quales nugatores impostorequis
qui fuicis & strophis captant quæstus
That hawketh markets and public meet-
ings to deceive; Fuglers.
Circumforänëus, a, um; *περιφύλλος.*
That may be carried up and down, that
carried about the market or fields. Apul.
Circumforänëus medicus, circuito
Modest. *That goes about the coun-*
try. Circumforänëi, iidem qui Propol-
Lamprid.
Circumfractus, a, um; Marcell. *Bi-*
ten about.
Circumfrémens, part. Am, Marc. *Re-*
gging and roving all about.
Circumfrémus, Sen. Circumfrem-
nidos inans avicula.
Circumfugio, To fly about.
Circumfulgéo, es; Vide Circumful-
geo.
Circumfundo, V. Circumfundo.

Circumfundor, ēris. Cūm fervet lac, *ab*
 et circumfundatur, *This it run not over,*
 Plin. V. Circumfundo.
 Circumfusio, ōnis; f. Firm. *περιχυσις,*
Spérking in, or pouring about.
 Circumfusulus, a, um; part. *Comprehend-*
ed, contained, compassed about: Also
 spread, or king round about, Amm. Marc.
 V. Circumfusulus.
 Circumgēlātus, part. *Frozen or con-*
gelled about.
 Circumgēmo, is; V. Circumgemo.
 Circumgēsto, as; circumgēstre. Vide
 Circumgesto.
 Circumglōbo, as, V. Circumglobo.
 Circumgressus, ūs; m. Marci. *A go-*
ing about, fetching a compass.
 Circumhūmātus, a, um; Marc. *Ha-*
ving earth cast about it: earbed, interred,
immured with earth.
 Circumjācco, in circuitu jaceo: *πε-*
ριβιβησι. To lie about. Vide Circunjā-
 ceco.
 Circumjācco, is; ex Jacio: circum-
 do, circumcingo, *περικέμαι.* To cast a-
 bout.
 Circuminnēns, V. Innuens.
 Circuminnō, ōnis. *The compass or reach*
of a river, Am. Marc.
 Circumlātor, *περιλαβέτης.* Gloss.
 Zodiacus, qui signa cœlestia circumfert.
 V. Circulator.
 Circumlātro, as. *To bark round about*
one: to carp. Am. Marcell.
 Circumlino, in præter. Circumlivi vel
 Circumlevi, & Circumlini; est circum-
 circa leviter induco, *περιλιν.* To e-
 verf smear, to anoint about, to dand a-
 bout.
 Circumlēcutio, ōnis; f. *περιλέκυσσι.*
 V. Circumlucuo.
 Circumlucens: Circumlucens nimis
 fortuna alicujus, Sen. 2, de Conf. ad
 Mart.
 Circumlūo; v. Circumluo.
 Circumlūvium, n, Jus prædiorum,
 Fest. Proprie locus, quem aqua cir-
 cumlulit.
 Circummitto, is; ex Circum & Mitto:
 Liv. *περιμύπτω.* To send about or through-
 out all places.
 Circummonitus, a, um. *Compassed or*
enclosed round about, Plaut.
 Circummulco, es, si; ex Circum &
 Mulceo: Plin. *περικυκλίζω, κύκλω, ἑ-*
κασθαι. To broke softly or gently on every
 part: to fluster.
 Circummunio, is, tvi; Cōl. *πε-*
ριμύκτω. To enclose or wall in, to fortify
 with walls or men on every side, to ditch
 all about. ¶ Circummuniri, Plaut. To be
 tied or bound about.
 Circummunio, ōnis; f. Cæs. *πε-*
ριμύκτω. Fortification or defence on all
 sides.
 Circummunitus, a, um; Cæs. *πε-*
ριμύκτω. Defended on every side.
 Circummurāns, a, um; adj. *About*
the walls. Circummurana pericula, Dan-
 gers in besieging or assailing the walls,
 Amm. Marc.
 Circumnafor, ēris, ātus, sum, asci;
 Plin. *περιναφω.*
 Circumobvō, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; Plin.
περιαντιχέω, περιανθω. To cover with
 earth over and over, or all about to over-
 whelm.
 Circumpādāns, a, um; Liv; qui ha-
 bitat in circuitu Padi, *which dwelleth*

about the river Poë.
Circumpango, is, πέγι, pactum; Plin. περιπαῖον, περιπαῖον, ita. To cram or lay earth all about: 10 fatten or bend about, to cause to stick in.
Circumpavio, is, ivi, itam, ire; Plin. περιπαῖον. To strike, beat or knock about: to pave about.
Circumpavitus, a, um. Atea circum-pavita, A floor paved and rammed down all over, er. Plin.
Circumpedes, um; m, p. c. περιπαῖον: idem qui & A pedibus dicuntur. Arbitrator Palleratus eos dici qui Domini semper præsto essent. Such as we call Pages or La-kys.
Circumplecto, as; περιπαῖον, To fold about, Gell.
Circumplector, eris, xus sum, &i: m. περιπαῖον. To embrace or clip about: to en-quire: to fathom about, Plin. Circum-plecti alterius patrimonium, Digest. By extorting to take away.
Circumplexus, us; m. verb. Plin. περιπαῖον. A clipping, embracing, envolving or compassing.
Circumplectio, Gloss. A folding a-bout.
Circumplico, as; ex Circum & Plico: περιπαῖον. To fold or wind about, to roll or wrap about.
Circumpōno, is; ex Circum & Pono: Plin. περιπαῖον. To lay or put about.
Circumporto, as, To carry about.
Circumpræctio, onis; f. περιπαῖον. A cutting in pieces de manu in manu traditur, & in focula redeunt. Cic. 2, de Leg. A quaffing or drinking round about: a ban-quetting when one feasteth another. A ce-remental drinking about the dead.
Circumpōto, as; περιπαῖον. To drink round about the board.
Circumrādo, is; abraido, in circumrādō: περιπαῖον, περιπαῖον. Col. 4. 29. To shave about, or scrape about.
Circumrāsio, onis, Circumrāsio corti-cis, The scraping of the bark. Remedii ge-nus in arboribus, Plin. 17. 26.
Circumrāsus, a, um; Plin. Shaved or scraped about, V. Circumrādo & Circum-rasus.
Circumrīgus, a, um, Pratum circum-rīgum, Watered round about, Cat.
Circumrōdo: V. Circumrōdo.
Circumrōrans, tis; part. Sprinkling or bedewing all round about, Apul.
Circumrōtor, āris, To be wheeled or turned about as a Millstone, Apul.
Circumscalpo, Plin. To scrape about, Indē Circumscalpis, a, um.
Circumscārfico, Plin. Vide Circumscā-rifico.
Circumscindo, V. Circumscindo.
Circumscribo; colligo, comprehendo, definio, determino, concludo. Aliqu. pon. pro Circumyenio & decipio. V. Cir-cumscribo.
Circumscripte; definite, paucis, bre-viter.
Circumscriptor, A Cozener or Conz-catcher, Cic. Vide Circumscriptor.
Circumscriptorē, adv. Craftily.
Circumscriptus, a, um; part. Decei-ved, Petr. Arb. V. Circumscriptor.
Circumscissus, a, um, Circumscissus is more the Jews, Suet.
Circumscēcus, adv, Apul. All about, on both sides.
Circumstillo, eris; περιπαῖον, Apul. Per-

Fortitudo quippe circumspicitur hinc Audacia, inde Timiditate.
Circumspicius, a, um. *Seated or dwelling round about*. Am. Marcell.
Circumspiciendus, a, um; 3. adj. Suet. in Tib. 21, & Claud. 15. *Circumspiciissimus Princeps.*
Circumstantia; V. Circumstantia.
Circumtonsus, a, um; & Marcell. *περικυρβητός*. *Shaved about.*
Circumvadere, Marcell. *περιπαρῶν*. To go about.
Circumcandēus, a, um; 3. adj. *πεκαπνός*. *Cut about.* Circumcandēum vinum, *wine of the second pressing.* Caro.
Circuncido, is, di; ex Circum & Cædo. *πεκαπνίσθαι*. To cut about; in take away or cut away, to diminish: to circumcise. Circuncidare arbores, Plin. *to cut round about* Circuncidendum vinum est, *Hemus* be debared of wine, Celf.
Circuncingo, is, xi, ère; Sil. *περικυρβάνω*. To compass, environ *o* round about.
Circuncisē, adv. Suet. *πεκακκαμμένως*, *πεκαμνί*. Briefly, shortly, cutted, V. Circumcise.
Circuncisio, ònis; f. verb. a Circuncido, Latē. *πεκαμνία*. A cutting about; Circumcision.
Circuncisura, æ; f. verb. Plin. *πεκαμνία*. A cut or gash round about.
Circuncisus, a, um; 3. part. *πεκαπνός*. Cut all about; shored, minished, taken away, circumcised; cutted, short, divided.
Circuncitiūs, a, um; 3. idem quod Circuncandēus, Var.
Circunclando, is, si; *κατ*, *πεκαλλίω*. To inclose round, to shew close, or hem in on every side, to environ or compass round about.
Circunculōdo, idem.
Circunculus, a, um; 3. part. *περικυρβήτης*, *πεκαλλίς*. Shut and closed in.
Circuncolēns, ntis; 3. part. Digest. *περικυρβών*. Drivelling about.
Circuncolō, is, ūi, cultum, cōlēre; ex Circum & Colo: Liv. *πεκαλλίω*. To dwell or inhabit round about or nigh some place.
Circuncolūmnum, nii; 3. n. *περικυλλιον*. A place set about with pillars.
Circunculo, as; Col. *κύκλω κτεπαρτίω*. To tread down on every part.
Circuncurrens ars, Quint. dict. quod in omni materia doceret. *An art not restrained or tied to any certain master: an art meddling in every thing, running at random, and busie every where, Rhetorick.*
Circuncurro, is; *περικυρβώ*. To run all about, or hither and thither.
Circuncursio, V. Circumcurso.
Circundandus, a, um; 3. part. Celf. To be compassed, &c.
Circundatio, ònis; f. A compassing about.
Circundatus, a, um; 3. part. a Circundare; *πεκαλλήθετε*. Compassed, environed. Armis circundatus, Virg. *A mid.*
Circundo, as, dēdi; ex Circum & Do *πεκαλλέω*, *πεκαμνέω*. To compass a bout, to environ, to inclose: to ye fast about; C. Circundedit caltris oppidum. Celf. He compassed with. C. Circumdedi nova mœnia oppido, *Made a new wall about the town.*
Circundolō, as; Plin. *περικυρβέω*.

circūdo. To chip, cut or hew smooth round about.

Circundūdo, is, xi; *μεγέθυω*. To lend about, to deceive or abuse: also to abolish or make void: so bring to naught: so rage or put out, to give a dash or draw a line all ibrough; so, to deface, *Circunducere* diem, pro Transigere, Suet. *¶* *Circunducere* aliquem argento, Plaut. To coax or deceive one of his money.

Circundūdō illis, leasdj, Rud. *μεγανθός*. Effage to be turned about.

Circundūdō, ōnis; f. verb. Plaut. *μεγέθυοντο*. Deceit, guile, craft.

Circundūctus, ſis; m, Macrobi. *μεγανθός*. Leading or turning about.

Circundūctus, a, um; part. Plaut. *μεγανθός*. Led about.

Circūferētia, ſis; f. Apul. *μεσέπειρα*. Composing or bringing about.

Circūferō, feris, tūli, lātum, ferre; *μεσέπω*. To carry or bear about, so spread abroad: also to cleanse or purge: Virg. & Plaut. *Oculus circūferre* Liv. To cast his eyes on every side, to look round about. *¶* *Oculus circūferre* aliquid, Val. Flac. To hightound about. *¶* *Circūferatur*, Col. To report goeth. *¶* *Circūferre* aquā (non aquam;) To carry about, and sprinkle holy-water on the people. Virg. ut observavit Jun. *Lustratio enim a circūlatione dicta*, Serv.

Circūfirmo, V. *Circūfirmo*.

Circūflectō, is, xi, xum; *γιν*, in gyrum flecto. *μεγανθός*. To bow hiser and thither, to turn about or round. *Circūflectere* metam, To ride or turn about the goal: to gain the prize or goal. Amm. Marcel.

Circūflectio, ōnis; f. Macr. & *Circūflectus*, ſis; m, verb. Plin. *μεγανθός*. bowing or bending round or about; a turning aside.

Circūflectus, a, um; part. Claud. undique flexus, *μεγανθός*. Bowled about, passed in compass.

Circūflos, as; *μεγανθός*. To blow round to blow upon all parts; so to flog. *Circūflos* flari ab omnibus ventis invidit. To be vexed with all envious and malicious reports.

Circūfluēns, ntis; part. *μεγανθός*. *¶* *Meppipō*. *¶* *Meppipō*. Flying about, abounding. Annis circūfluēns oppidum, Running about. *¶* *Exercitus circūfluēns*, Coming in abundance on every side.

Circūflos, is, xi; *μεγανθός*. To flow, rise or compass about: so to refer to a piece out of all parts: to abound with, to have plenty of. *Copius* omnibus circūfluens. To abound or to have great plenty of things. *¶* *Circūfluēns* nos cervorum multitudo, Varr. Came in great number about us.

Circūflūs, as, um; Plin. *μεγανθός*. That flows about: that is compassed with water, environed. Mens circūflua lux. Claud. Swimming in sensuality and riot.

¶ *Urbs circūflua ponto*, Val. Flac. Environed with the Sea.

Circūfūdō, is, di, flum; Plin. *μεγανθός*. *μεγανθός*. To dig about, to delate.

Circūforāneus, a, um; *μεγανθός*. An idle waiter in markets, to tell or hector: one that goes to Markets to sell Pedlers; also base, of none account. *¶* *Effage* to be carried about, Apul. *¶* *Es* conforunatore; Vide *Es*. *Circūfor* nea hostij, Pest. qua circūrum agros

urbes in Ambarvali facris circūferunt.
tur. V. Circūforaneus.
Circūforā, as; Plin. *ἀμφιγύα*. To make hole: round about, so bore.
Circūforor, ōris; m. verb. Plin. *ἀμφισφίγγειν* ὅς ἐστι χυλὰς ὀρύττειν. That digges about.
Circūforātura, æ; f. verb. Plin. *ἀμφισφίγγειν*, *ἀμφισφύζει*. A digging about, a disching or trenching.
Circūforolus, a, um. Digged about.
Circūforolus, as, cūti, ōrum, āre; Cat. *ἀμφισφύα*. To rub about.
Circūfringō, ōis; To b: & about.
Circūfulgēs, es; Plin. *ἀμφύμνω*. To shine or glister round about.
Circūfundō, is, ūdi, ūsum, ēre; & *ἀμφιγύα*. To cast water or liquor about: & to compass or environ: to stay and kill down: never-fide. Circūfundit aer terram, Compasseth or is round about the earth.
Circūfusio, ōnis; f. Firm, *μυσθύνει*. A sprinkling or pouring about.
Circūfusulus, a, um; *ἀμφύπυρρις*. Gathered about, shed about: & environed.
Circūglaciatus, a, um; Plin. *μεταμάρει*. All frozen, frozen round about.
Circūgēno, is, mūi, ēmūtum, ēmere; Hor. *μετασφύζομαι*. To wail, to groan, to make a lamentable noise round about.
Circūgesto, as; & *μεσίστην*. To carry about with him.
Circūglobo, as; Plin. *περσπαρῖα*. To gather about in heaps, or lumps, or & *ταυρί*.
Circūgredior, is, gressus sum, gredis; Tac. *μεταγρέμω*. To go round about.
Circūjaceo, es, cūi, ēre; Liv. *μεταρίσσειν*. To be situated or lie about.
Circūjacio, & Circūjicio, is, Eci, cāsum, ēre; ex Circum & Jacio; *μεταβάλλω*. To cast all about, to sit or build about, to compass. Circūjicere vallum, Liv. To make a trench round about.
Circūjessus, a, um; & *μετασβέλλω* ὅ. Which is laid, cast, situate or made about, environed, lying near about. Circūjecta muris ædificia, Liv. Buildings erected about the walls. ¶ Circūjecta urbi loca, Liv. Lying near about.
Circūjessus, ūis; m. *μετασβολή*, *μεταβολή*. A compassing or environing about.
Circūlambō, is, bi, ēre; Plin. *ἀμφιλαύα*. To lick all about.
Circūlāus, a, um; part. A Circūfessor. Plin. *ἀμφεσφύζει*. Carried all about, hither and thither.
Circūligatus, a, um; part. Wrapped or tied about.
Circūligo, as; & *ἀμείδω*. To wrap, tie, or bind about. Ulnis circūligare aliquam, Scat. To embrace.
Circūlinio, is, Ivi, itum, Ire; Plin. *ἀμφιγύα*. To burnish or anoint about something, to lay a moist thing with the finger or other instrument softly: also to pronounce, Quint.
Circūlinio, ōnis; f. *ἀμφισφύγει*. A cleansing, a rubbing or garnishing about.
Circūlinius, a, um; Quint. Burnished or anointed about, trimmed, tricked, set out with colours.
Circūlinio, is, Ivi, Ivi & linio, litum, linēre; Col. V. Circūlinio.
Circūlito, ōnis; f. verb. Plin. *μεταχέω*. Nointing about: also polishing, cleansing, burnishing.
Circūlitus, a, um; part. Anointed round about, seared up, graven about.

Circumlōquūtio, ōnis; f. Quint. περι-
εργασίαι. An uttering by many words what
may be spoken in one.

Circumlōio, is, ūi, ēres; Liv. περι-
λῶζω. To wash or wet all about; to run about
as a River doth, to compass or environ.

Circumlūvio, ōnis; f. περιλυσμός,
περικλυσις. The flowing; compassing about,
or environing of Waters.

Circumlūvium, Islid. Vide Circumlū-
vium.

Circumquāque; πανταχῶς. On every
side.

Circumrādo; V. Circumrado.

Circumrāsio; V. Circumrāsio.

Circumrāsus, a, um, Shaven about.

Circumrētio, is; ex Circum & Rete;
περικεῖται. To fasten, wrap and intangle
as in a net.

Circumrētus, a, um; part. a Circum-
netioner; περιεμνησθῶ. Intangled,
environed or wrapped as it were with
Nets.

Circumrōdo, is, si, sum, ēre; Plin.
περιρῶζω, περιρῶω. To gnaw all about;
Nisi to meditate, to consider with himself;
to detract, to backbite.

Circumrōto, as, To bide about.

Circumrōrans, part. Besprinkling, or
bedewing about.

Circumrōto, as; a Circum & Roto, To
wheel about.

Circumscalpo, περιερίζω. To
scalp.

Circumscārfico, as; Plin. περιεσκαρῖναι.
To lance or cut round about.

Circumscindio, is; περιεσκήναι, περιεσ-
κύναι. To cut all about.

Circumscribo, is, pfi, ptum, ēres; πε-
ριγράφω. To write or draw about with a
line: to limit, appoint or determine: to
conceive; to devise or beguile: to ab-
liss and to put out of authority, to disannul,
to make void, to exempt, put away and re-
fuse, to make a mark about. Curricu-
lum vite circumscriptum nobis natura,
Hath limited or appointed us a short time
to live. ¶ Circumscribere aliquem, To
deceive.

Circumscriptē, adv. περιεργασίως.
Br. efly, sflorly, distinctly, in number and
measure, in due order.

Circumscriptio, ōnis; f. verb. περι-
εργασθῆναι. Environing, measuring, limiting;
the measure, circuit or compass of, &c.
Also guil, deceit, beguiling, confounding.

Circumscriptor, Plin. More brif.

Circumscriptivē, adv. περιεργασίως.
Gloss. Warily, craftily, within such a com-
pass.

Circumscriptor, ōnis; m. verb. ὁ περι-
εργαστής, ὁ ἐκταπάτης. A deceiver, a coun-
seller, a forger, a false fellow, he that
deceiveth or beguileth one of his goods.

Ving.

Circumscriptus, a, um; part. vel. po-
men ē part. Deceived, beguiled; raved, pu-
one, abissed: Also brief, short: Also
appointed, exempted, limited, boundrd
περιεργαστής.

Circumseco, as, si, sum, ēre; Col.
περικεῖται. To cut round about.

Circumsecus, v. Circumsecus.

Circumsecus, pen. corr. adv. Sign. in
circum, a lateribus. Apul. Qui circum-
secus venantur. In circuitu, round about
on both sides. Vide Circumsecus.

Circumseōdo, sēdes, sēdi, sum, ēre
περικεῖται. To tell round about, to be-
tray.

fige: also to sit on each side of one.

Circumcelliones: vide Circumcelliones.

Circumsepīo, sēpis, pfi, ptum, ire; Liv. περιεπαι, περιεπαι. To inclose or compass in or about with an hedge or any other thing: to hedge and fortify about.

Circumseptus, a, um; περιεπαι. Inclosed, hedged, or compassed in.

Circumsero, is, ēvi, itum, ēre; Plin. περιεσει. To sow or plant about.

Circumseſio, ōnis f. verb, περιεσει. A besieging or besieging about.

Circumseſsus, a, um; part. Besieged, beset.

Circumstēdo: v. Circumſedco.

Circumſido, is; Liv. περισειδω. idem quod Circumſedco, nisi quod modum quandam habeat conjunctum, ut Circumſidēre dicatur, qui se jam ad sedendum componit, vel qui ipso aſu oppidum vel arcem caſtris vel exercitu circumdat. To lay ſiege about, to ſit about.

Circumſigno, as; Col. περισηνω, περισηνω. To mark about.

Circumſiſto, is, ſiſti, ſiſtum, ēre; περισημι. To environ or compass ones suddenly about: to ſtand to ſtand about, either to invade or defend.

Circumſono, as, ūi, itum, āre; περισηνω. To make a sound or a noise about or on all parts: to ring about: to be heard on every ſide or round about. Circumſonarū, undique, Liv. To be heard on both ſides.

¶ Circumſonant aures meæ ſi vocibus. My ears ring with, ¶ Circumſonat hoſtes clamor. A cry is heard round about the enemies.

Circumſpectans, part. περισηω. Looking hiſher and thiſher, ſeeking to and fro.

Circumſpectātor, ōtis; m. verb, περισηω. Plaut. περισηω. Which looketh about on every ſide.

Circumſpectatrix, icis; f. verb, περισηω. Plaut. περισηω. A woman which looketh or watcheth about on every ſide of her: ſhe that watch by all means to entrap young men. Improba juvenum circumſpectatrix. A woman Wenſh, catching her eye upon every young man about her, Apul.

Circumſpectus, adv. Quint. Circumſpectus, Gell. περισηω. Adverſally, circumſpectly, wiſely, with good conſideration, ſerely, ſightly, warily. Circumſpectē veſtitū. Richly or bravely arrayed. Amm. Marc.

Circumſpectio; ōnis; f. verb, a Circumſpectio: περισηω. A diſtinction, a diligent conſideration; a b-holding, regarding or looking round about, circumſpection.

Circumſpectiſſimus, a, um; Suet. My wife and circumſpectiſſ. Circumſpectiſſima Decreti ſanctio. A moſt conſiderate and ſtrait Decree, Q. Curt.

Circumſpecto, as; frequent. περισηω. To look earneſtly about, on every ſide: to look hiſher and thiſher: to enquire and conſider well.

Circumſpectus, a, um; Col. ad. περισηω. Or, wiſe, prudent, circumſpect, which adviſedly conſidereth what he ought to do or what he hath to do: & paſſ. Regardedly conſidered. Circumſpectum populi Romani nomen. Highly eſtimated and regarded.

ed. Anm. Marc. ¶ Circumspicius honor, *A reverent and respective regard of honour*, Val. Max.
Circumspicius, ūs; m. verb. à Circumspicio: περισκοπέω, *to behold, to regard, to look about, or every way*.
Circumspingo, is, ū, ūm, ēre; Col. *to sprinkle or cast about*.
Circumspicientia, æ; f. Gell. *to consider, to advise*.
Circumspicio, is, exi, eŭm, ēre; *to look about, to look about on every side, to take heed to some thing, to view, to consider, mark and consider diligently; to esteem and advance himself*. Circumspicere se. *To look well about him*. ¶ Magnificus circumspicere. *Greatly to advance of vaunt himself*. ¶ Circumspicere animam mentibus, Cæſ. *To consider in mind earnestly*. ¶ Circumspicere procellas quæ impendent. *To think seriously of the dangers at hand*.
Circumspicius, περιεσπῆστις, *which may be seen on all sides*.
Circumspiracula mundi, *The breathing places*, Lucret.
Circumstantia, æ; f. actus ipse circumstanti; item *circumstances*, quæ in unaquaque controversia quæri solent, & quæstionem circumstant. *A standing about: also circumstance or quality that accompanieth a thing, at time, place, person, &c.*
Circumflatio, ōnis; f. Gell. *to stand about, a standing round about a thing*.
Circumspio, as; Claud. *To guard round about*.
Circumſto, as, ſteti, ſtŭtum, āres *to surround*. *To compass or stand about*. Tribunal Prætoris circumflare. *To stand round about*.
Circumſtrēpitus, a, um; part. Apud. *Beaten upon with great noise: rebounding greatly all about*.
Circumſtrēpo, is, ūi, itum, ēre; Sen. *to make a din or noise about, on every side with a great noise to beat upon any thing*.
Circumſtridō, or Circumſtrido. *To foretell or make an hideous noise about one*. Am. Marcel.
Circumſtrūo, is, xi, ūm, ēre; Plin. *to build about*.
Circumſūdō, as; Plin. *to bedew, to sweat or be moist round about, or in a part*.
Circumſūo, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; Plin. *to fish round about*. *To fish all round about, or on every side: to fish round about*.
Circumſūdus, a, um; part. Plaut. *covered round about or all over*.
Circumſūdo, is, xi, ūm, ēre; Lucret. *to cover all or round about*.
Circumſtexo, is, ūi, xum, ēre; Virg. *to wear about, to girdle about*.
Circumſtextum, ti; n. Felt. *A garment woven about with purple*.
Circumſtēxtura, æ; f. *A work or border about*, Lucret.
Circumtondō, es, di, ūm, ēre; Suet. *to clip about, or round about*.
Circumtonſus, a, um; part. à Circumtondeor, Suet. *to be shaven round about*.
Circumtōno, as, ūi, nŭtum, āres; Ho-

ἀέρας, To thunder, make a noise or
 found on every side.
 Circūtrēmōis, ūi, ēre; Lucret. ἀέ-
 τρημας ἴστω. To shake or tremble round a-
 bout, or in all parts.
 Circūtimūlātus, a, um; Ferali circū-
 tūmūlata (i. cincta) expressu; Saxa
 Petr. Arb.
 Circūvādō, is, ſi, ſam, ēre; Liv. ἀέ-
 πω. To enquire, to assault, to come, in-
 vade, or set upon in all parts. Circūva-
 ſie urbem terror, Liv. All the whole ci-
 ty is greatly terrified.
 Circūvāgus, a, um; Hor. ἀέπας
 ἀέπας. That wandereth, goeth or runs
 round about.
 Circūvallātus, a, um; part. à Circū-
 vallor: ἀέπαρθε. Trenched a
 bout, beset.
 Circūvallō, as; Cæſ. περὶ παρθε, πε-
 ρετιχίω. To trench about, to inclose,
 compass and fortify about with Bulwark
 or Rampiers; to besiege, to assault.
 Circūvēctō, ōnis; f. verb. à Circū-
 veyho; ἡ ἀέπας. A carrying or
 conveying about, the circuit or going a-
 bout.
 Circūvēctō, as; frequ. ἀέπας
 πύργους ἀέπας. To carry often about.
 Circūvēctor, āris; frequ. à Circū-
 veyhor. To be carried about.
 Circūvēctus, a, um; part. Liv. ἀέ-
 πας. Carried about.
 Circūvēctus, ūs; m. idem quod Cir-
 cūvēctio.
 Circūvēho, is, xi, ſum, hēre; Liv. ἀέ-
 πας. To carry or convey about.
 Circūvēhō, is, ntrum, Irē; κυκλῶ.
 To compass or enquire, to cloſe; to com-
 mon or invade; to inſpire, deceive or be-
 guil; craftily to compass and oppreſs
 run about: to fold or wrap about. P.
 arbitrum circūvenire aliquem, Ulp.
 caſe; ſay one by an a-biſtrator be conde-
 mned, agaiſt all right. ¶ Judicio circū-
 veniri, To be condemned in Judgement
 by reaſon of Bribe, &c. ¶ Circūveni-
 in colloquio, Cæſ. Under colour of talk
 entrap one.
 Circūvenſō, ōnis; Digelt. ἀέπας.
 Deceit: a beſieging.
 Circūvenſor, ōris; Lamprid. ὁ ἀέ-
 πας. He that deceiveth another.
 Circūvenſōrius, a, um; Aug. The
 circūvenſor, Circūventoria obſequi-
 Dæmonum.
 Circūventus, a, um; part. à C.
 cūvenior: ἀέπας. To compass, ſur-
 round, aſſail on every ſide, oppreſs a-
 bout to wrong. Circūventus neceſſi-
 dinibus, Saluſt. Bound or ſied by a-
 ncer.
 Circūverſor, āris; Lucret. ἀέπας.
 To go about biſher and thither.
 Circūvertō, is, verti, ſum, ēre; Pla-
 τῶ. To turn about: alſo to decoy
 or beſeal.
 Circūvēſtō, is, ſi, ſum, Irē; ἀέ-
 πας. To clothe or cover round
 about: to garriſh: to undermind, decoy
 or beſeal.
 Circūvincō, is, xi, ſum, Irē; Pla-
 τῶ. To tie, bind or make ſuſt round
 about.
 Circūviſō, is, ēre; frequ. à C.
 cūvideo: ἀέπας. To ſee on every
 ſide.
 Circūvungō, is, xi; Cæſ. To an-
 about.

Circunvolvōtur, a, um; ut, Circunvol-
lata navis, Plin. περιελπίσθη. A ship
that birds fly about.
Circunvolvō, as; freq. a Circunvo-
lo: περιστρέφω περιελπίσθη, ἐκ κωλύει ποταμὸν
ἐν τῇ ναυί. To fly about, or to be officious
about a place. Virg.
Circunvolvō, as; Hor. περιελπίσθη. To
fly or run about.
Circunvolvō, is, vi, ūtum, ēre; Plin.
περιελπίσθη. To roll, fold or wrap round
about.
Circunvolvōtur, āris; freq. a Circun-
volvō, Plin. περιελπίσθη. To be sum-
bled about.
Circunvolvōtur, a, um; Fest. Rolled
folded or wrapped about.
Circūo, is; V. Circumēo.
Circus, ci; m. a (circum equorum
quod ibi circus metas equi currant; et
a Cne inventrice: κίρκος, γένος, Ave-
Canin, ex κίρκη) circulus, κύκλος
omnes in gyrum ambitus, a circumve-
do, Serv. Differt Circus a Globo, quod
Circus est planities rotunda, ut Circu-
tus, Globus, soliditas undique rotund-
us est Sphæra, & staminum glomer-
us, Circus, κίρκος, etiam dic, locus in quo
populus ludos spectans confidebat.
Candens circus, i. orbis laetæ
Est etiam κίρκος vel κίρκη Accipit-
ris genus, A rundle or circle: a place
Rome where the people sat and law
Games called Cirgenles, Also a kind
Hawk, the Fawcon gentle, an enemy
Pigeon; and very swift, Plin. Circus
alio pat. for Corona, A Garland, Pe-
Arb.
Circūlus; dim. a Circus; figura
annularis, Cic. de Nat. Deor. κύμα
duæ forme præstantur sint, ex solidis
Circus (i. Sphæra) ex plavis Circulus
a orbis, qui Græcis κύκλος dicitur. M-
thematici definiunt esse figuram p-
nam, unâ tantum lineâ contentam,
cujus medio punctus est, à quo om-
nibus lineâ a circumferentiam ductæ si-
æquales. Hæc omnium figurarum p-
narium est perfectissima, unde Circulus
scientiarum dicimus pro Absoluta omni-
scientiarum cognitione, quam Græ-
ci κυκλοποιήσιν vocant. Per transla-
tionem pro Cœtu hominum, Circulus
Synecopen pro Circulo, V. supra.
Ciris, Ovid. κίρκη. A Lark: a Ci-
sive coma; et plus potius a κίρκη tota
quod Scylla, Nisi filia, in hanc ave-
mutata, hostem Minœum fecit victorem
patri purpureum abscondendo crimine
unde Ovid.
—in ævem mutata vocatur.
Ciris, & a torso est hoc nomen adepta
pilla.
Cirmōli, Offic. A wild kind of P-
tree, the branches and fruit whereof is M-
like that of the Pitch-tree.
Citræ, æ; f, Plaut. a κίτρω melle
A Citron or Figs; whereout Wine is filled
poured.
Ciron, Gloss. A boar or boyl, V.
Acarses.
Citrôta, A Sphæra like a wheel.
Citræ, æ; f, Helych. A kind of fish,
Citramentum; vide Citrus.
Citratus, a, um; Perf. βάλω κύκλον
V. which bath his hair curled,
growing in tufts and locks. Citrati
ri, Perf. qui comam nutriunt, q-
Veneri consecræ detestam, q Citr-

[illegible]

Tunica lati-clavi, clavus purpureæ loco infernus vestis. Clavi qualitate discreti Senatores ab Equitibus, unde *laticlavos* appellatos Senatores legimus, ¶ Itē Clavus simpliciter usurpator per Senatoria dignitate, ¶ Clavum clavo pelere, proverb. To drive out one nail with another. Clava ferit, Clavis aperit, Clavus duo jungit. A nail, pin, wedge; a button; a stern of a ship; per Metaph. Rule or government; a man's duty. Clavus, tuberculi genus; A corn in the finger or toe, or sole of the foot; a little swelling of hard flesh in the corner of the eye; also the fore furunculus or bubo, arising in the flesh or arteries, or such like, Plin. Also Clavus per Callo pedum vel manuum ex labore contracto, Celli. A puff or hump rising in the stem of a tree, by parching of the Sun, Plin. round knaps of purple, like studs or nail-heads, whereof Senators garments or robes were purled or powdered; Senators dignity. Latus Clavus, A robe belonging to an High Priest or Bishop, Sil. Ital. ¶ Clavi trabales, Hor. propriè quibus committimus trabes; vel prægrandes pali, instar clavorum acuti, ad cruciandum noxios parati, per Metaph. quicquid ingens, firmum ac solidum, Fung. ¶ Clavus Veneris, Office. The same that Nymphæa, ¶ Clavi, in hærnæ, be splints or rivets. Clavi caligares, Plin. Nails or studs driven into soldiers buskins or leg-hærns. ¶ Clavum figere, To drive a nail. The Consul or Dictator at Rome used to strike a spike or nail of brass or iron into the back-wall of Minerva's Temple, or of Jupiter Opt. Max. tanquam præfens Amuletum ad pestilentiam & alia mala impendentia, Liv. ¶ Clavi Annales, Certain brass pins or nails fastened on the walls of their Temples or Churches, serving for Tables or Chronicles to note the number and course of years. Fest. Liv. Claxendix, Vide Claxendix. Cléagra, f. Pall. A Crome or hook to draw up water. Cléida, f. Hefych. A kind of shoe. Cléides. The camel bone joined in each side, as well to the top of the breast, as the shoulder-blade; the neck-bone or throat-bone. Axi juguli thynni pifcis, qui cléides & cladia, Plin. p. 15. Vide Clidium. Cléma, Gr. palme, pampinus, Gazæ internodium & fasciculus sarmenti; herba est Tichymalli generibus assignata, Cyparissæ non abfimilis. Clématis, Idis; Gr. Daphnoideis, & Ægyptiis; Plin. Pervinea vel Volubilis major. The herb Perwinck. Clematis altera. The same that Epigætis. Clématices, Græc. qu. fermentaria; species Aristolochiæ, Diosc. 4. & 3. 6. Saracenis herb. Clémens, entis; part. Perot. Clemens, à claritate mentis; qui solis merito, nec eam vexat irascendo. Donat. πᾶσις, πάντες, ὅντων, κτλ. Clemens mare dic. i. mite & tranquillum. Gell. man-fuetus, mitis, lenis; humanus, qui remittit de eo quod possit prosequi. Mart. à κλῆσις inclinamentum, ut Clemens fit qui facillè κλῖνεται, propensius, non a-vertus. Mild, merciful, patient, calm, courteous, gentle, meek, quiet.

ter volo, Plaut. *I would have it done at leisure: Ἀνὰ χρόνον.*
 Clementia, αἰ f. *πρῆξις, εὐμενία, εὐκαλεσθαι.* Clement, mercy, *softness, patience, moderateness, clemency.*
 Clementissimē, adv. Gell.
 Clēna, αἰ f. *A cloak.* Vide Chlana.
 Clēnōd.um, *Fair promises: pollicitationes omnes quæ κλέος, i. gloriā, sapiunt; ut to make one rich with jewel, &c.* Etiam Inaurum, Cerd.
 Clēo, es; est Glorior; item Abscondere, absorbere; item Inclinare.
 Clēōbīnicus,m. *The name of a garment worn about the Argivi. Pollux.*
 Clēoma, Oἶον, Hor. *The herb Spearwort or Banewort, which killeth Sheep.*
 Clēōniā; herba, quæ & κλάνιον, Dioscor. i.
 Clēōn'clon, *An herb, the same that Clinopodium, Plin. 24. 15.*
 Cleotinus, a, um; adj. *Noble.*
 Clepto, pis, pfi, peum; furor, furripio; ex Græc. κλέπτω, indē cleptam, i. furto substractum, & Cleptere verba alicujus vel fermonem, est Observare & accupari, Pacuv. *To steal, to take away secretly.*
 Cleps, Epis; com, g. Gloss. κλέψης, *A thief.* Cleptes, vel Clepta; Plaut. idem, Cath.
 Clepsanmidium, dñi; n. Græc. Jun. *horologium quo metimur horas per effluxum arenæ: κλέψης est furari, & δεικνύει, arena.* *An hour-glass.*
 Clepsēre, pro Cleptere, Lucr.
 Clepsire, i. *A Cyster.*
 Cleplydra, a, s; dict, ab aqua furto, quod aquam aut colet, aut furetur; ex κλέπτω clepo, furor, & ὕδρα aqua: nam Antiqui aquam in cleplydris ponebant, sicut nunc arenas. *A vessel measuring hours by the running of water or sands.* *An Hour-glass, a Clock or Dial; a water-pot to water the garden.* Cleplydra, est etiam astronomicum organum, s; ydera dimetiens.
 Cleplydrārii, *They that measure the hours by such an instrument.*
 Cleptes, is; m. Gr. *A thief.*
 Cleptus, a, um, Stolz: *saratus, Cath.*
 Clēpt'cālis, le. *Pertaining to a Clergy-man.*
 Clēpt'cālter, adv. *Clerk-like.*
 Clēpt'cālis, hñs; m. *Clerk-ship, that is in Orders.*
 Clēricitās, ātis; & Clerimonia, αἰ; & Clericalitas, *Clerk-ships, or the office of a Clergy-man.*
 Clēricor, āris; Cod. *To perform the office of a Clerk or Clergy-man.*
 Clēricus, cis; m. qui censetur in c'ero, cui opponitur Laicus: κληρῶν est fors; item hereditas quæ sortitio obtigit, & quo vis modo, Pap. *Chrisus* dictus est, qui de sorte Domini est; vel quia Domini fors & portio Clericorum; vel quia partem Domini habent, Isid. κληρονομία; propriē est Ad fortem pertinens, hereditarius, *A Clerk or Clergy-man.*
 Clērōmātia, αἰ; f. a κληρῶν fors, & μαντήν vaticinium; genus Divinationis, quod fit per sortes, *A soothsaying by lots.*
 Clērōnōmīa, αἰ; f. a κληρῶν fors, & νύμω distributio, *An heritage.*
 Clērōnōmus, m; m. Gr. *An heir.*
 Plut. in Rom. Diā, quod sorte eligebatur.

Clēroplēpūm, plī; ſingularē ornamētū ordinis Clerici, quōd nūc corruptiſſimē *Lirōpīpīūm* voc. Becm. pepulūm, α πέρλαρ.

Clērus, rī; m. Aven. ex κληρ. Iſid. α κληρ^o ſors, quia Clerus eſt ſors Dei, vel eorum Decus. Hier. κληρ^o appellatio- ne ſignif. Hæreditas. Sumitur etiā pro Collegio, & corpore Clericorum. Calv. *The Clergy; one that is cloſen by law, a Deacon; ſortune, chance; a meaſure of Land; alſo a ſmall worm much hurtful to Bees.* Arith. *Alſo the want of Bees filling their combs with honey.* Plin. 11. 19. cūm favos non expleat. Cleron vocant.

Clēhra, Gr. *The Alder-tree.*

Clibānārius, a, um; adj. u. Clibanaria fabrica, *A Forge or Work-houſe where Armour is made.* Not. Imper.

Clibānārius, rī; m. Amm. Marcell. κλιβανάρης, qui clibano armatus eſt. Diſci clibanarii, quoniam more reſtudinis acutis armis (quæ clibani forma eſt) utebantur. Cal. *A man or huſe armed with compaſt barneſs, or covered all over with iron.* Nazar. *Alſo an Oven-maker.* Gloſſ.

Clibānia, Nicer. indumenta peſtoralia ut ferreas thoraces appellat.

Clibānicus, vel Clibanicus, a, um; Iſid. *Of an Oven or Furnace:* indeſcribitο κλιβανίτης; clibanicus panis, i. in clibano coctus.

Clibānum, κλιβανον vel κλιβανον · i. thorax, lorica ferrea, nempe more Perſico undequaque corpus muniens. Vide Mart. *A Breastplate.*

Clibanus, nī; m. Plin. κλιβαν^o proprie in quo hordæum coquitur. Etym. Doricum eſſe ait pro κελαν^o. Diſci. Euſtath. qu. κελαν^o βαν^o. i. bordes foras, κελαν^o σημαινι τιω κημιν ενδω ωπιον ενδω ερτες, πεαζω πο κελ. ε πο βαν^o ε κημιν. *A movable Oven of iron, braſs, or other metal, to bake in: a Still or Stillatory, a Limbeck. A veſſel broader at the bottom then at the mouth.* Col. *Compleat Armour.* Veg. *Alſo a Stove, Houſe-houſe dry Bath.* Cell. Cyl. pro Mentis æſtu uſurpat.

Cliſidium, n. Plin. p. 15. κλιſιδιον, thin- niſjugulus eſt, qui præcipue in hoc re- centi piſce commendatus: vide Cleides. *The throat of the fiſh Tomy.*

Cliſiduchus; æg κλεις claviū, & ἔχον habeo; clavier, Plin. 34. 8.

Clienſis, tiſ; c. g. Mart. a κλειω cele- bro, honori; quia clienſis eſt, qui alium u- patronum honorat, & quia quaſi partes erant, & defendebant eoſ adverſus om- nem injuriā; qui in fide alijcuſ eſt, & patronum habet. αειρεῖς, πλάττης. Iſidor. *Cientes, prius colentes dicebantur, a colendis patronis. One that be- longeth or retaineth to a Nobleman: to have his defence: alſo a Client retaining a Lawyer or Proſtor to plead his cauſe.* Clienſes fiduciarii, Aſſaſſi, Jun.

Clienta, æ; f. Plaut. πλάττης. *A woman Client, or retainer, or ſaſter to any for favour.* Plaut.

Clientella, lē; adj. *Of a Client.*

Clientella, æ; f. περὶ κλίμα, διακλίμα: clientum multitudine, qui potentem alie- quentem civem principitēve favore prole- quuntur, & cujus dignitatē factionēque tutantur, ducti aliquā mercede vel beneficio. *A multitude of Clients: alſo*

saſeguard or protection.
Clientēlaris, re; adj. *Of or belonging to a Client.* Prædium clientelare, Bud.
A Fee-farm or Copy-hold. ¶ *Clientelare juſs*, idem quod *homagium noſtris*, Id.
Clientelarium, *A yearly fee for counſel or aſſiſtance.* Coop.
Clientia, æ; f. *Gleſſ.* *The betaking of one into another protection.*
Clientulus, m. dim. *a Client.*
Clima, ætis; n. Gr. Col. *κλίμα* dicitur eſſe ſpatium duobus parallelis conſuſum, tanto diſjunctis interſititio, ut dies longiſſimus dimidia horâ in uno longior vel brevior ſit, quàm in altero: *a κλίμα rectius*, quod quævis plaga intercepta duobus parallelis certo ſpatio declinet ab *Æquatore*. Fung. *A climate and diviſion in the Elements: the tract and draught of a Country: a portion of the world between North and South, varying in one day half an hours ſpace: a meaſure of fireſcore foot every way.*
Climateſicus, m. *Helych.* *A kind of crank in waſting.*
Climateſter, ætis; m. *a κλίμαξ ſcala.* Climateſteris; anni ſcanſiles: vide *Cenſoria*, & *Suer*, in Aug. & Gell. 3. 10. & 15. 7. *Hermolaum in Plin.* *κλίμακτηρ*, gradus. *The ſtep or round of a ladder: the not-hangers.*
Climateſtera, æ; f. Græc. *The perilous ſime of one's life, as eve'y ſeven or nine years end; or at the end of 63 years.*
Climateſteium, *That which deſcendeth by degrees.* An *uncertain diviſion.* Turn.
Climateſterius, a, um; vel *Climateſtericus*; Lat. dicit poteſt *ſcalæ* æ; *ὅτι κλίμακτες*, quo nomine Græci ſcalarum gradus ſign. unde numerus climateſterius dicitur, ad quem per gradus, & veluti ſcala quædam paulatim aſcendiſmus, qualis eſt numerus qui ex novem novenariis reſultat; novenariis autem novies ſumptus conſecit unum & octoginta, qui eſt numerus climateſterius. Al. 63. *Climateſterium annum* appell. *Calep. Andros* *Ægyptiis* dicit, quod omnem viri ſubſtantiam frangat & debilitet. Unitaſter ſumpta conſecit ternarium, ternarius ter ſumptus novenarium, novenarius novies ſumptus octogefimum primum, qui eſt numerus climateſterius. *Aſcending like a ladder; dangerous.* Vide *Climateſtera*.
Climateſterius; idem quod *Gradus*.
Climateſtas, m. *A kind of earthquake moving a ſkue or ſide-long, laying flat what is before it.* Amm. Marcell. and Marc. Donat. *κατὰ τὴν κλίμακτιν*.
Climax, ætis; f. Gr. *A ladder; the ſtep of a ladder; a ſtie; a going up; aſcending by ſteps or degrees; alſo a Figure called Gradatio.*
Climia, æ; f. *Offic.* *Vide Cadmia.*
Clinamen, inis; n. Lucr. *a κλίω in clino.* *A declining or bowing; a turning aſide.*
Clinariſtas, æ; f. idem quod *Clinamen* æ; *a κλίω.*
Clinatæ, a, um; adjec. *Bowed down.*
Cline, æ; f. Gr. *A bed to reſt on.* Etiam leſica, menſa, vel thorus diſcubitorius, qui ſex capiebat.
Clinedon, Gr. *A little bed or couch.*
Clinemos, An herb, which being uſed in medicine, cureth the diſea, but ingendeth barrenneſſe.
Clingo pro *Cingo*, Feſt. *Clinger*

cingere. Scal. leg. Clingere, cludere : à Græco κλέειν, vel κληκέναι potius. Isid. *Clingit, cludit*. B. Vulc.

Clinice, es; f. Plin. κλινικά. Medicina; ex κλινε lectus. The art of Physick, healing either by diet or medicine.

Clinicus, ci; m. Plin. κλινικός, qu. κλινε, i. lecto affixus : qui præ morbo è lecto affurgere non potest. Κλινικός, medius; à lectis agerantium dict. quæ frequentare solet. A Physician healing or curing his Patient either by diet or medicine : also one that is bed-rid. Mart. Gloss. Clinicus.

Clino, as; κλινω inclino. To bend also to incline.

Clinoðarius, ii; m. A Jeweller.

Clinoðium vel Clinodia reperies pro Cimelii Ones propriæ gædi or inheritance. Clinodia sunt suppellectilia preciosa, quæ ornatus & voluptatis gratia habentur. Vide Mart.

Clinopæle, es; f. Gr. Suet. palastra vel luffa lecti dicitur : à κλινε lectus, & παλæstra palastra. Over-much use of lechery, or wrestling in the bed.

Clinoðium; candelabrum. Crif.

Clinopæges, Jun. qui spondas fabricatur. He that maketh beds or Horsestuffs.

Clinoðium, ii; Plin. 24. 15. à κλινε lectus, & πύρις : à similitudine pedum lecti dict. The herb called Pask-mountain, or Horsefennel.

Clipeatus, a, um; clipeo protectus.

Clipeo, as; conterege vel armare clipeo.

Clipeo; à Cluo, is, defendo : vel à Clepo. Vide Clypeus.

Clipeòcentrum; est insigne scuti in clipei centro.

Clipeòla. Vide Clypeus. A Ring dict. quia sit rotundum instar clipei.

Clipeòlus; i. parvus clipeus.

Clistis, Gr. inclinatio, declinatio. A declination : also a bowing or bending.

Clistus, est virtus rerum occultas, vadens & rediens unde primum exivisse : unde virtus radicum in caulem transit, ac reliqua quæ surgunt ex iis; tandem in ea reverteritur post autumnum; ibidem per hiemem totam delitescit usque ad primum ver & æstatem. Paracels.

Clsura, clausura; Gloss.

Cliſtella, ærum; f. Cliſtella dicuntur non tantum ea, quibus sarcina colligata mulis portatur, sed etiam loca Romæ propter similitudinem; & in via Flaminia loca quadam, deversa subinde & accliva. ¶ Est etiam tormenti genus Festi. Ad hæc Scal. Cliſtellas etiam pro cliſtis acclivis dicunt Græci; nam κλίστην sign. non tantum cliſtella & sagittaria asinorum, sed etiam accliva loca. Quin & idem Græci κλισίον dicunt locum in vallem demissum. Fung. πνεύμα κλισίον, declive, & vergens deorsum. latera enim cliſtellarum imitantur quodamodò montium clivos, sicut & dorsum jumentorum. Græcè ἀνδορῆς, ἀνδορῆς, κλισίον, δὲ σέβας, σέβας, σέβας, σέβας, pannel, a pack-saddle: also a kind of torment.

Cliſtellarius, a, um; adj. qui cliſtellatur; unde Cliſtellarii mali; qui cliſtellarum ferunt onera. Vide Cal. σὺνδορῆς. That hath or beaveth a pack-saddle. Sumptor Horse.

Cliſtellarus, a, um; adj. Sadl'd, i. having a pannel. Cal.

Citēnsis, ni; f. *An herb called also Periclimenon.*
Cliternini, & Cliterini, drum, Clitorini leg. Cic, apd Pzium, Vide Cal.
4. 7. *A mans callions or stones.*
Clito, as; pro Splendore: inde Clito, onis, pro Splendibus, Cath.
Clitorium; muliebre pudendum, *The secret parts of a woman.*
Clitus, a, um; κλειτός, *Glorious*: inde Inclutus.
Cliventia, æ; f. Gloss. *Rafonso's gad-dine's.*
Clivina; avis quæ etiam dicebatur Prohibitoria & Cincasaria, Arcula etiam, ab arcendo: à clivus auspiciis dicta, quæ, teste Felt, dicebatur adversus, quibuscumque aliquis fieri prohibebatur, Cal. citat Plin. 8. 15. sed non est inventum, Fortasse Clivia avis. *A bird that in south-saying gave a sign that a thing should not be done.*
Clivory; nobilior, Infid. tanquam cel-
sor: à clivus, qui est editor terra.
Clivus, a, um; κλίωος, ἀνέσπερος, Fest. à clivo derivat: difficilis, arduus; ut, Clivia auspicia, αὐπείκων καὶ σπουδαίων οὐρανοῦ, quæ aliquis fieri prohibebat; nam omnia difficilia, & ardua clivus vocabantur; unde & Clivia, loca ardua, Id.
Clivofusus, a, num; Col. βυβάδης, *That hath many hills, that is steep or hanging downward.*
Clivulus, li; m. Col. γαλοφία, *A little bending.*
Clivus, i; γαλόφορ & Clivum, i; n., à κλίω inclino. *The steep descending of an hill; the pitch of an hill; the side of an hill; a little bill whereon any thing is builded; a cliff.* Tabule vel Menfe clivus, *The bending of a board or table.* Ovid, ¶ Clivus Capitolinus, Hor. idem cum Vasa sacra,
Clôacea, æ; f. qu, cloacea: locus ca-
vus per quem colluvies quedam fluit, &
expurgatur; κλῶς est cinis, purgo, Mart.
κλωβήλα, κλωβή, ἀποδοτέον: à κλωμένο
dic. Fest. Infid. Cloacea dict. quod in his
percolantur aquae, Vide Cloaco, The
Channel, sink or gutter of a town; whereby
all filthy things pass. Cloacea, publice
sunt; Common sewers. Latrina; priva-
te: unde Colum. Quæcunque vomit la-
trina cloacis, *Also the pancks of a glus-*
tens, Plaut.
Clôccalis, le; Cato, βενεβοράδης. Of
a sink. Clocale flumen, i. cloacarum
omnium colluvies, Felt, ex Cat.
Clôccare; Felt. κοκλάειν. To defile or
pollute.
Clôccarium, ii; n. Ulp. δεισιόμην, *Score in a town for cleansing of sinks or common draughts.*
Clôccarius, a, um; z. Cloacarium
veigal. Of or pertaining to sinks or
channels. Unde Cloacarium, idem.
Clôccula, dim, à Cloaca, Lampr. *A little sink.*
Clôax, Gloss. *An arch or vault under ground.*
Clôca, æ; f. Pall. *A certain tune which was sung to the Pipe.*
Clocca, campana est. A clock. Cerd.
Clôdiāna vasa, Plin. 33. II. *A kind of vessels, so called from the Inventor.*
Clôdico, Clodo, Clustrum leg. pro:
Claudico, Claudio, Claustrium.
Clodus, Isid. claudus, crispus.
Clôpeia, Gr. furtum; item saltationis
Species.

COH

...i. longa ejusdem rei agitatio in eadem mora consilii explicandi, Fest. *διανοησις, διανοια*. The moving of the mind, *thought, musing, thinking, advice, consideration, cogitation, device, imagination*.
 Cogitātim, Fest. & Cogitatō, adv. Vide Cogitatē.
 Cogitātunculā, x. *A little cogitation or musing*.
 Cogitātivus, a, um, *Musing, persuasive*. Cogitatum, ti; n. *διανοητός, διανοητός*. *A thing mused on, devised, or imagined in ones mind; a thought*.
 Cogitāus, a, um; part. *διανοήσας*. *Thought upon, intended, purposed, devised, considered*.
 Cogitāus, ūs; sublt. m. *A device or project*. ff. Amm. Marcell.
 Cogito, as; freq. *ἀνολα, διανοητός*; a Cogō, quod mens plena in unum cogit, unde quæ sibi videntur utilissima elicere possit: seditor, mente agito. Cogito, qu. Coagito. *Cogita* e non est simul agitare, ut sit quasi *cogito* in prima signis, sed Dubitare, & veluti in mora esse consilii explicandi. Non, *Cogitare* est Dubitare; *Deliberare* est Confirmare, Briss. Scal. est Crebrē cogere: Vide in Var. *To muse, to cast in mind: to contemplate: to mind, intend or purpose: to think, imagine, devise or consider: to have in mind or remembrance*.
 Cognātī, ōrum; m. *συγγενής*, quasi ex uno patri, quod nascendi initium habuerint idem, quasi cognati, i. simul nati. *Kinsfolk by blood or birth*. Cognati proximi; qui sunt ultra fratrem, Ulp.
 Cognātō, ōnis; *συγγενείας*. Cognatis generale nomen est, & omne vinculum signi, quod vel naturaliter ex jure sanguinis, vel adoptione contingit. Inter *Agnationem* & *Cognitionem* hoc interesse traditur, quod inter genus & speciem, cūm illa per virilis tantum sexus personas, hæc ex quacunque naturali conjunctione contingat. Cognatio vel est naturalis, vel civilis. Calv. *Kindred, alliance, parentage, affinity; likeness, agreement*.
 Cognātus, a, um; ex Con & Nascor: tanquam a Cognascor: i. unā natus. *Cognati*, sanguine conjuncti, qui cognitione tenentur, dicti quasi una communiterve nati; vel ab eodem orti progenitores. *Cognati* etiam per feminini sexus personas veniunt: *συγγενήσιν, συγγενήσιν, Kyn, allies, of the same blood: also agreeable or according: very like: almost of the same nature: nigh or adjoining to, natural*. Vocabula cognata rebus, Hor. *Agreeing to*. ¶ Cognata calci res gypsum est, Plin. *A thing much like to*.
 Cognātus, ti; m. *A kinsman*.
 Cognitio, ōnis; f. verb. a Cognosco: *γνῶσις*. *Knowledge, judgement or examination of things: also bearing*. Dies cognitionis, Ulpian. Vide Dies. Cognitio idem quod Notitia Terentio. *Acquaintance*, Cic.
 Cognitiōnāles amici; forte qui simul cognoscunt.
 Cognitiōnālīter, adv. h. e. adhibita causa cognitione, utraque parte presente & audita; *κατά διάνοιαν*. *Κατὰ πο. f. fully, fully*. Causam cognitiōnālīter examinavit, i. de qua plene cognovit. Cod. *He thoroughly examined the matter*.
 Cognitor, ōis; m. *A cognitor*.

vid, *Better known.*
es animæ tres;
curfus seu opinio,
verb, *πῶς ἂν*
alterius fufcipit,
Procurator au-
tor autor eft, Feft.
tor, *an Attourney,*
one's caufe, *He that*
confitit goodi.
entis caulam no-
uiam, Alcon, *Re-*
offic Office or Practice
rney. Cognitoris
rell. 2.
at, a Cognofcor :
heard, perceived,
veri.
acquaintance,
i. qui cognofcitur,
ompar, *Itaque ego*
m effe arbitri ex
Probus; Quod
quod poltfortur
ultimum dicitur a
quod eventu ac
μῦμον, *ἐπὶ τῶν*
quia nomini con-
Cognomen, cogno-
ritorio, vel ab
elebat imponi.
n & Agnomen bath of
n & Agnomen
entur; tatenet et
Alex,
idem.
m, g. Plaut, *ῥῆμα*
fame name or Sur-
m; *ἰσχυρομαχίας*.
Con & Nominio,
g. *To give a Sur-*
i. *To know.*
Con & Nofco : *ῥῆμα*
fite nofcere eos qui
Agnofcere de olim
pliciter dicitur Ju-
uarit & difceptat,
doque pro tribuna-
re, examine,
no, *to perceive, to fit*
inquiry, *to inquire;*
ter, *to bear a matter*
to determine it : *to*
nowledge, *to learn, to*
diligently; *to have*
ulations with, Co-
nufus, *To fit in exa-*
To undivids, or
Virum cognofcere
um viro rem habu-

gere homines, pro Co-
gere, congregare.
& Cogere fructus, i.
gere radices, pro Conci-
tur ad ficum bona, qu-
tur, Briff, *To gather,*
together; *to make thick*
together; *to conftrein,*
i. *To drive in, to man-*
to compel or force, *to re-*
ad inferre neceffarily, *to*
guments; *to fet or bring*
together, mifca. ¶ Diſper-
To bring together things
gere Medicos, *To get C-*
ficians to come about
Serv, ad Cic.
Cōhærentia, *ῥῆμα*
alici ad aliquod mun-
carusvicius in accipien-
cariusmagiftratu adha-
ciam habet operam,
legatus Conſul adha-
nans : a *Joins-heir : a*
Cōhærens, *tis; con-*
hanging together.
Cōhærentia, *æz f.*
A ſeſtering or hang-
ing and adjoining
Cōhærentiis, adv. G
or fafly.
Cōhæreo, *æz, fi, lum,*
reo : *συμκολλημαι*. Co-
ditio, infuſia alveo, ju-
um, matrimonio adha-
ſolo fructus & ſupe-
ſtich or cleavens, *to joy*
low or joins-heir, *Cic-*
another, *to agree, to h-*
pice with another, *to*
love each other heartily,
rei, *To clrave into,*
mundus, *One part is*
ther.
Cōhæres, *edīs; co-*
res infirmus eft cur-
g. *A Joins-heir*
Cōhæredo, *is, Vidi*
Cōhæredito, *as*
κληρονομῶμαι, *To inheri-*
Cōhæſa; *a Cōhæ-*
Cōhaurio, *is, To di-*
Cōhibentia, *æz f.*
Gloſt.
Cōhibeo, *æz, ſi, it*
Habeo, *quæ mecum habeo*
refrango, *ἐντρέχω*. *Co-*
ref or hold in, *to reſtr-*
moderate, *to ſtay or ſ-*
ſuvs or under, *to br-*
bid : *to truſt or ſte up*
locum, *Plaut, To*
a place, ¶ Cōhiber-
culis, *Curt, To keep ſ-*
habere animum, *man*
no, *To keep his mind*
diſſring, beholding,
mens gendi.
Cōhibilis, *ſi, adj. G*
ruled, *Cōhibilius,*
bilibes; conjuncti & con-
Cōhibiliter, adv.
Cōhibito, *ōnis;*
αἰσθόμαι. *A letting*
reſt, *aint, an holding*
Cōhibitus, *as, um;*
μῖν G ut, *Cōhibet*
moderate or preſt him
Cōhinnio, *is, tvi.*

[illegible]

mine intellig. omnes, qui tanquam accessiones & adminicula quædam sunt cæterarum dignitatum. Idem. Cohortales, cohortibus adscripti, cohorti obnoxii. Briff.

Cohortandus, a, um; part. à Cohortor : *παράκλησις*. To be exhorted, or comforted.

Cohortatio, ònis; f. verb. *παράκλησις*. *παράκλησις*. An exhortation or encouragement.

Cohortatuncula, æ. A little exhortation. Cohorticula, aru. Small Bands of men. Cohortio. pro Cohortor. Quadrigen.

Cohortor, tãris, tãtus sum, tãri; *παράκλησις*, *παράκλησις*. To exhort or encourage. Cohortari ad pacem. To persuade unto quietness. Cohortari invicem, Suet. To comfort one another.

Cohum, hij, n. lorum quo temo buris cum jugo colligatur; à cohendo dict. Felt. Var. à Cavo. Cohum cœlum poetæ dixerunt, à cœlo, ex quo putabant cœlum esse formatum: Vide Covum. A thong wherewith the Ox-bow & yoke is tyed together: also Heaven.

Cohibilis, le; ò els *αὐτὴν συνωπικεῖς*, *συνωπικεῖς*. Which hangeth together. Gell. 16. 19. Cohibilis oratio.

Cohibitio, adv. i. aptiori Cohærentia, Apul. in Adv.

Cohens, cœntis; part. à Cohere, *foyn*ing or coming together; ut, Ripe vadi comentes, i. Vadum angustum, Sil.

Cohærentia five Intercidentia est, cum aliunde in aliud vas humor fluit.

Cohærentia Medicis dicitur, quæ in morbis primæ præcipuæ indicationi consentiunt, Gorrh. Cohærentia sunt etiam, quæ præter proprias cujusque morbi indicationes, circumstantias considerant, ut ætatem, anni tempus, consuetudinem, &c.

Cohœntia, Gr. societas, communio. Cœnquino, vel Cœnqueo, apud Felt. Cœnquino, deputares ubi Scal. Sulpicio. Cœnquino, decubares à quo Cœnquisco.

Cœnquino, as; *συνμολύνω*, *συνμολύνω*. To soil or stain, to defile, to defame.

Cœtio, ònis; f. verb. à Cœto : *συνεσις*. *συνεσις*. Assembling or meeting together: *con*vin or confederacy in doing of any thing, a commotion or conspiracy; carnal copulation, a commotion or conspiracy; carnal copulation, a commotion or conspiracy, Ter. The shock, the coping or joining together of Soldiers. Societatis cœtio, Paul. Fœderis societas.

Cœturus, a, um; p. Ovid. About to, &c. Vide in Cœto.

Cœtus, a, um; part. Digest. *συνεσις*. Assembled or come together. Coita societas, Ulp. Alliance or confederacy entered.

Cœtus, us; m. verb. à Cœto, Plin. *συνεσις*, *συνεσις*. Carnal copulation or company with a woman: a gathering together. Coitus luna. The same that Interlunium. Coitus sordium in aure. A gathering of filthiness in the ear. Celf.

Coix, icis; f. Strab. Græc. A basket: also a certain kind of Osters.

Cœla, æ; f. Virg. *κῆλύς*. A frainer. Cœlas, Gr. dic. in homine longiora & majora membra, à thorace separata & quasi dependentia, ut Brachia & Manus. Lat. dicuntur *Artus*. Dicuntur & Cœla ossa narium. Vide Itimoides.

Cœlana, æ; f. Gr. Flattery, fair speech. Cœlaphizo, as; Gr. To buffet.

Cœlaphus, phij; m. Plaut. Græc. A

buffet or blow given with the fist: à *κῆλύς*.

Cœlaris, is; Gr. Avis quam rapit *αἰγυλῶς*, i. *αἰγυλῶς*, & alia aves uncis unguibus Arist. A certain bird.

Cœlasis, Gr. punitio. A kind of correction or punishment. Coop.

Cœlaticus, a, um; ex Colo, as; unde Cœlaticus lapis, Isid. Orig. 16. 4. A certain stone, Medicinalium mortuorum & pigmentorum usus aptus.

Cœlatoria, sunt narium foraminulenta & cavernosa ossa, quæ à cribri similitudine itimoides dic. quod per ea superflua cerebri excrementa evacuantur.

Cœlatorium, hij, n. A vessel full of little holes in the bottom to strain a thing through, a frainer. Cerd.

Cœlatus, a, um; part. à Colo, Plin. *κῆλύς*, *κῆλύς*. Strained.

Cœlax, acis, Gr. adulator, qui cibi causæ adulatur, à *κῆλύς* cibis. A flatterer.

Cœlicum; bulbus est agrestis, Officina hermodactylon appell. Cal. ex Diof. ex Coleide, ubi nascitur. *καλχέον* *ιφιμύς*, An herb called Dogs-bane, dog-flower, or meadow Saffron, Jun.

Cœlcis, Gloss. A false or counterfeit colour.

Cœlæta cuspis apud Non. à Pomp. dici videtur pars illa, quæ via urine est, nec honeste potest nominari. Cœlæta inquit, *coelestem* cuspide, ex Cæl.

Cœlæma, n. Gloss. An Ointment wherewith wipers do anoint themselves.

Cœlæna, f. Gloss. An herb like Origani.

Cœlens, ntis; part. à Colo : *κατὰ δυνάμιν*, *κατὰ δυνάμιν*. Religious, devout, worshipping, reverently observing, tithing.

Cœlæphium, vel Colepium; Gr. Juv. dict. quod *καλέα* i. membra, *ίψα*, i. valida ac robusta redderet: vel à *καλέα*, genus panis subcinerici & rotundi. A Colep, pieces of Swines flesh, of Cow-hells, stripes: the driest parts of beef and porks with which the Romans dined their wipers.

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Colice, es; vel Colica, æ; f. *κολικὸς νόσος*. The Cholick. Scrib. Larg.

Colicophagi; vide Colix, Cæl. 9. 16. Coliculus, hij, m. dim. à Colis, Var. *κῆλύς*. A little stalk or tender branch.

Colicus, a, um; Plin. ut, Colicus doctor, *κολικὸς δὲ νόσος*, in infinitum colo. Pertaining to the Cholick. V. Cholicus, a, um.

Colimbis, m. Gloss. A Conduit-pipe. Colimphz, plur. Gloss. Ship.

Colina, *καλὴ πῶς*, antiquo, pro Culina, à colendo ibi ignem; vel *Colina* qu. Coquina, quod ibi coquerentur esculentaz; vel à calendo, quod calor ibi sit. A Kitchen.

Coliphium; vide Colephium.

Colirra, f. Gloss. A swelling or Kernel in the thigh.

Colirrida, f. Gloss. Bread made in form of a triangle. V. Colyrida.

Colis, is; m. Var. pro Caulis: *καυλὸς*, *καυλὸς*. A tender stalk or branch in Vines or herbs. A shoot of a year.

Colitor; dominus fundi, Gloss. Isid. Colla, æ; f. Gr. glutens, & fragmenta coriorum ex quibus excoquitur colla, a kind of glue or solder; also a kind of sacrifice, Gloss.

Collabasco; ex Con & Labasco; Plaut. *συνωλεῖσθαι*. To be ready to fall, to stagger.

Collabescacio; ex Con, Labes, & Facio. To break, to destroy, to waste.

Collabefactio, ònis; f. A decaying.

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COL

Collaquo, es; To entangle together.

Collare, is; n. Var. à Collum; vinculi genus, quo canum colla asstringuntur, quod *mulcum* vocavit antiquitas. Non. Vinculi genus quo collum asstringitur; *αἰσὶν ἐκκαλῶν*, *αἰσὶν ἐκκαλῶν*. A collar for Hounds or other beasts: a band.

Collaria, æ; f. Plaut. ferum rotundum, quo consringuntur colla maleficorum, *κῆλύς*. A collar of iron that men are bound with.

Collaris, re; adj. Of or belonging to the neck. Collaris corona, Juv. A garland for the neck.

Collarium, A cloth to wipe the eyes with.

Collatus, a, um. Enlarged, amplified. Collatensis. A companion, friend, or fellow.

Collatérales dicuntur, qui se attingunt, vel sibi attingunt transverfaliter per lineam collateralem, non per lineam rectam ascendente vel descendente, ut Conianguinei, vel consimiles. Caius ex transverso, five à latere vocat. Collaterales etiam generaliter omnes qualiter qu. lateribus confidentes. Collateralium ordo incipit à gradu secundo.

Collatérales, le; adj. Collaterales sunt conjuncti à latere, vel ex latere venientes. Calv. On the side, or opposite, collateral, Gloss.

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ferred; employed, compared, brought, sent, coped together, pitched one right over against the other.

Collatus, us; m. verb. Hirt. *συμκολλη*. A comparing, a coupling or joining together in battle: a gathering or tax.

Collatum, ti; n. & Collatus, us, m. A large cast by the Prince to the people to serve for Lamprid.

Collaudabilis, le; adj. Praise-worthy; Prudent.

Collaudatio, ònis; f. *ὑμῶν*. Praise or commendation.

Collaudatus, a, um; part. Stat. Praised, commended, *ὑμῶν*.

Collaudo, as; *ὑμῶν*. To praise with others, to commend or speak well of.

Collata, æ; f. à Colligor; pecunia quæ à pluribus colligitur: *συμκολλη*, *ἔξω*. A gathering, a shot or reckoning: a taxing, an impost or collection commended. Also the same ibi Cœna collatitia, Jun. Nom. Where every man sent or brought his dish.

Collata, æ; f. dict. quia necessarias orationum petitiones compendiosè brevitate colligimus five concludimus. A Collata, a shot or prayer. Cerdia.

Collatæculum, n; Gloss. A gathering together.

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Var. Isid. à Colligatione societatis. Alii quod in legatione & magistratu sunt scii. Alii à *con* & *lex*, quod iisdem legibus aliquid agant. Collegæ prædium, sed & Concurtores Concuratoreve college appellantur; item & Cohæredes college dicuntur; item qui in eodem Collegio sunt, Calv. A fellow, companion or Copartner in Office.

Collegatarius; vide Collega.

Collegatarius, Digest. Collegatarii sunt quibus conjunctum legatum est. A paraker of a Bequest or Legacy with another.

Collegatus, a, um. Sent with others.

Collegialis, le. Belonging to a College or Society.

Collegiatus, a, um; Isid. Collegiatus dict. quod ex eorum Collegio custoditur; deputantur, qui facinus aliquod commiserant. Of the same company of officers.

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Collegiatus, a, um; Isid. Collegiatus dict. quod ex eorum Collegio cust

Colybdēna, *A kind of fish.* Gether.
Collybum, n. Gloff. *A kind of Paint-
ing.* V. Collybus.

Colyca, arum; Plin. 31. 10. *Caves
wherein Salt-peter is found.*

Colycia vel Corybia. *A kind of shell-
fish.* Plin. 37. 7. Scrib. & Corycia. Plin.
infra cap. 11. habet Corophia.

Colymbades, dum; f. Plin. Gr. oli-
væ quædam conditicia, *ὀλὺμβάδων*,
quod innatare est, propterea quod
propter suam levitatem falsigini innata-
bant. *Olives condite in pickle or brine, or
in their own liquor.*

Colymbana, *A kind of fish.* Gelin.
Colymbus, vel Colymbis; Gr. Athen.
est avis ex palinpedum numero, circa
lacus amnæque versatur, sed foras patit.
Etiam locus ubi mundantur vestimenta:
ὀλὺμβῶν natio. *A certain bird: also
a pond.* Lamp.

Colyrides. *Small leaves, manchet.* V.
Collyrides.

Com; præpositio inseparabilis, ex Cum.
V. Con.

Coma, æ; f. κόμη, *à κομῆν* comere, ab
ornando, Felt. qu. κόμη. Iñd. Comas
Græci a facendo dici, unde & κομῆν ton-
dere, & tum κόμη τῆ κομῆν vel *κόμη*
curam gerere; Coma enim capilli cum
aliqua cura compositi, Felt. *The hair of
the head, a bush of hairs, or the locks: the
boughs or branches, and leaves of trees and
herbs.* Transfertur & ad Faces, & ad So-
lem. Coma leonum; idem quod Juba,
Gell. Coma priores, *The forelocks of
women's hair.* Lucan.

Coma, æ; f. κόμη, Gal. so-
por altus, *πο κομῆν* comitus; veterini
species. Est etiam illecebra, Crisp. *A
disease causing heavy and long sleep, when
one in sickness cannot but sleep.*

Comagēna; ex Comagena Syria re-
gione. *A kind of herb.* Iñd. Comagenum
medicamen, Plin. 10. 22. *An ointment,
a medicine made of goose grease.* & C. V.
Calv. Comagena galla, *A kind of gaul,
idem.*

Comans, ntis; part. sine verbo, Virg.
κομῶν. *Having long hairs or maines,
hair: which hath long grass, or is full of
leaves.* Stella comans, Ovid. *A Comet
or Blazing-star.*

Comarchus; vicorum præfectus, qui
urbium imperio præest; ex κόμη villa,
& ἀρχὴ vel ἀρχὴν princeps. *An Earl, a
governour of a Town or City, a Burgoma-
ster.* Plaut.

Comarum, n. Plin. *A wilding or Crab.*
Comarus, rij; Gr. *A wilding, a Crab-
tree, also a Crab.* Plin. 15. 24.

Comator, oris; m. *A Finer or
trimmer.*

Comatulus, a, um, *That weareth hair
somewhat long, and finely trimmed.*

Comatulus, li; dim. a Comatus: Hier.
comatulus pueros dixit. *That hath a fair
bush of hair.*

Comatus, a, um; *κομῆτος, ὁ κομῶν*.
*That hath a bush of hair: that hath branches
and leaves.*

Comennones, Felt. eadem bennā se-
dentes: *Benna* Gallicā linguā vehi-
culi genus est. *Companions in one
whegon.*

Comibio, is, bibi, itum, &res; *συμ-
βίω*. *To drink together; to suck or drink up;
also to learn.*

Comibior, Ovid.

Comibio, oris; m. *συμβίωσις*. *A pri-
vate companion.*

Comina, Suidæ κομίνη * mandata
nomine animalium publico cursui destina-
torum, (*συνδίσματα*) cum bina iumen-
ta junguntur. Mart. *Comina* dicitur
diplomata five codicilli, &c. quæ dantur
cursui publico utentibus.

Cominatio, oris; f. quam Græci *ὀλ-
ύβη* voc. cum in oratione eadem dictio
sine medio duplicatur; ut *Me me, ad-
sum, &c.* conjunctio. *A coupling together,
a setting together in order.*

Cominatus, a, um; Diom. *Coupled
together, conjoined, compounded, combined.*

Comino, as; Sip. *συνδύω*. *To set
in couples together, to solder, to glue to-
gether, to combine.*

Combræum, tis; n. Plin. 21. 6. *An
herb, the same that Volubilis.*

Combro, is, sili, itum, rere; ex Com
& Uro; *συνβρο, πυρρῶς*. *To burn or con-
sume with fire.*

Combusibilia. *Things that may be
burned.*

Combusibilis, & Combustibilis, le; adj.
That may be burned.

Combustio, oris; f. *A burning.*

Combustus, a, um; *Burnt or consumed
with fire.*

Comē, æ; f. *κομῆ*, *τῆ κομῆν* dict. *a
come* similitudine quod folia in cir-
cuitu spargat, Plin. 21. 15. & 17. 13.
*An herb called Goats beard, or Buchin-
beard.*

Comēdum pro Comedam, Plaut.

Comēdendus, a, um; part. Hor.

Comēdo, is, edit (vel Comes, Comest)
Edi, *ēdum* vel *ēstum*, *ēdēre* vel *ēsse*;
κομῆν, ἔδωκα. *Comedere* patrimonium,
To consume and waste riotously. Comē-
dere beneficium. *To forget, or, not to
have in remembrance.* Comedere ali-
quem, Ter. *To eat him out of house and
home.*

Comēdo, vel Comēdō, oris; vel Comē-
dus, di; m. Felt. *Comedum & Comēdē-
num* Antiqui dixerunt, qui bona sua con-
sumit, Var. *καταπαύει*. *One that eateth
and consumeth all his substance; a waste-
ful Glutton, a riotous person.*

Comēdus, di; m. Felt. *The same that
Comedo, oris.*

Comēs, itis; com. gen. a Comitor;
vel ex Com & Eo. Proprie est qui unā
it, focus itineris, *συνδομῆς*. Est
etiam nunc nomen dignitatis, vel quod
ipse regem comitetur, vel quod eum
multi comitentur. Hesych. *κομῆς, ἀρ-
χὴν, ἡγεμῶν*. Comes in exercitu munus
habebat, in palatio, in provinciis. Comēs
principis, *An Earl, δούλος*, *ὁ
συνδομῆς*, *ὁ συνδομῆς*, *ὁ συνδομῆς*.

Comites apud Vet. dic. qui cum pote-
state erant, i. quibus imperii pars man-
data erat, Lab. *Comitem* accipere de-
bemus eum, qui comitetur & sequatur,
Lab. apud Ulp. itā definitur eum, qui
frequenter cuiusque causā ut seque-
re definitur, in publico privatove ab-
ductus fuerit. Item Comites vocab.
pedagogos, Item Comites cepti sunt
appellari, qui Proconsoles, Præsides,
Procuratores Cæsaris in provinciis eun-
tes comitabantur. Idem fuerant item
publicorum negotiorum adiutores, atque
administri, quales erant Quæstores, Le-
gati, Scribæ, Accensi. Comites etiam
erant adfessores. Comites rerum priva-
tarum; Comes sacri patrimonii, sacri
consistorii, sacri palatii, domorum, scho-
larum, patrimonii Italie, siliquario-
rum sacre vestis, sacri Kabuli, (Con-
nectibilis) federatorum, excubitorum,
Architectorum, dispositionum, thesauror-
um, metallorum, auri-fodinarum, ri-
parum, matronarum. Item dicebantur
Comites iudices ordinarii, præfæti ur-
bium; horum territoria *Comitatus* dict.
Comites morum, qui de causis civili-
bus & criminalibus coloni & inquilini
domorum principis cognoscebant. Com-
es horreorum piltrino Principis præ-
fectus erat. Comes Palatinus dicitur,
qui curam gerebat præcipuum, ut
remissiorum notariarum & iudicium ne-
gigentiam argueret, & a provinciali-
bus tributa exigeret, & consueti depo-
siceret. Differt enim Comes a Socio, &
Sodali; quod Comes vocatur qui quovis
modo alterius sequitur ductum; *Socius*
plerumque in negotiis ferisque rebus,
& fortunæ arbitrio subiectus; *Sodalis*,
ἱεὺς, in levioribus, & sæpe voluptu-
osis: V. Calv. Lex. Jur. *A compani-
on, a fellow: a follower: a partner: an
Earl: also a serving-man or waiting-maid.*
*Also one that hath the government of any
great mans children, to teach and instruct
them in learning or good manners.* Comēs
consilii alijus, Plaut. & Secretorum
comes, Quint. *He that is made partner
of secrets.* Patriæ laudis comes,
Sen. *Followers of their fathers renown.*
Virginittatis comes, Ovid. *The pre-
servers of.* Comes domesticorum, Ju-
stin. *Master or Controller of the Kings
Household:* unde Comitiva domesticorum,
Cassiod. 2. Comites iudicum, Lieuten-
ants, Provosts, Treasurers, Secretaries
and such other as accompanied the chief go-
vernours of provinces. *Also assistants to
Judges in common affairs.* Comēs provin-
cialis, Jun. *A Lord-grave.* Comēs
*Was he that accompanied the Proconful in
his Province.* Comēs privatæ rei,
*A Receiver or Treasurer under the Emperor
of Rome, for his Exchequer or private re-
venues due to his own coffers.* The hearer
of his Privy Purse, Am. Marcell. Comēs
sacrarum largitionum, *A kind of
Treasurer from Constantius time, qui
publicam pecuniam universam tracta-
bat; The same that Procurator Augustia-
lis, and not the Master or Almoner of the
Emperours gifts only, as the word seem-
eth to imply.* Am. Marcell. Comēs
Commerciorum, *under Comes Sacrarum
Largitionum; A Negotiator or Mer-
chant to provide what appertain to the
Emperours Apparel, and Jewels, as Cloth,
Silk, Wool, Purple, Furs, Pearls, preci-
ous Stones, &c.* Called otherwise Nego-
tiator, Notit. Comēs Rationalis sum-
marum, puta Egypti: *An officer under
Comes Sacrarum Largitionum, to re-
ceive Revenues of State, or Tributes and
Customs for the Emperor.* He is simply
called Rationalis: *who was wont to be
gorgeously apparelled.* Am. Marcell. Comēs,
The Head or Principal of every
School or Society, Panciro. In Not. Comēs,
unius Cohortis five Bandi præfæ-
tus; Leo Imper. Comes in Veget. *A
Captain of a band, or Comes Ordinis
Pomp. Lat. Comes idem quod Legatus,
A Lieutenant; Rofin, de Rom. antiquit.
ut, Amm. Marc. temporibus, Comes Ori-
entis,*

entis, The Lieutenant Vice Præfæti Præ-
torio Orientis. Comites Sagittarii,
Am. Marcell. *A company of Horsemen,
Archers, so called, quasi Comitantes.*
Comites ordinis primi, five per provin-
cias, Vice Magistrorum militum &
Vicarii, were made of Duces Limitanei;
Ducibus digniores; qui nunc propter
temporis abulum postponuntur; Earls,
Euleb. Panciro. Comites were also, all
they that were in the Emperours Court or
train, being often employed upon Messa-
gers, Embassages: the same that Legati,
being sent a comitatu, or a latere Prin-
cips.

Comessabundus, a, um; Liv. *ἐκκομῆς*.
That is, with 100 to a Revelling.

Comessans, ntis; part. *κομῆσας*. *He
that leadeth to a feast life is revelling.*

Comessatio, oris; f. verb. Juxta Felt.
obtinere nomen a vicis, qui Græcè sunt
κόμῆς, juxta alios a comedendo: juxta
Lamb ex *κομῆσας*, i. *λαβὴν* & *ῥιπαδία*,
Fung. *ἐκκομῆς, ὁ ἑστὶν, κόμῆς*. *A rare
supper, pocentium: an unimely or inor-
dinate eating.*

Comessator, oris; m. verb. *A Re-
veller: κομῆσας.*

Comessor, al. scribitur Comesor; al.
Comisor; al. Comissor; al. Commis-
sor (male) Comissor, Comesor: a Comē-
do deduc. Comessor, a *κομῆσας* hinc
comissio, vel comissatio. Juxta quod-
dam *παρὰ τὴν κόμην*, i. *alio spore, in
quem solent incidere qui tali κόμῆς*, i.
symposio interfuerunt. *κομῆς* comessationem
Deus. Al. a comis vel comitate.
Idem est quod Comedo, oris. *A riot-
ous fellow, one that spendeth all on his
purch.*

Comessor, aris; a Comedo, a *κομῆς*,
κομῆσας. *To banquet after supper, or at
unseasonable times; to eat riotously.*

Comessus & Comesus; idem quod
Comessus.

Comest, pro Comedit, Non.

Comestio, oris; f. verb. *An eating.*

Comestor, oris; Gloff. *An eater.*

Comestura, æ; f. Cat. *ἰδωδὴ*. *An eat-
ing or feeding.*

Comestus, a, um; adj. a Comedor.
Eaten up, wasted riotously.

Comēta, & Comētes, æ; m. Gr. cri-
nita, & qu. comata stella, a *κομῆν* co-
matum sūm, quod comas luminis fundit
ex se. *A Comet, a blazing Star.* Vide
Plin. 2. 25.

Comēdæ, adv. *κομῆν*. *Life a Comedy,
pleasantly.*

Comēcius, ii; m. *That hath the fall-
ing Sickness.* V. Comutalis morbus.

Comēculus, & Comēculus; dim. a
Comēs. *A little Comes.*

Comēcius, a, um; *κομῆς*, ad Comē-
diam pertinet: a *κομῆν* pagus. V. Co-
medus. Pertaining to, or handled in Co-
medies, Comical, Comicum aurum, Lu-
pines, Plaut.

Comēcius, ci; m. Plin. a Comēdia:
κομῆς, κομῆν. *A writer or ma-
ker of Interludes or Comedies.*

Comēdrits, The same that Psillium. Vide
Comydris, Coop.

Comēnia; genus Olivæ, Plin. 15. 3.

Comēndus, adv. ex Con & Manus, qu.
cum manibus, i. propinquiori loco, Perot.
vel qu. com. i. simul, & manente: *ἵψυ-
διν, οὐδὲν*. *High at hands; hand to
hand; so, thwart, incontinent, Pugnare*

cominus cum hoste, *To fight hand to hand
with his enemy.*

Comis, me; Comior, compar. a Co-
mo: *κομῶμαι*. Felt. ducit a *κόμῆν*,
ἐκκομῆς, extrito, *Comis*, humanus, benig-
nus, facilis, suavis. *Gentle, mild, grac-
ious, affable, or easy to be spoken to; be-
nign, courteous, full of humanity; ready
to forgive.* In uxorem comis, Hor. &
Comis erga aliquem, *Courteous toward.*

Comisio, f. Gloff. *A shot or reckoning.*

Comissatio: v. Comestatio.

Comisse, pro Comedisse; Scal. Var.

Comissor, aris; *ὁδὸν* *κομῆσας*. *To
make good cheer, revel, dance and be mer-
ry.* Plaut.

Comissura, æ; f. *The joining together
of bones.* V. Commisura.

Comistur, Gr. *κομῆσας, κομῆσας*, quod
bajulo datur, Jun. *A porters or Carries
hire.*

Comitis, aris; f. *κομῆσας*. *Gent-
leness, civility, humanity, mildness.*

Comitaster, pro Cubitaster, Nonn.

Comitatus, is; adj. Gloff. *Belong-
ing to the Shire.*

Comitatus, is; Alciat. *A Courtier,
one that is always attendant in the Court
about the Princes person wherefore he
keep; & a Palatine, a Numeri five Milites
Comitatus, Panciro. Comitatus
Comitatus fabrica, per Metaphor.*

Amm. Marcell. Those in the Court that
played and practised to undermine their
Concurrents. *A Court faction, Codex.*

Comitator, & Comitatus, Mone
or better accompanied. Cic. V. Coop.
Furto comitatus reversi dicit Colum-
bas, Plin. 10. 27.

Comitator, a, um; part. a Comitor:
usurpatur tam active, quam passive,
κομῆσας. *To banquet after supper, or at
unseasonable times; to eat riotously.*

Comitator, & Comitatus, Mone
or better accompanied. Cic. V. Coop.
Furto comitatus reversi dicit Colum-
bas, Plin. 10. 27.

Comitatus, is; m. *ἀρχαία, συ-
κομῆς*, comitum multitudo, i. eorum
qui comitantur: a Comes. Gloff. *Comi-
tatus, συνδομῆς*. Est etiam Digni-
tas, & Regio Comitatus. Ea dignitas alit-
er Comitatus, Mart. Fellowship, a train,
a Princes Court; a multitude & also a
Courtly.

Comitellus, li; m. *A little Compa-
nion.*

Comiter, adv. *εὐαφῶς, ἡδύως, ὡ-
μῶς*, suaviter, mansuete, sine dolo, fi-
deliter. *Gently, courteously, gladly, gra-
tiously; without troubling or disquieting
of any.* Comiter alterius populi mase-
statem conservare, est formula que in
foederum sanctione adhibebatur, quæ al-
terum populum esse superiorem intelli-
gebatur. *To shew himself faithful and true
unto.*

Comitia, or Comitiva, æ, *The dignity
of a Comes, an Earldom, Panciro. Comi-
tativa Palatii, A Comity Palatine. Fre-
her. Comitiva privatarum rerum,
The Treasureship of the household. Comitiva
honor vicinus fuit illustribus, Spectabi-
lèque antebat.*

Comitia, sum; n. a Con & Eo. Felt.
Comitia, conventus populi ad creando-
magistratus, lene ferendæ, & alia cum
populo agenda; a comendo appellata,
ita enim Vet. loq. vel a comendo &
κομῆσας. *An assembly of people for chu-
sing Officers or making of Laws, A Par-
liament House.* Meo nunc sunt capiti

Comitia. *They hold a Council of me, as
much as my life is worth.* Plaut.

Comitialis, le; adj. *ἀρχαία, ἀρχαία*.
Plautus *Comitialis* appellat litigiosus, qui
in comitio propter lites habere viden-
tur: V. Cal. *Pertaining to such an
Assembly, or to a Council-house.* Comi-
tialis morbus, est omnium corporis par-
tium ex temporum intervallis facta con-
vulsio, cum mentis & sensuum oblatione;
alias Epilepsia dict. quod in Comitiis &
hominum frequentia maxime egros occu-
pat; alii quod *comitia* solet vitare:
Vel potius inde dict. quod si eo cor-
ruptus in Comitiis concidit, *Comitiis*
populi habet horrida dremet, ut ac se-
ren. Sammonice. *Morbus majo. Cello, ut
major vis Lat. quæ Græc. ὀϊστίς*
Hæcules Gal. vel quod eo laboraret
Hæcules, vel quod invictus: *Sonticus*,
i. noxius: *Sæcer*, Plat. quod patris fu-
erit, i. animi languor; vel ob magnitu-
dinem, omne enim comitum *sumum* dici
solet; vel quod *σάκρ* *π*, divini quid
in se contineat. Voss. *The falling Sick-
ness, the falling Evil, or the foul Evil*
Saint Johns Evil. Comitialis homo,
Plaut. *ἐμῶν*. *A buffe and conten-
tious canvasser, a troublesome man; also
folk of the falling evil.* Plin. *Comitia*
comitialis, *A day of meeting to consult
of matters.*

Comitaster, adv. Plin. *ἐμῶν*. *In
manner of the falling sickness.*

Comitarius, a, um; Liv. *ἀρχαία*.
*Pertaining to; or after the man-
ner of such assembly or convocation of
people.*

Comitatus, Tribuni militares, qui
Romæ comitibus designantur.

Comitatus, a, um; adj. *Chozen by
consent of the people in any Assembly.*

Comitatus, is; m. *ἀρχαία, ἀρχαία*.
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Comitatus, a, um; adj. *Chozen by
consent of the people in any Assembly.*

Commādo, es, ūi, ēre; Caro, βριζο-
μα, δαδουμα. To moisten or wet.
Commālo, as; Varr. To exercise or
do freely. Commālo, idem.
Commādicatūr, pro Comedit & de-
vorat. Lucil.
Commādicātus, a, um; Plin. μαρμα-
ριστός. Chewed.
Commādicātus, ūs m. Plin. chewing.
Commāduco, as; Plin. μαρμαρῶμα. To
chew meat.
Commādo, es, ūi, ēre; Macrobi. συμ-
μαρῶμα. To carry or abide together.
Commāpūlatio, ōnis; Spart. idem
quod Contubernium. A gathering to-
gether of soldiers of one band.
Commāpūlaris, is; Spartian. &
Commāpūlo, ōnis; m. Cic. συμα-
χίτης, συμαχία. Contubernalis ejusdem manipuli. Tac. A soldier
of the same band, a fellow soldier or
champion in war.
Commānium; quod ore commanum
pituitam capitis humores deducit; i-
dem quod Apophlegmatismus. Jun.
Commāco, es, ēre. To wax lither and
heart's. Marcel. To wiber.
Commāgīnandus, a, um; Gerundi-
um. In commarginandis pontibus. In
making the borders and sides of bridges.
Am. Marc.
Commāritus, ti; m. Plaut. συμμαχ-
εῖς, συμαχίτης. He that is in stead of
a husband, or partner in a wife. Plaut.
Commāsculo, as; To take stomach
or hardness. Commāsculari frontem, Ma-
crobi. To set a bold and impudent face upon
a master, all maidenly modesty being quite
cast aside.
Commāter, f. Gloss. A Godmother. V.
Comparat.
Commātica pronuntiatio. Cal. 27. 6.
A pronuntiatio by short pieces of sen-
tences.
Commāticus, A Versifier. Ofce com-
maticus est, & qu. per sententias loquens.
Hier. prolog. in xvi. proph. Commaticus
i. clarus, Hugo.
Commātim, adv. Briefly.
Commātorius. Ripe together.
Commāns, tis; part. Going or passing
to and again, like a messenger or carrier.
Commāntes, in plur. num. wayfaring
men by land. Commāntes are those sol-
diers that go out upon a Convoy, tum
iter commāntibus praestant. Vege. 3. 8.
Commāntis, miles dicitur, qui in fi-
pendii partem accipit alimenta ex com-
meatu, i. alimento publico. Just.
A Soldier that is allowed meat for part of
his wages.
Commēator, ōris; Apul. qui comitatur,
sive ultro citroque ut interueniens, si-
dētus. Superum Commēator, & Inferum
Deus; i. Mercurius; Apul. The mes-
senger between both.
Commēatus, ūs; m. ἱσδός, ἱσδός. ἱσδός.
ἱσδός. ex Commēo: facultas abun-
dandi, sive quod dicitur Salus condu-
ctus, quem dat Imperator militi, Praepo-
situs inferiori, eundem quo velit, ad pra-
scriptum diem revertere. Aliquando
pro Cibariis ad alimentum. A safe Con-
duct; leave to travel to and fro. A Pas-
port; Commēatum petit. He desired
leave to go and come when he would. Suet.
Frovision of victuals for a journey; some-
times the time appointed for a soldiers
absence; the passage, a return. Plaut.

Commens or table-diet. Also the passage to
and fro of a ship or fleet. Duobus com-
menibus, &c. At two passages or re-
turns. Suet. Also a Convoy of soldiers
that secure the victuals coming to the Army.
Passengers, &c. Vege. 3. 8.
Commēdator, ōris; Lucrēt. μεταδότης.
To mediate and mediate: to think or con-
sider of a thing diligently.
Commēdo, Gloss. To give together.
Commēdium. A Fellow-member.
Cerd.
Commēdini, τιμωρ. To remember.
Commēdōrabilis; ἀξιολόγος. Worth-
y to be told or mentioned,
especially to be remembered.
Commēdōrāmentum, Cæcil. pro Com-
memorāmentum.
Commēdōrandus, a, um; part. a Com-
memorator; μεταδότης. Worth to be
mentioned, remembered or spoken of.
Commēdōrātio, ōnis; f. verb. ὑπο-
μνήσκω. A mentioning, rehearsing, putting
in mind of: a remembrance.
Commēdōro, as; ὑπομνήσκω. To re-
hearse, to make rehearsal of,
to tell: to put one in remembrance, to
mention or speak of, to remember, to call to
remembrance, to record, to advertise or put
in mind of. De cuius virtute antea com-
memoravi. Of whose virtue I spoke be-
fore. P. Prælia sua commemorare, Ovid.
To tell of his, &c.
Commēda, est custodia Ecclesiæ ali-
cui commissā. Spieg.
Commēdabilis; ἐπαινός. Worthy
to be praised and commended, commē-
dable.
Commēdātarius, dic. nudus minister,
Prat.
Commēdāto, ōnis; f. verb. ἐπαινέω.
A commendation, praising: reputation or
effimation: sitting forth, advancing of
the dignity of any thing.
Commēdāticius, a, um; συστατικός.
Of recommendation, or that wherein is a
man is remembered, commendatory. Com-
mendatice litteræ, συστατικὴ ἐπιστολή,
quæ & ἐπιστολή. Letters of recommenda-
tion or commendatory. Dabantur ab Episcopo
Clericis, cum in aliam diocēsim
migrabant ad tempus, publici vel privati
negotii causa. Cum autem transibant, ut
ibi manerent, dabantur ἀπολυτικά, i. Di-
missoria.
Commēdator, ōris; m. συστατικός.
He which commendeth one to another, which
laudem, praestitit or testit forth.
Commēdātrix, tris; f. verb. συστα-
νὴ, ἐπαινέω. She which praiseth.
Commēdātus, a, um; part. & nomen
ex part. Commendator, Commendatifi-
simus; ἐπαινέος. Committed to charge
or keeping: commendatus: abled: set forth,
praised, esteemed, regarded, made more
allowable.
Commēdo, as; ex Con & Mando: ὑπο-
μνήσκω, ἀπομνήσκω, ὑπομνήσκω. Item
ἐπιτρέπω. laudo, aliusque fidei com-
mitto, depono. To commit or put trust
with: to commend, praise or set forth: to
make more esteemed, commended, accepta-
ble and worthy praise: to able, to advance
the dignity of a thing, to speak or write in
commendation of: to betake himself to: to
recommend unto. Commendare, si cum
Dativo jungatur, sign. Committo, si ve-
ro Accusativo cum Apud, vel Ablativo
cum In, sign. Laudare. Significant

quoque Deponere, Ulpian.
Commēnus, ūs; m. verb. a Commē-
tor, Vitru. 3. 1. συμμέλητα, συμμέλη-
ται. An equal proportion or measure of a
thing.
Commēnūciūm, li; n. Leg. Com-
mōnaciūm. Commentacula, virgine quas
flamines portant pergentes ad sacrificium,
ut a se homines amoveant. Fest. A Mar-
tialis or Ulpian's rod: a wand which those
who were going to do sacrifice have in their
hand, to give warning to all that they met
to stand aside.
Commēnūciensis; m. Digest. ὑπομ-
νησκός. Optio careris. Ambr.
Commēnūciensis, carcerum praefecti vel ca-
stodes, Briss. Apud Antiquos dicebantur,
qui in commentariis cultidinis refere-
bant; vel dicti, quia comitari debent cum
quos custodiunt: item quorum manu acta
subnotabantur, quoties apud flicum agitur.
Est etiam nomen ordinis & promoci-
onis in militia. The Master of the Rolls;
one that giveth a note of the Prisoners and
their causes to the Judge: he that keepeth
a Note or Register of publicque Affairs, a
Notary of the Court: also a Jailer, Cod. V.
Commēnūciarius.
Commēnūciolūm, li; n. dim. a Com-
mentariis: ὑπομνησκίτιον. A little re-
gister book or memorial: a short work, a
journal.
Commēnūciarium, ti; n. A Prison or
Jail: unde Commentariensis, A Jailer,
Panciroli. In Notit.
Commēnūciarius, ti; m. & Commēnū-
ciarius, ōrum; & Commēnūciarius, ti; n.
liber in quo aliquid commentatur, ὑπο-
μνήμα. Sunt autem Commentarii perpe-
tuae ac diligentes rerum narrationes, vel
nude nullique luminibus distinctae. Vell.
ὑπομνηστικὰ, ὑπομνήματα, ὑπομνη-
στικὰ. Commentarii quodque dicitur
ipse Commentator, ὑπομνηστικὸς,
h. e. qui commentarium composuit. An
abridgement, or book containing things
briefly written: a book of notes or remem-
brances, a register: an historical memorial,
or brief history containing the acts of any
person: a brief note of instruction: a com-
ment or exposition. It is also taken for him
that maketh a Commentary. Serv.
Commēnūciatio, ōnis; f. verb. a Com-
mentator: μεταδότης, ὑπομνήσκω. A
mediating, a devising of a thing: a de-
livering or reasoning of, a musing or inter-
acting of: a description or setting out in
writing: a deliberation for the inventing of
any thing.
Commēnūciator, ōris; Quint. μεταδ-
ότης, ὑπομνήσκω. A deviser or inventor of any
thing.
Commēnūciatus, a, um; συμμνησκί-
τιον. Mused on, invented, devised, ima-
gined, written, thought upon before: dis-
posed or debated.
Commēnūciator, tris; Apul. commini-
fcor, συμμνησκίτιον. To ly or faint.
Commēnūciatus, a, um; πρᾶσιμολόγη-
ται. Fainted, devised for a
time, counterfeited, newly devised or in-
vented.
Commēnūciator, ōris, ūs sum, ōri; f. sic,
a Commīnifcor: cogitare, agitare, tra-
ciare, mentionem facere, disputare, fal-
laciā confingere, ἀπατάω, διαμυθεύω,
ἐμψυχάζω. To muse or think on, to
deliberate, to cast in his mind: to make
mention: to debate and talk of: to dispute,
commune

commune or reason of: to write Commē-
nari, or books of remembrances: to devise,
invent or imagine a false tale, to counter-
feit one: to compound. Commēnari Ori-
quem, Plaut. To counterfeits one. Ori-
quem in aliquem commentari, To inven-
tore or make. Futuras mecum commentabar
miserias. I did cast in my mind miseries to
come. Commēnari aliquo quotidie commen-
tari, To talk every day with one. Commē-
nari inter se, To debate or reason one
with another. Commēnari de re aliqua,
To talk of.
Commēnator, ōris; m. verb. a Com-
minifcor, Ovid. διαμνησκός. An in-
ventor or deviser. Uvz commentor dicitur
Bacchus, i. inventor.
Commēnatum, ti; n. res ficta & exco-
gitata, inventio, ὑπόμνημα, διάνοια, ὑ-
πόμνημα, Gloss. ὑπόμνημα. Ponitur & pro
Expositione interpretationeque autorum
in literas relata. A comment or exposi-
tion; a sudden device, a fained matter, a
lie, a false tale: an invention.
Commēnatus, a, um; part. a Commi-
nifcor: ὑπομνησκός. That commeth,
imagineth or deviseth: also invented,
fugined, forged.
Commēnatus, συμμνησκίτιον, μεταδότης.
To go higher and thither: to go with: to go
and come.
Commēnatus, ti; n. a Con & Mercor:
dicti, a mercibus, quo nomine res venales
appellantur. Item vicissitudo dandi &
accipiendi: ὑπομνήσκω, ὑπομνήσκω, νο-
μίζω. Familiar custom and acquaintance
together, society, conversation: communi-
cation for buying and selling, intercourse
of merchandise from one place to another,
merchandise: intelligence, affair, or busi-
ness. Commēnatus venatum dissolvere di-
citur Hemorrhoids Serpens, The closing of
Veins, Solin.
Commēnator, ōris; Plaut. συμμνησκί-
τιον. To buy with other, to cheapen or buy.
Commēnator, es, ūi, itum; & Commē-
nator, ōris, ūs sum, a Commēnator. To merit
or deserve: to commit a great offence, to
offend or trespass: to win or gain. Nun-
quam commēnari, ut caperet illi odium
mei, Ter. I never deserved that she
should, &c. Commēnare aliquid erga
alterum, vel in se, Ter. To commit some
great offence against, &c.
Commēnatus, a, um, Deserved.
Commēnatio, ōnis; f. A riotous ban-
quet.
Commēnator, ōris; m. A Reveller,
a riotous banqueter. Alii leg. Commē-
nator.
Commēnator, ōris; m. ὑπομνήσκω. To banquet,
to eat riotously, to gourmandize.
Commēnator, tris, ūs sum, ūri; f. ὑ-
πόμνησκω. To measure.
Commēno, as; pro Commēno, Næv.
fortis.
Commīnifcor, li; n. Non. Trimmed, set
together. Also the same that Contempti-
vus vel Contemptibilis, Contemptibilis, Non.
a Commingio, Scal. ad Cat. Commīnifcor
servus, apud Pomp.
Commīnifcor, ōnis; f. A sitting.
Commīnifcor, ūs sum, ūri; f. sic, a
Commīnifcor. To go with, to go with
to one place to another, to dw ll, to
abide, to inhabit, to lodge.
Commīles, tris; m. Cæl. συμαχί-
ται. A fellow-soldier, a companion in
war.
Commīlitiūm, ti; n. Plin. & Com-

militia, & f. Apul. συμαχία, συμα-
χία. Fellowship in war, The company of
fellow-soldiers: Advocato onant commi-
litiū, Am. Marcel.
Commīlito, ōnis, m. συμαχίτης, συ-
μαχία. A fellow-soldier.
Commīlito, as. T. fight together.
Commīnatio, ōnis; f. a Commīnor:
ἀπειλή. A threatening.
Commīnatiūm, a, um; ut, Adverbia
commīnatiūm, Diom. Adverbs of threat-
ning: ἀπειλητικόν.
Commīnatus, vel Commīciūm, Plaut.
Moffell, f. 1. act. 1. Al. commīnatus &
commīlitiūm leg.
Commīnifcor, ōris, entus sum, isci;
fingo, excogito, συμμνησκίτιον, ὑπομνήσκω,
ὑπομνήσκω, ex Con & Menifcor, a
Meno, quo olim pro Mento, Martin,
a Con & Mente, quod finguntur in men-
te quæ non sunt, Var. To invent, to im-
agine, to devise: to muse, to dream and
fide out: to feign. Commīnifcor aliquid
de sua sententia, Plaut. To devise or
feign something of his own fancy or
brain.
Commīngo, is; simul mingo.
Commīnifcor, as; Plin. συμμνησκί-
τιον. To minister: to give together.
Commīno, as; conduco, Apul. Grega-
tim pecua commīnantes: a Mino ducō.
Commīnans, part. To threaten. Also
to lead, drive or conduct, as flocks and herds
of cattle.
Commīnor, ōris; Suet. ἀπειλῶ. A
Minor. Gloss. Commīnator, διαδίδω, inde
commīnatus passivè usurpat Apul. i. in-
tentatus, denunciatus, Isid. Commi-
nando, intentando: Mart. To threaten
bardly.
Commīnifcor, is, ūi, ūrum, ēre; ὑ-
πόμνησκω, διαμνησκίτιον. To break in pieces: to
diminish: to bruise: to abate or impair:
to neglect.
Commīnus; v. Cominus.
Commīnūm, adv. By shreds or pieces.
Beroald.
Commīnūtus, a, um; part. Broken in
pieces, diminished, abated. Commīnūti re
familiari, Mado poor.
Commīnifcor, es, ūi, ūrum, ēre; συμμ-
νησκίτιον. To mix or mingle together, to im-
part. Commīnifcor aliquid cum altero.
Plaut. To mingle one with another.
Commīnifcor, ōris; pass. Commīnifcori
mulieri, To lie with a woman or know her
carnally. Am. Marcel.
Commīnifcor, a, um; Gloss. Mixt.
Commīnifcor, ōnis; f. verb. a Com-
minifcor. Commīnifcor, oikot. Compas-
sion, moving of pity.
Commīnifcor, is, ēre; Ter. οἰκίζω,
οἰκτερό. To have compassion of.
Commīnifcor, ōris, ūs sum, ūri; f. ὑ-
πόμνησκω, ἐλεηλογίον. To have pity or
compassion upon, Cic.
Commīnifcor, m. Gloss. A Brawler.
Commīfio, ōnis; f. συμμολή, συμμολή-
ται. verb. a Commīto; quo propriè signi-
ficatur binorum, vel Pugilum, vel Mu-
ficorum, vel Poëtarum, vel Rhetorum
exhibito, ad artis, aut virium ostentati-
onem, Cal. A festing together of two for
trial of mastery in any feat: a commi-
fion or committing to ward: also the begin-
ning. Plin. Commi-fiones Prætorum,
The Prætor's plays. Scripta Senecæ Com-
miffiones meras appellat apud Suet. Ca-

ligula, & Arenam sine calce, quasi Com-
miffuras meras sine cemento: Such
Compositions or writings of his, as were not
well joined and knit together, or loose
laid without mortar.
Commīfior, ōris; m. ut, Fidei com-
miffior, A Feoffor of trust.
Commīfiorius, a, um; ut, Lex commi-
fioria, Ulp. An excerpt in any contract,
which not being fulfilled, the bargain is
void.
Commīffum, ūs; n. delictum, pecca-
tum, πλημμελία, ὑπόμνημα. Commi-
ffum item pro Conficatione quæ fit ob
illicitas merces, navigio aut alio modo
advectas, aut propter vedigal non solu-
tum; &c. Item Commi-fum, quod im-
proffum apud Publicanos. Commi-fa
dicuntur, quæ contra Testitoris volun-
tatem facta, aut non facta ab hærede, mul-
tā aliqua pœnæque pleñuntur. Cal. ex
Alcon. A thing done or committed, a res-
pass: a thing delivered; also confication
or feigning.
Commīffum vedigal, καπποτελῆμα.
Committere aliquando est Male agere,
To commit, to steal.
Commīffura, & f. verb. ἀμείβομαι, ἀμεί-
βομαι, ὑπομνήσκω, ἀμείβομαι. Isid. Commi-
ffura dicitur tabularum conjunctio. A
joyn of anything closed or joined, a con-
junction, a joyning, joyning close, or con-
joining of things together. Commi-fura cranii,
Cæll. The seam or joyning together of the
skull. Commi-fura lapidum, Joyns be-
tween stones in Masonry, Plin.
Commīffus, a, um; part. a Commīto:
ὑπομνησκίτιον, συμμολή. Com-
mitted to ones charge: respassed; mingled;
assembled; begun; joyned or fit together;
committed, done. Also forfeit, confiscated,
Quint.
Commīfficiūm, a, um; Cerd. v. Com-
miffus.
Commīffus, a, um; part. a Commi-
fcor. Lucr. συμμολή, συμμολή. Mixed,
mingled together.
Commīffatus, a, um; adj. Cæl. Chif-
tus to some dignity by the consent of the as-
sembly.
Commīffito, as; Ter. καπποτελῆμα.
To affage, or make soft, to pacify: also to
knock.
Commīffis, V. Commi-filis.
Commīffendus, a, um; Cic. Duo to be
committed or ascribed.
Commīffo, is, ūi, ūrum, ēre; ex Con &
Mito, Committere, proprie, est dimul-
mittere, ὑπομνήσκω, nunc eo utitur
pro Facere, aut pro Delinquere, aut
pro Incipere, Fest. Commi-fis; aliusque
fidei tradō, ὑπομνήσκω, ὑπομνήσκω. Com-
mittere aliquos inter se, i. Reddere inimi-
cos. Committere prælium, i. Præ-
liari, ὑπομνήσκω. Commi-fis quoque
verbum Juris est, cum quid commi-fum,
i. factum est, propter quod aliquid de-
beatur, To commit to ones hands and
charge, to injure, ὑπομνήσκω, to joyn and
put together, ὑπομνήσκω, to offend or res-
pass, to commit a fact, πλημμελία.
To do or begin, ἐλεηλογίον, to cause, to
commit: to give cause or occasion, ὑπομ-
νήσκω, to venture: to sabbion, to deliver
him to: to venture: to contention, συμ-
μολή, συμμολή, συμμολή, to sit to-
gether: to provoke or stir: to assemble: al-
fo to confiscate, to seize for a forfeiture.
Hort.

COM

2 Complaco.

clottered, fufined. Rumores denfi & concrescent. Coming thick and budding together. Amm. Marcell. ¶ Muller concreto genitali, A woman born impuritate, Plin.

Concretus, ſis; m. Plin. συμπαγής. A growing together.

Concristinatio, f. Digest. A joyn-accounting.

Concristinor, aris, ſtus ſum, ari; Plaut. Συμκρίνωμαι, αἰτιάζομαι. To blame or accuse.

Concristpare, Marcell. To brandish.

Concristabilis, le; Hyg. worthy of torments.

Concristabiliter, adv. Gloss. In tormenting fashion.

Concristarius, m. Firm. A tormentor.

Concristatio, ſis; f. A tormenting.

Concristator, ſis; m. Gloss. A tormentor.

Concristo, as; Firm. Συμκρίνω. To torment.

Concristior, aris, ſtus ſum, ari; dividu. To be tormented.

Concristatus, a, um; Marcell. Made hard.

Concrista, æ; Gloss. He or she that lyeth with another.

Concristina, æ; f. συμκρίνεις, ὁμοθυμία. A woman used instead of one's wife, a concubine: a bed-fell-m.

Concristināle, v. Cubile.

Concristinālis, le; & Concristinarius, a, um; adj. Belonging to a concubine.

Concristinatus, ſis; m. Plaut. μετὰ κλυσμα. Whoredom, fornication.

Concristinatus dicitur etiam patientia foemina juniorum, i. adolescentulorum, Quintil.

Concristinula, A little concubine.

Concristinus, is; m. Συμκρίνω. He that lyeth with one. An adulterer. Quid nūbis concubino? Mart. A Catamite or boy abused against kind, Catull. Singularis est fortis concubinus. A valiant youth to be Patricius or a Catamite, is a rare thing, Quint.

Concristor, ſis; m. συμκρίνωμαι. He that meddleth with another.

Concristus, ſis; m. verb. a Concubo: Συμκρίνωμαι, συμκρίνωμαι. Compaigning in the act of generation: comping, copulation or coming together.

Concristum, is; n. Plaut. The most quiet time of night, when all is at rest: noctis primus somnus: ita dictum, quod eo tempore ferē omnes cubent. Est illa pars noctis, quæ est inter primam faciem & noctem intertempam, μωυκτιον, ὁ μωυκτιον νυκτός. Varro takes it for midnight. The Romans divided the days and nights into divers parts, and they began the civil day, i. of 24. hours, at midnight: quod illud tempus finis esset præcedentis diei, & principium subsequēntis. Tempus proximum De media nocte, dicebatur: A little after midnight. Deinde Gallitium, cūm Galli canere incipiunt: indē Conciñium, cūm canere desinant galli: Some call Conciñium All the time from Ceti crowing till break of the day: postea Dilucum vel Diluculum, tempus ante lucem. The break of the day; indē Mane, cūm lux solis apparet. Morning. Thence ad Meridiem. The forenoon: After, Meridies quo, Medidius, medius dies, vel merus dies; High noon: Next was A-

meridie vel De meridie, Afternoon: Then Suprema Tempestas, Vesper; Crepusculum, cūm crepra, h. e. dubia lux est; Twilight: Then, Prima fax, Candiligh, Nux, Concubium, The dead time of the night, bed-time. Indē Nox intertempa, ita dicta quod illud tempus intertemporis sit rebus agendis. Reliquum temporis voc. ad mediam noctem, Towards Midnight. Media nox, Midnight. Vide Cal. Concubium pro Concubitu vel Coitu, Gell. 9. 10.

Concristus, a, um; adj. & Concristum, is; n. Varr. Concrista nocte, Plin. μεσσην νυκτός, μεσσην ἡμέρας. At that time of the night when men are at rest, midnight.

Concristo, as, ſis; ſum, are; συμκρίνω. To lie together, to company together in the act of generation. Cūm vito concubuit, She lay with a man;

Concristo, is, ēre; Firm. To stamp or coin.

Concrista, ſis; f. A measure containing a dram and an half: Concha.

Concristatio, ſis; f. verb. Plin. καταπατήματα. A treading under foot.

Concristatus, a, um; Trdden under foot, Firm.

Conculco, as; ex Con & Calco; a Calce: καταπαττω. To tread under foot, to put to extreme villany: to suppress, Pedibus conculare aliquem, Ovid. To tread upon him with his feet.

Conculpatus, a, um; Gloss. Reprehended, or found fault with.

Conculpo, as; Digest. To find fault.

Concumbo, is, ſis; id quod Concubo. To lie together, Συμκρίνω.

Concumbāte, Gloss. Fully, with good measure.

Concumbātim; idem. Gloss.

Concumbātio, f. Firm. An heating of measure.

Concupio, & Concupiscent, is, ſis; i, ſi, ſum, ēre; & Concupiscentia, f. Firm. To covet or desire carnally.

Concupiscent, entis; part. Desiring.

Concupiscenter, adv. Desirously.

Concupiscentia, æ; f. Concupiscentia. A fervent desire, a covetousness as well of good things as of evil: concupiscentia.

Concupiscentia, le; ut, Facultas concupiscentia, Gorth. ὁμοθυμία. Pars animæ irrationalis cibum, potionem, & omnis generis voluptates appetens. That which desirib carnally, that which covereith, that which naturally desirib, that which is desirabile.

Concupitor, m. Firm. A desirer.

Concupitus, a, um; part. vel nomen, a Concupiscent: ὁμοθυμία. Desirer.

Concupit, Feruently or greatly desired, coveted.

Concupitor, ſis; m. Ulp. verb. a Concupro.

Concupro, as; καταφρονίζω. Plaut. To care for, to have good regard to, to take heed of: to drift.

Concupritur, imperf. They run together, they give the shock.

Concupro, ris, ſis, ſum, ēre; & Concupritus, a, um; part. To run with one, to run together: to run one part at or against the other: to give the shock: to just, to fight against: to accord or agree: to come, meet or joyn together: to gather or fall together: to be concurrent or partake with, Ulp. Concurrere cum aliquo, Sil. &

Concurrere alicui, Virg. To run against one, and to fight with him. ¶ Concurrere alicui obviam, Ter. To run to meet. ¶ Concurrunt inter se equites, Cal. Run one against another. ¶ Tot concurrunt verisimilia, Ter. So many likely things come together. ¶ In pignore, & In pignus concurrere, Ulpian. To be partaker with him in the pledge. ¶ In hæreditatem legitimam fratri concurrere, Papin. To pretend to have equal rights with his brother in the heritage.

Concurrans, part. Plin. Meeting or going together.

Concurratio, ſis; f. verb. a Concurrere: a running or meeting of divers together, an assembling.

Concurrator, ſis; m. verb. Liv. ἀνδρομαχία. A runner, a runner to and fro: coming or meeting together.

Concurratorius, a, um; adj. Concurratorie pugna, ὁμοθυμία. A running together, running to and fro.

Concurrato, as; freq. a Concurrere: To run together often.

Concurrere, as; freq. a Concurrere: To run often together, up and down hither and thither.

Concurrus, ſis; m. a Concurrere: συμκρίνω. A running of many to a place: a meeting, a joining, happening or coming together. Also participation, partaking. Ulpian. Empiricus est multorum Symptomatum five Signorum canulus, aliquid faciendum præscribens, Gorth.

Concurrus, a, um; Firm. Made crooked.

Concurvo, Macrobi. συμκρίνω. Vide Incurvo.

Concus, ſis; f. a Concutio. The Slay of a Loom, which strikes the Cloth thick, Salmal.

Concusio, ſis; Digest. Cūm quis crimen minatus, vel ementia magistratus autoritate, ab aliis pecuniam terrore extorquet, A deshing together, a shaking out: τιναζμός. An extorting by threatening or terrifying. ¶ Dentium concussio, Gorth. The c-shing, gnashing and chattering of the teeth.

Concusio, as; Lucr. διασείω. To shake often.

Concusor, ſis; m. Ter. μαχλάβης. He that shakes.

Concusura, æ; f. Ter. A shaking or shaking together.

Concusus, a, um; part. Virg. συμκρίνωμαι. Shaken, moved, troubled, disquieted, beginning to decay.

Concusus, ſis; m. verb. Plin. τιναζμα. A shaking, jogging, moving or troubling.

Concusus, a, um; Gloss. Stamped or coined: a Con & Cudo.

Concuscens, part. Ovid. Sbatting, rousing.

Concuscio, is, ſis, ſum, ēre; διασείω. To shake, to move, to brandish: to make to tremble: to jog: by fire and terror of power and authority to wring from one, διασείω. Luc. 3. 14. Undo Crimen concusciones, Hortom. Also to strike the cloth thick with the Slay in weaving, κνύω, κνύω. Hinc κνύσις, κνύσις, vel κνύσις κνύσις; Græci vocabant vestes le-

videntes, & bene texendo condensatas, Salmal.

Condallum & Condallum; is; n. & Condallus vel Condulus, is; m. Plaut. δακτύλιος. A kind of rings; Servorum proprietas. A thimble, such as Taylours and Shoemakers do use for saving their fingers: a Clavus, quod digitum claudat.

Condator, m. Tert. They which are of the same Mysteries, Condatoribus Cuvratoribus, Gloss.

Condavit, ἀποστέρησθαι.

Condécens, part. In loco condécen-ti, in a not convenient place, Amm. Marcell.

Condécen-ter, Gell. ἀποστέρησθαι. Very comely, famly or handsome, properly.

Condécencia, æ; f. ἀποστέρησθαι. A besetting or comeliness, fearness.

Condécet, verb. imperf. Plaut. ἀποστέρησθαι. It will become, it besetmish well, it is meet for, or appertaineth to.

Condécino, as; Catull. To recoil together.

Condécire, adv. Gell. ἀποστέρησθαι, σπινώ. Comely, honourably.

Condécito, as; Ter. ἀποστέρησθαι, σπινώ. To make easily or honest: to polish, to adorn, to set forth and make more commendable, to deck.

Condécito, as; Alian. To bring the Files together, till they make up the Ranks, or breadth of the Band or Regiment, V. Decuria, & Decurio.

Condématio, ſis; f. verb a Condémno: κατακρίνω. A condemnation.

Condémator, ſis; m. Tac. κατακρίνω. A condemner, an accuser that condemneth in Judgement.

Condématus, a, um; part. κατακρίνω. A condemned.

Condémno, as; κατακρίνω, κατακρίνω. To condemn, to cast in judgement: to be condemned, to cast in judgement.

Condémfatio, ſis; f. συμκρίνω. A thickening or hardening. Medicis est obstructio meatuum corporis, facta a refrigerantibus, adstringentibus, & siccantibus, Gorth.

Condémfatus, a, um. Made thick, thickened together.

Condémfatus, ſis; Gloss. Thicknes, a thickening.

Condémfio, es; Lucr. idem quod Condémfio.

Condémfatus, ſis; f. πυκνότης. Thicknes, Apul.

Condémfatus, a, um; part. Virg. συμκρίνωμαι. To make thick or hard, to gather or flock together, Col.

Condémfium, ſi; n. Plin. A place close or thick together.

Condémfius, a, um; Virg. πυκνός. Thick, close together.

Condémfalis, le; Firmic. That bath his teeth growing in a rank.

Condémfio, is, ſis, ſum, ēre; Caro, κατακρίνω. To mingle, to knead together.

Condico, is, ſis, ſum, ēre; Condiçer; est Dicendo denunciare, Pest. διακρίνω, ἀποκρίνω. ¶ Condiçerem rem aliquam, pro Repetere personali actione.

¶ Condiçerem inducias; Inducias pange-re, vel potius Ex compado facere, argue pacifici. To appoint or limit: to ordain: to agree upon something: to assign by mouth: to denounce or declare: to promise:

to require or ask again: to deny. Also to lay action personal against some body. Tempus locumque condiçunt, Jultin. They appoint or agree upon the time and place.

¶ Condiçere alicui, absolute: & Condiçere causam alicui, Suet. To promise to dine or sup with one. Sextio Claudio ea lege causam condixit, He sent word that he would sup with him upon this condition, Suet. ¶ Condiçere symbolum ad causam, Plaut. To promise to come to supper, and to pay the shot. ¶ Nummo alicui condiçere, Ulp. To require payment of his money. ¶ Condiçere rerum, litium aut causarum alicui; i. Res, causas, lites denunciare, Liv. ¶ Condiçere, est simul dicere, Fest.

Condiçio, f. παρρησία, ἰσχυρία. In diem certum, ejus rei quæ agitur, denunciatio. An appointment of an action to the third day following, or to a certain and set day: an action personal.

Condiçitius, a, um; ad condiçionem pertinet; ut, Adio condiçitiam, cūm aliquid condiçimus & repetimus. An action personal in law, when we require any thing of our adverfaries.

Condiçio, as; Firm. To tell or appoint.

Condiçitum, ſi; n. quod in commune est dictum, Fest. i. promissio vel pactum invicem factum; ὁμοθυμία. An accord or agreement, a composition; a promise, an appointment.

Condiçus, a, um; part. ἰσχυρία. Subita condiçitæque cenula, A short supper, such as a man biddeth himself unto, and therefore eateth such as he finds, Suet.

Condiçne, adv. Plaut. ἀδύως. Worthily, hon. fly, as it behoveh.

Condiçnus, a, um; Plaut. ἰσχυρία. Worthily.

Condiçmāta, ſis; n. A kind of Acorns as big as a little nut.

Condiçmentarius, a, um; Plin. ἀρωγός. Pertaining to sauce or seasoning: serving for pickle.

Condiçmentarius, ſi; n. παρρησία. He that maketh or selleth sauce to season meat with, Plin. 19. 8.

Condiçmentum, ſis; n. ἀρωγός, ἰσχυρία. Sauce, or that seasoneth or maketh pleasant, a tempering or pickle. ¶ Peculière in are tabulari condimentum attritu domari. A peculiar or special property which brass plates have, to looh the better for wearing, Plin. 34. 9.

Condiçio, is, ſis, ſum, ēre. Quidam a Con & Duo, i. Do: res plures in unum dare, Aven. a vin: ἀρωγός, παρρησία, ἰσχυρία. To season meat: to powder or temper with order: it: to preserve from corruption: as in conserves: to temper with mix: to make pleasant and acceptable: to employ to give favour: to make consuetudine: Labore, sudore, fame epulas condire. To sauce their banquets with, &c. ¶ Condiçio fruticularum hilaritate. To mix or mitigate heaviness with mirth.

Condiçio, ſis; i. gladiator.

Condiçipilla, æ; f. Mart. συμκρίνω. A woman's school-fellow.

Condiçipillatus, ſis; m. Just. συμκρίνω. Fellowship in school or learning.

Condiçipulus, ſi; m. συμκρίνω. A school-fellow.

Condiçio, is, ſis, ſum, ēre; συμκρίνω. To learn, to learn together.

Condiçta, Sweet meats or funquers; or

Confiçus, Suckets, preserved fruits. Condiçta omnia inutilia sunt, Cell.

Condiçta, pl. n. Corn laid up for store. Also Magazines where it is laid up, Amm. Marcell. Castid. Cod. Theod.

Condiçtānus, a, um; modō a Condiçtō, modō a Condiçtō: quod condi vel condipi potest, Varr. ἀρωγός, ἀρωγός. That may be saved or preserved, powdered.

Condiçtio, ſis; f. verb. a Condiçio: actio condiendi, conditura; ἀρωγός, ἰσχυρία. Saucing, seasoning, tempering.

Condiçtio, ſis; f. a Condiçio. Proprie est actio condiendi, ἰσχυρία. deinde est passio, quā quid conditur: tertio qualitas ipsa, per quam condere aliquis vel condi aliquid potest, Alciat, & hinc est pro Statu, qui factus est rem condendo: & deinceps pro Omni statu, quem persona, vel res, aut causa quocumque modo habet aut accipit, ἀρωγός, ἰσχυρία. Peculiariter modo Condiçio est Moderatio, circumscriptio, limitatio; unde Condiçionale Absolute & Simpliciter opponitur, quia Condiçio est inter modos, quibus res condi fieri, obtrineri, comparari potest. Hinc Condiçio usurpatur pro Sortis oblata electione inter plura eligenda; quia est ratio quadam eam sortem censendi. Dicitur Desirere, Ferre, Ponere, Accipere conditionem, Mart. ¶ Condiçio pro Ordine; Homo bonæ conditionis; qui in bona fortuna est, i. qui dives est. Cal. ¶ Aliquando Electionem & conventionem denotat. ¶ Aliquando Condiçio accipit, pro ipsis Verendis, Lamprid. Condiçio qualitas est, quā aliquid condit, i. fieri aptum est. A keeping up: also condition, place, fortune, estate, manner, way, or means: a quality or fashion of: a property or nature: election or choice: a covenant, law or offer conditional: ὁμοθυμία. Aliquando accipitur pro Creatura, Lactant. ¶ Condiçio humana, The state or condition of man, ¶ Condiçio regionis, Col. The nature of the country. ¶ Optima conditione prædita, Farmi priviledged or charged with nothing. ¶ Condiçio luculenta, Plaut. A large offer. ¶ Condiçio pro ipsis Sponfialibus & nuptiarum pactione; Suet. in Jul. 27. Sic, Condiçio sua non uxor: Formula repudiij. Caju. The covenant and assurance of marriage. A match or agreement made in ease of fornication or adultery. In which scise Ter. in Andr. Conditionem accipit. Also Jul. Capitol. Condiciones sibi nauticas, & gladiatorias accipit. ¶ Conditionem filia querere, To get or seek for an husband to his daughter, Jun. Nom. ¶ Conditionem querere, uxorem venari. To have a wife in chase, Clo. ¶ Condiçio nes legere, To make choice of an husband or a wife, Cic.

Condiçtālis, le; Mart. ἀρωγός. Conditional, that hath a condition or offer joyned with it. Conditionales in Cod. sunt Tabularii, hunc conditioni addidit & mancipati, ut non possint ad aliam aspirare militum vel dignitatem.

Condiçtāliter, adv. Digest. ἀρωγός, ἰσχυρία. Conditionally.

Condiçtus, a, um; i. a Condiçio, Col. ἀρωγός. Powdered, preserved, kept or laid up.

Condiçtivum, vi; n. Sen. ἀρωγός. A grave.

Condiçtus, a, um; i. a Condiçio, Cat. ἀρωγός.

CON

ἐνδιδόντω, To teach, to instruct.
Condocti dicuntur Comici, qui fabulam
quam æduri sunt, unâ fideliter edidice-
runt; simul docti, Calv.
Condolescens, adv. Firm. *with grief,*
condoleingly.
Condolescens, æ; f. Gloss. *ἑταίρεία*.
A sympathy or grief; a fellow-feeling of
another's sorrow.
Condolesco, es; & Condolesco, is, ūi,
ēre & ēscēre; *συγγίγω*. To be very sick,
or much pained: to ache: to be sorrowful.
Condoluit caput de vento, Plaut. *The*
wind made his head ache.
Condōlium, ii; n. idem quod Condo-
natio.
Condōlo, as; Apul. To make smooth.
Condōminari, Liv. To bear rule.
Condōminatus, ūs; m. Gloss. *Bearing*
rule together.
Condōmo, as, āre, ūi. To tame, to over-
come or subdue, Prudent.
Condonāto, ōnis; f. verb. *χάρισμα*.
A giving or forgiving.
Condonātor, ōris; m. & Condonatrix,
icis; f. *A pardoner.*
Condonātus, a, um; part. *συμψωφός*.
Forgiven, pardoned.
Condōto, as; *δοῦναι*. To give willing-
ly and freely: to remit, forgive and pardon,
συγγνώσκω. Condonare alicui munus-
culum, To give a present. ¶ Condo-
no te, Plaut. I pardon thee. ¶ Condo-
nare alicui pecuniam debitam. &c. Plaut. &
Condonare pecuniam debituri-
bus; To forgive one the money which he
owght. ¶ Condonare peccatum, Salust.
To pardon an offence. ¶ Condonare alicui
cruci, To deliver one over to be cruci-
fied, Plaut.
Condormio, is, īvi, itum, īres; & Con-
dormisco, Plaut. *συκοῦνδιδω*. To sleep
with others: to take a nap. Condormio,
simpliciter, pro Dormio: Scelerati con-
scientiâ obstrepente condormire non pos-
sunt, Curt.
Condormitator, ōris; m. Gloss. *That*
sleepeth with one.
Condormitō, f. Firm. *A sleeping to-*
gether.
Condormito, as; Gloss. To sleep to-
gether.
Condormitor, ōris; m. *A sleeper.*
Condortalis, le; Cod. *Having his drow-*
ny together.
Condortari, Cod. To have his drowny
with another.
Condortatus, a, um; Digest. *Having a*
drowny with others.
Condorille, es; & Condrilla, æ; f. vel
Condrellum, īis; n. Plin. Gr. vide Chon-
drilla. Condrilla major; Cichoreum. Se-
ris quibusdam; Gum-Cichory. Condrilla
altera, Dens Leonis, Gall. *Pifs en lis*.
Fig-a-bed or *Dandelion*. Gerard. Diosf. 2.
125.
Condoris, sive potius Chondris; f. *The*
herb called False-Daisy. Plin. 25 8.
Condubitanter, Gloss. *Doubting to-*
gether.
Condubitatim, adv. Gloss. *Doubt-*
ingly.
Condubitatus, a, um; Firm. *Don'ted*
of by many.
Condubito, as; & Macr. To doubt of.
Conducibilis, le; ad Heren. *κλίστη*
λῆς, ὀκνημ. ¶ *Profitable; commendous*
good; that may be hired.
Conducit, imperi. *συμπίπτει*. It is pro-

feasible, expedients, good, or available: it
maketh much for.

Conducūm, ii, n. i. volemum, *A Ward-*
den.

Conducūti, ii; f. *A Warden-tree.*

Conducō, is, xi, ſtūm, ēre; ōuſiō.
To bring with: to hire or procure: to buy.
to take an houſe or land, *μίσθωται.* Alſo
to gather or aſſemble together in one place
to convert: to take in hand: to undertake
to do a thing at a price: to do a work or
buſineſſ for hire or wages, *μίσθω.* Exer-
citus in unum conducere, Tac. To gather
together, ¶ Aliquem ad eadem faciem
dem conducere, To hire or procure one
&c. ¶ Qui columnam illam de Cotta
conduxerat, Who undertook at Cotta's
hand to make, &c. ¶ Conducit hoc tuum
laudi, This maketh much for your praiſe.
¶ Conducunt hæc ad ventris viciūm,
Paul. Are good to fill the belly. ¶ In rem
quod rectè conducatur tuam, Plaut. Ma-
keſt well for thy proſit. ¶ Conducere vul-
nus, idem quod Obducere cicatricem; To
ſkin or heal up a wound, Seren.

Conductor, cīſſipus, To be led or brought
together. Firm.

Conducitūſis, a, um; Gloſſ. That guid-
eth together.

Conducitūſis, le; f. Firm. Eaſe to be bi-
red.

Conducūm, adv. Capit. Bringing
joyfully.

Conducō, ōnis; f. verb. *μίσθωται.* An
hiring, a taking to do at a price; a gather-
ing together.

Conducitūſis, a, um; Plaut. *μίσθωται.*
That may be, or is hired or taken.

Conducā, us; Gloſſ. To bring toge-
ther.

Conductor, āris; Gloſſ. To be led toge-
ther.

Conductor, ſris; m. verb. *μίσθωται.*
He that taketh or hireth: he that is hired
to do: that undertaketh.

Conducūm, ſis; n. A ſhing hired,
Conducitūſis, a, um; part. *μυσθωταί.*
Hired; brought together.

Conducitūſis, Conducitūſis: ut, Salvus
conducitūſis; *Απαισθωται* or *εμψ* Conducitūſis.

Conditūſis, Feſt. Vide Conditum &
Conditūſis.

Conditum, di; n. Gloſſ. A cup or pot.

Conditūſis; locus eſt laxationis corporis
aſſignatus: dict. *ad dumeris.*

Conditūſis, ōnis; f. verb. Plaut. *διπλασασθαι.* A doubling: alſo a Figure
when one word is twice repeated, Ad He-
ren.

Conditūſis, adv. Gloſſ. Doubling.

Conditūſis, a, um. Doubled. Dig.

Conditūſis, as; *διπλασάω.* To double.

Conditūſis, āris; Dig. To be doubled.

Conditūſis, āris; Gloſſ. idem.

Conditūſis, Plin. 36. 5. An herb that
in Auguſt beareth a red flower, and healeth
the diſſeife called the Kings evil.

Conditūſis, as; Stat. To harden greatly.

Conditūſis, di; m. A kind of Exp. Car.

Conditūſis, di; Plaut. *ταπεινά, ταπεινά*
qui cibis *condendis*, i. reponendis præpo-
ſitus eſt; quemadmodum *Pramus*, qui
cibum *promis*, i. proferet. Et quia ejusdem
officium fere eſſe ſolet cibos promere &
recondere, factum eſt, ut qui ei mune-
ræfferet, compoſito nomine *Promiscon-*
ditus, vel *Condiſpromus* diceretur, Cal-
A Butler, a Yeoman of the Larders,
Steward.

Conditūſis

C O D

Condylum, *A ring.*
 Condylōma, *Itis; n. Plin. Gr. tuber, quale est nōdorum in juncturis digitorum, inter cutem, quod ex inflammatione quadam nasci solet. Altis Tuberculum, quod nascitur circa coronam an five podicis, sanguinem profundus;* Cell. 16, 18, *à similitudine Condylorum dict.* *A swelling in the fundament, proceeding of an inflammation.*
 Condylomāticus, a, um; i, nodosus, pustulosus. *Knotty, or full of knots.*
 Condylus, i; Mart. Gr. digiti articulus, nodus in curvatura, quā digitus aëctitur. *The roundness or knots of the bones in the knee, ankle, elbow, knuckles, &c.* *Also a ring or shingle.* Condylus properly is the joint of the fingers, &c. Τὸ πρὸς δακτύλου ἁρμολόγιον, κἀνδὲν ἄλλο τὸ πρὸς ἁρμολογίου, φησὶν. Arist. V. Phalanx, Cōnexa, Vide Connexa, Calv.
 Confabrē, adv. Firm. *Fitly, hand-somely.*
 Confabrēfācio, is; Digest. *To make fit or free.*
 Confabrēfāctus, a, um; Gloss. *Made hand-some.*
 Confabricātor, Gloss. *That doth devise any thing.*
 Confabricātus, a, um; Gloss. *Built together.*
 Confabricor, aris; Gell. *ῥωπῆχιδουμ, To forge or make.*
 Confabrilis, le. *Belonging together to a Smith, Firm.*
 Confabulatio, ōnis; f. Gloss. *A talking or prating together.*
 Confabulator, ōris; m. Gloss. *That talketh with another.*
 Confabulo, as; and Confabulor, aris; depon. Plaut. *ῥωπῆχιδουμ, To tell tales: to communicate tales or chat together.*
 Confamulatus, ūs; m. Gloss. *A service together.*
 Confamulor, aris; Macrobi. *ῥωπῆχιδουμ, To serve or wait on together.*
 Confamulus, li; m. συνδουλός. *A fellow-servant. Gloss.*
 Confanon, Confanones. *Certain banners carried in Procession. Cerd.*
 Confarcio. Vide Confercio.
 Confarratio, ōnis; f. Plin. 18. 3. *Quin & in Sacris nil religiosius confarrationis vinculo erat. novæque nuptæ farreum præferbant. Confarratio, genus erat sacrificii inter virum & uxorem, in signum summissæ conjunctionis: Diffarratio contra divortium, Isid. Vide Scal. 3. Poët. 101. τὰ σπυτλια τῶν γαμῶν. A solemnizing of a marriage, a ceremony used at the solemnization of a marriage, in token of most firm conjunction between man and wife, with a cake of wheat.*
 Confarrātūrus, a, um. *About to solemnize (such a marriage, Cal.*
 Confarrēatus, a, um. *So married, or lawfully joined in wedlock. Parentes confarrati, Tac. Lawfully coupled in wedlock.*
 Confarrō, as; Tac. σπυτλια. *To marry with that sacrifice or solemnity.*
 Confatilis, le; συνεμφύτιος. *Of the same destiny.*
 Confecta, *Things dispatched and concluded by reason.*
 Confectio, ōnis; f. verb. a Conficio *διάρρηξις, A making, a gathering, a dispatching, finishing, achieving or bring-*

to pass: a chewing or digestion: a mingling.
 Confector, *ōnis*; verb. *ἀντισκεπτορ*. He that disparteth, endeth, disparteth; consumeth or wasteth: also a Dyer or Strainer; one that disfigh with the wild beasts in the Amphitheatre: *καταδολος*, *ἀντισκεπτορ*. Confectores; Champions put in to kill them, Suet. Confectores cardinum, such as break open door, Lucell.
 Confectuaria, *ar*; f. Plin. *κατασκευασια*. A making, a doing, a mingling.
 Confectus, *a*, um; part. *κατασκευασμενος*. Perfected, achieved, performed brought to an end and conclusion: hurt; killed; slain; undone: grieved: fore broken: weakened: worn out; spent: pined: disfigured: disparted: past cure: chewed: digested, concocted.
 Conferbere, *es*, ēre. To grow together or folder, as broken bones, Cell.
 Confercio, *is*, fī, tum; *ver*; Var. *ἐμφορῖα*, *συνοδικαζουσα*. To stuff, fill or pour: to help together: to replenish. It is also part for Cogeo, to drive thick together, Lucr.
 Conferentia, *ar* *līd*. A conferendo; collatio, *ἡμῶν*. A conference.
 Confēro, *fers*, tūlī, lātum; ferre; *συμφορῖα* in unum fero, congrego. Conferre gradum, To go cheek by foll. ¶ Conferre signa, eū duorum exercituum signa in eundem locum ferre, animo in eundem pugna. ¶ Conferre in unum consilia. Conferre sermones; Conferre verba in pauca. To bear, carry; put, bring, set or lay tog-ther: to profert or serve, *συμφορῖα*, *καταδικα*. To set for- th: to prepare: to devise, commune or talk together: to give or contribute: to compare: to confer, *συμδικα*. To cōtend: to employ or bestow, to do: to go or come to: to lay, impute or transfer: to attribute or cast upon: to defer or put off: to lay to or join: to turn, to fit, bend or apply, to join and commit himself: to help. Conferre manum, vel manus, To fight together. ¶ Conferre fe Romam. In urbem vel Ad urbem, In campum vel Ad campum; To go in or unto. ¶ Conferre fe in fugam; & Conferre fe in pedes, Plaut. To bratēhim to his heels, to run away, ¶ Conferre beneficium in aliquem, To confer or bestow. ¶ Conferre novissima primis, To compare the last with the first. Dicimus autem Conferre se isti, & Cum isto, ¶ Tempus ad, vel in rem aliquam conferre, Plin. jun. To bestow or employ. ¶ Conferre in literas, To put in writing, Veget. ¶ Conferre pedem, In law, To join issues, Cic.
 Conferro, *as*, *lre*. Videtur idem esse quod Ferrumino, Apul.
 Conferumino, Vide Ferrumino.
 Conferi, imperf. *συμφορῖα*. Is profert, helps or serves; it is available, profitable or expedient.
 Conferre, adv. Mart. Close, or in a heap.
 Conferatim, adv. Liv. *ἀπρως*, *συνεπιμῶν*. In an- ap, together.
 Conferito, *ōnis*; f. A stuffing.
 Conferus, *a*, um; part. *ἐμφορῖα*, *συνοδικαζουσα*, *συμπληκτικη*. Full, stuffed, replenished, heaped and gathered together, thick and close together: Also in a flock or multitude together. Conferum agmen, in quo milites ita conferciuntur, ut omnes conjuncti videantur.
 Conserva, *ar*; f. Plin. 27. 8. Peculi-

his, inquit, est Alpinus humilibus Con-
serva, appell. a Conferumando: spon-
giae aurum dulcium veris, quam
mulsus aut herba, villosa densitatis atque
fistulosae. *An herb called Sponge of the
river.*
Conservéfácio, is, To *make her*, Lucr.
Conservéo, es; Hor. & Conservefó,
is, iij. Col. *ὁνήτω*. To be h. together, to
wax hot or scathe together: to grow to-
gether by certain powers: to be folded.
Confessí, ait Var. L, L, 5. qui fati id,
quod ab iis quatuor est.
Confessio, ónis; f. a Confíteor: ἐξο-
μολόγησις. *A confessing or acknowledg-
ing.*
Confessióñale; The place where the
Priest appeareth Confession.
Confessor, óris; m. ἐμολογητής. *He
that confesseth.*
Confessorius, a, um; Ulp. Confessed,
acknowledged. Confessoria actio. *An
action upon ones confession.*
Confessus, a, um; act. & passive sig-
nif. ἐξομολογημένος. *That confesseth,*
acknowledged, sheweth or declares: man-
ifest, certain, without doubt, not to be de-
nied, that which every man granteth. Quæ
ex confesso sint turpia, Quint. *Which
are in every mans judgment dissonet.*
¶ In confesso est, Plaur. ἐμολογηται. *It is
certain, no man denieth it.* ¶ Confes-
sus ius, i. de quo facta confessio est, Ulp.
¶ Confessus æris, Cels. *That acknowl-
edged the debt.*
Confissum, adv. παρὰ γήμης, παρὰ γυ-
ναι. qu. confissim, a confissendo. Mart.
qu. similis festinando: ex Con. & Festino.
A festo, Becm. Foribush, incantments, by
and by, straightaway.
Confibulo, æ; f. Cato. *shearff.* A
clasp or rack: a wooden pin or thing made
to clench or clasp two pieces together.
Confibulo, as; Ter. To buckle.
Conficio, æ; f. Gloss. The herb Ajuga,
or low Pine.
Conficiens, tis; part. vel nom. ē part.
διασκεδών. *He wh. ch. finisheth, disparteth,*
brings forth, procurer, or worketh.
Conficiensissimus, a, um; ut, Confici-
ensissima literarum civitas, *That keep-
eth a diligent register or book of all that is
done.*
Conficío, is, Scio, sum, &re; ex Con.
& Facio: perficere, exequor, ἔτελες, τε-
τέλεκα, διατελέω. Mandata conficere:
Officium legationis conficere; Confi-
cere nuptias, negotium, pacem, exerci-
tum, bellum, bibliothecam, Vide Cal.
¶ To finish or dispart, to make an end of.
Cicero de Dionysio; Si me amas, Confi-
ce. To bring to pass, fulfil or accomplish
to move: to depose, murder or slay, to burn,
grieve, vex or torment: to explicate or de-
clare: to gather, provide, get, procure, or
work: to break, knock or crack: to consum-
or waste: to make: to commit: to cheat
meat: to dispart: to run, to pass over: to
conclude. Vi manique conficere alii
quid. To do by force and strong hand.
¶ Conficere malum alicui; Ter. To do
one a mischief. ¶ Pecuniam ex re aliqui
conficere. To make money of a thing.
¶ Conficere feras. sc. Pantheras; To
kill wild beasts, Suet. ¶ Suam rem &
publicam conficere. To spend his own
estate, and overthrow the state, Cic.
Conficior, eris. To be fore broken with
to pine away for; to have a marvellous dis-

of Angore, pudore, fame confici. To pine away for grief, shame, hunger. Ex quo conficiuntur, &c. Whereby it is concluded, that, &c. Donce bruma conficiatur, Until mid-Winter be past. Plin. Conficere, adv. Gloss. Feignedly. Conficillio, f. Firm. Forged, devised. Conficillo, onis; f. verb. a Confingo: *συμφαίνω*. A signing or new inventing. Conficulant, Confingunt, Var. Conficius, a, um; Firm. Feigned or forged. Confictor, tris; Gloss. A feigner or deviser. Confictrix, f. Capell. A witch. Confictus, a, um; part. Ter. *συμφαίνω*, *συνεργάστης*. Devised, feigned, counterfeited, invented. Confictus, Diom. Vide Confixus. Confidēssus, tris; m. Dig. *συνίγγο*. A pledg or party with another. Confidens, ntis; nom. ex part. Sup. *συνίγγο*. Next to, adjoining, bordering, bounding, abutting or lying very near to; alm fl like, of the sam. fort. Confinitas, atis; idem quod Vicinitas, Terull. Confinitus, adv. Gloss. Near, bordering on. Confinitio, Firm. An ending or bordering on. Confinium, ii; n. *σύνιστος*. The end, marches, frontiers, limits or bounds of lands, the space between. Confinium illius est aeris terminus, They reach no higher than the region of the air, Plin. Confio, is, ēris; *συνεργάστης*. To be made, done or brought to pass. Col. 5. 15. Confirma major, Jun. Symphyrum, Enula rufica, Confidula major. The herb wallwort, Asf-car, Comfrey. Confirmāmen, inis; n. Gloss. A confirming. Confirmatio, onis; f. verb. *βεβαιώσις*, *συνέκδοσις*. A confirmation or assurance, the strengthening of. Confirmatio was also a place of strength, or a Quarter within the Camp or Battel, called Castra Pratoria. I take it to be the Principia, where the Primani and Principes serve and quarter, Amm. Marcell. Confirmator, Cael. Stronger, more resolute. Confirmator, tris; m. verb. *βεβαιώσις*, *συνέκδοσις*. He that doth assure, as for ty. Confirmatus, a, um; part. *συνίγγο*. Confirmed, made strong, fortified, strengthened, or that hath recovered his engib; constant, perfect, perfectly closed. Confirmitas, atis; f. Plaut. *νευτάλμω*, *συνεργάστης*. Strengthening: firm resolution or constancy, Plaut. Confirmiter, adv. Gloss. Strongly. Confirmito, as; *βεβαιώσις*, *συνέκδοσις*. To confirm or say for a surety, it is so: to avouch; to strengthen, fortify and make sure; to encourage, or make more constant and hardy: to comfort: to wax strong: to get recovery, gather heart, or take courage again: to harden or settle himself. Confirmare, pro Legitimare, Dig. Confirmare se ad omnia. To settle himself to abide whatsoever shall fall. Confiscarius, rli; m. Ulp. A P. ro-moter. Confiscatio, onis; f. Suet. An ar-riving to the Kings pleasure. Confiscator, tris; m. Scal. He that arrests to the Kings pleasure. Confiscatus, a, um; Suet. Seised on, confiscated, forfeited to the Prince: also kept in bags. Confisco, as; Suet. in fiscum redigere, *συνεργάστης*, *συνεργάστης*. Confiscari, est fiscus i. principis avaritiae applicari, vel in fiscum cogi. To seise or forfeit to the Prince: to confiscate or forfeit. Also to arrest or seize on a mans body to the Princes pleasure. Confisio, onis; f. a Confido: *σύνιστος*. An hoping or trusting; confidence, assistance. Confisus, a, um; part. Tibull. *σύνιστος*. Trusting, hoping, having a sure confidence. Confite, Confictur, Plaut. Confiteor, tris; estis, sum, ēris; a Con & Fiteor: *συνίγγο*. Indicare dicitur is, qui volens de se aliquid, & de aliis prodit; sed Confiteor, qui de se tantum, idque invitatus, Donat. Non eandem differentiam ponit inter *Confiteri* & *Confiteor*. To acknowledge, to confess to do, to be, to say, Ingenue confiteri aliquid, Freely to confess a thing. U de me confiteor, Thus I may confess the truth of my self. Confiteor, pro in confesso est. Confiteilis, le; adj. Apul. Built or finished together. Confixilis machina, i. pegma, Apul. Confixum, ii; n. Gloss. A Stage. Confixus, a, um; part. a Confingo: *συνίγγο*, *συνεργάστης*. Fricked, thrust through; stuck, pierced. Leg. Confixus pro Confixus, Diom. Confixus, us; m. A sticking or thrusting in. Conflicco, es; Firm. To wisher, or faint; to ally. Conflicco, is; Gell. To be allied, weakned or broken. Conflicellator, tris; m. Digest. A whipper. Conflicellatus, a, um; Digest. Scourged, whipped. Conflicages, Fest. loca in quae undique confuunt venti, vel occurrunt, vel confuunt. Idior, leg. Confages. Places where many winds do blow. In Fest. leg. & Confages. Confagitator, tris; Apul. A near-ness furior. Confagito, as; Plin. *συνίγγο*. To vex, to quest importunately. Confagras, tiffimus; Gloss. Most earnestly desiring, or burning in love, or scor-bed. Confagranter, adv. Gloss. Furiously burning, or with great heat. Confagranter, as; f. Gloss. A burning and scorching desire. Confagras, a, um; part. *συνίγγο*. Burned, set on fire, or consumed with fire. Confagras, as; *συνίγγο*. To burn, to be on fire, to be inflamed. Confagras invidia, vel incendio invidia, To be greatly envied. Confagras amoris flammā, To burn in love. Confammatus, a, um; Apul. Set on fire. Confammo, as; Avip. Apul. To set on fire. Confatille, n. *συνίγγο*. That which is made by mixing or casting of metal: simulacrum confatum, Deut. 11. 12. Confatilis, le; adj. Cast or molten: Prudent. Confatim; copulatum, contextē, Ifd

est near, or bordereth upon another. Confatit, qui ad loca assignata accedere noluerunt, non propterea in crimen lēse Majestatis incidunt, Bald. Confatio, is, fidi; Marcan. To rive or cleave. Confine, is; n. Sen. *μυθόμην*. Adjoining or nigh to. Ad papilla confine, Val. Ajoining to the pap. Confinia, pl. num. The borders or marches of any land or country. Vide Confinium. Confingo, is, xi, ēura, ēres; *μυθόμην*. To form or make, to frign to be true: to forge, invent or imagine: to convert: to give shape or fashion. Crimen in aliquem confingere, To forge or devise against. Confinitilis, Ifd. quod sit genere vel loco affinis. Confio, is, ēris; Marcan. To border upon. Conf nis, ne; adj. Liv. conterminus, eodēmod habens fines; unde Confines agros dicimus, quorum fines conjuncti: *συνίγγο*. Next to, adjoining, bordering, bounding, abutting or lying very near to; alm fl like, of the sam. fort. Confinitas, atis; idem quod Vicinitas, Terull. Confinitus, adv. Gloss. Near, bordering on. 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Confirmed, made strong, fortified, strengthened, or that hath recovered his engib; constant, perfect, perfectly closed. Confirmitas, atis; f. Plaut. *νευτάλμω*, *συνεργάστης*. Strengthening: firm resolution or constancy, Plaut. Confirmiter, adv. Gloss. Strongly. Confirmito, as; *βεβαιώσις*, *συνέκδοσις*. To confirm or say for a surety, it is so: to avouch; to strengthen, fortify and make sure; to encourage, or make more constant and hardy: to comfort: to wax strong: to get recovery, gather heart, or take courage again: to harden or settle himself. Confirmare, pro Legitimare, Dig. Confirmare se ad omnia. To settle himself to abide whatsoever shall fall. Confiscarius, rli; m. Ulp. A P. ro-moter. Confiscatio, onis; f. Suet. An ar-riving to the Kings pleasure. Confiscator, tris; m. Scal. He that arrests to the Kings pleasure. Confiscatus, a, um; Suet. Seised on, confiscated, forfeited to the Prince: also kept in bags. Confisco, as; Suet. in fiscum redigere, *συνεργάστης*, *συνεργάστης*. Confiscari, est fiscus i. principis avaritiae applicari, vel in fiscum cogi. To seise or forfeit to the Prince: to confiscate or forfeit. Also to arrest or seize on a mans body to the Princes pleasure. Confisio, onis; f. a Confido: *σύνιστος*. An hoping or trusting; confidence, assistance. Confisus, a, um; part. Tibull. *σύνιστος*. Trusting, hoping, having a sure confidence. Confite, Confictur, Plaut. Confiteor, tris; estis, sum, ēris; a Con & Fiteor: *συνίγγο*. Indicare dicitur is, qui volens de se aliquid, & de aliis prodit; sed Confiteor, qui de se tantum, idque invitatus, Donat. Non eandem differentiam ponit inter *Confiteri* & *Confiteor*. To acknowledge, to confess to do, to be, to say, Ingenue confiteri aliquid, Freely to confess a thing. U de me confiteor, Thus I may confess the truth of my self. Confiteor, pro in confesso est. Confiteilis, le; adj. Apul. Built or finished together. Confixilis machina, i. pegma, Apul. Confixum, ii; n. Gloss. A Stage. Confixus, a, um; part. a Confingo: *συνίγγο*, *συνεργάστης*. Fricked, thrust through; stuck, pierced. Leg. Confixus pro Confixus, Diom. Confixus, us; m. A sticking or thrusting in. Conflicco, es; Firm. To wisher, or faint; to ally. Conflicco, is; Gell. To be allied, weakned or broken. Conflicellator, tris; m. Digest. A whipper. Conflicellatus, a, um; Digest. Scourged, whipped. Conflicages, Fest. loca in quae undique confuunt venti, vel occurrunt, vel confuunt. Idior, leg. Confages. Places where many winds do blow. In Fest. leg. & Confages. Confagitator, tris; Apul. A near-ness furior. Confagito, as; Plin. *συνίγγο*. To vex, to quest importunately. Confagras, tiffimus; Gloss. Most earnestly desiring, or burning in love, or scor-bed. Confagranter, adv. Gloss. Furiously burning, or with great heat. Confagranter, as; f. Gloss. A burning and scorching desire. Confagras, a, um; part. *συνίγγο*. Burned, set on fire, or consumed with fire. Confagras, as; *συνίγγο*. To burn, to be on fire, to be inflamed. Confagras invidia, vel incendio invidia, To be greatly envied. Confagras amoris flammā, To burn in love. Confammatus, a, um; Apul. Set on fire. Confammo, as; Avip. Apul. To set on fire. Confatille, n. *συνίγγο*. That which is made by mixing or casting of metal: simulacrum confatum, Deut. 11. 12. Confatilis, le; adj. Cast or molten: Prudent. Confatim; copulatum, contextē, Ifd

Confatio, onis; f. verb. a Confio; Sen. *σύνιστος*. The melting or casting of metal. Also a procuring or getting. Confator, tris; m. A forner. Confator figurati aris, A Money-melting Jun. Confatōrium, ii; n. Gloss. A forge. Confatura, f. Plin. The same with Confatio. Confatus, a, um; part. *συνίγγο*. Brown, c. m. a. i. made, procured, forged and suborned: moved or raised: coined. Confecto, is, xi, sum; Plin. *συνίγγο*. To bend or bow. Confexilis, le; Firm. Pliant or easie to be turned. Confexio, onis; f. Codex. A turning or bending. Confexio, adv. Pacuv. Winding, or with many bendings. Confexiosus, a, um; Gloss. Winding or bending. Confexura, e; f. Accius. A bending or turning. Confexus, a, um; Plin. *συνίγγο*. Bowed or bended. Conficatio, onis; f. verb. a Conficco, Gell. *συνίγγο*, *συνεργάστης*. A fighting, a warring, troubling or grieving. Conficatus, a, um; part. *συνίγγο*. Grieved, vexed, sore beaten and molsted with, tormented, sore beaten, vexed or troubled. Conficco, onis; f. verb. a Configo: *συνίγγο*. A beating or dashing of one against another: a conflict, combat, skirmish, bickering, shock or coping. Conficco, as; & Confictor, tris; freq. a Configo: *συνίγγο*, *συνεργάστης*. *συνίγγο*. To fight: to vex, trouble or molest: to give: to strive or contend with: to have to do with: to annoy greatly. Conficco, us; m. verb. a Configo: *συνίγγο*. The dashing, knocking, meeting or justing: a fight of bodies one against another: a conflict, skirmish or bickering, when we join and cope with our enemies. Conficatio, onis; f. Pacuv. A rush together. Conficium, gii; *συνίγγο*, *συνεργάστης*. *συνίγγο*. To fight: to contend or strive: to encounter or skirmish, to debate, to try out: to be contrary one to the other, Conficere manu cum hoste, To fight hand to hand with his enemy. Conficant leges, & collidantur, Quint. Be contrary one to another. Confio, as; *συνίγγο*, *συνεργάστης*. Confare, proprie, est ut ad informem massam reduceret, non autem in figuratam pecuniam redigere, Calv. Translatē, As alienum confare, pro Contrahere debitu, facereque se debitorum aliena pecunia. To melt metal, to forge or cast: to so ge or make, to get, procure, raise, canst or work: to blow, to blow together, to gather or compose. Statuas argenteas confare, Suet. To cast Images of silver. Also to melt them. Invidiam alicui confare, To bring into hatred, or to work one a spite. Societatem cum aliquo confare, To join friendship with. Confareo, es, iis; Gloss. To flourish at the same time.

Confatuari, imperf. Sen. *συνίγγο*. To be uncertain what he should do. Confatuari, adv. Nav. In a flowing manner. Confatuatio, onis; f. Nav. A flowing together. Confatuatur, imperf. *συνίγγο*, *συνεργάστης*. Confatuas, as. To wave. In vestibus undantibus eadem notatione, Apul. Confatuor, tris; Sen. *συνίγγο*, *συνεργάστης*. To be uncertain what to do. Confatuolus, a, um; Accius. Flowing or rushing together. Confatuus, ntis; m. Plin. *συνίγγο*. A place where two rivers meet together. Confatuus, ntis; part. Flowing or rushing together. Confatuia, e; f. Mart. Abundance of humours falling into any part of the body. Confatuus, a, um; Gloss. Winding or bending. Confatuus, a, um; Plin. *συνίγγο*. Bowed or bended. Conficatio, onis; f. verb. a Conficco, Gell. *συνίγγο*, *συνεργάστης*. A fighting, a warring, troubling or grieving. Conficatus, a, um; part. *συνίγγο*. Grieved, vexed, sore beaten and molsted with, tormented, sore beaten, vexed or troubled. Conficco, onis; f. verb. a Configo: *συνίγγο*. A beating or dashing of one against another: a conflict, combat, skirmish, bickering, shock or coping. Conficco, as; & Confictor, tris; freq. a Configo: *συνίγγο*, *συνεργάστης*. *συνίγγο*. To fight: to vex, trouble or molest: to give: to strive or contend with: to have to do with: to annoy greatly. Conficco, us; m. verb. a Configo: *συνίγγο*. The dashing, knocking, meeting or justing: a fight of bodies one against another: a conflict, skirmish or bickering, when we join and cope with our enemies. Conficatio, onis; f. Pacuv. A rush together. Conficium, gii; *συνίγγο*, *συνεργάστης*. *συνίγγο*. To fight: to contend or strive: to encounter or skirmish, to debate, to try out: to be contrary one to the other, Conficere manu cum hoste, To fight hand to hand with his enemy. Conficant leges, & collidantur, Quint. Be contrary one to another. Confio, as; *συνίγγο*, *συνεργάστης*. Confare, proprie, est ut ad informem massam reduceret, non autem in figuratam pecuniam redigere, Calv. Translatē, As alienum confare, pro Contrahere debitu, facereque se debitorum aliena pecunia. To melt metal, to forge or cast: to so ge or make, to get, procure, raise, canst or work: to blow, to blow together, to gather or compose. Statuas argenteas confare, Suet. To cast Images of silver. Also to melt them. Invidiam alicui confare, To bring into hatred, or to work one a spite. Societatem cum aliquo confare, To join friendship with. Confareo, es, iis; Gloss. To flourish at the same time.

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plain, hardy, stony, rectly, up hill and down
hill, ill and troublesome to go in : Also hard
to understand, rude in language, unpleasant,
harsh, and jarring. Confragolæ conditiones,
Plaut. i, peritæxæ, obscure.

Confragus, a, um; Lucan, ex Con-
fringit; ut Præruptus a Prærumpto : κα-
τρίφρη, *The flame.*

Confraçter; i, i, simul frater, Hug.

Confraçteris, æ; f, Hug, *Brotherhood,*
Cath.

Confremebundus, a, um; Frag. Poët.
Frowning, or making a terrible noise.

Confremitus, us; m. Frag. Poët. *A*
terrible noise or roaring.

Confremisco, is; Pap. *To grudge toge-*
ther.

Confremio, is, us; Stat. σφουδρῆ, σφου-
δερῆ, *To murmur or make a noise toge-*
ther.

Confrendeo, es; Gloss. *To gnash the*
teeth, or to grind.

Confrendo, is, *To shake with the teeth.*

Confrequento, as; Gloss. *To h.unt toge-*
ther, to concubate, Prudent.

Confressus, a, um; i, Confraçtus,

Confroçatio, onis; f, Gloss. σωτρίφρη,
Cath. *A rubbing or scratching.*

Confroçatus, a, um; Apul. *Rubbed or*
scratched.

Confroçeo, as, us, ictum, are; Plin. σωτρίφρη,
Cath. *To rub hard, or together : to rub :*
ῥάβδος, ῥάβδος, Translate pro Exa-
spereare, Gell.

Confroçio, onis; Firm. *A frotting or*
chafing.

Confroçio, is; Celf. *To be made*
cold.

Confroçeo, es; Firm. *To wax cold.*

Confroçero, as; Apul. *To make cold.*

Confroçio, is, *To fry together : unde*
Confroxiorum.

Confroçio, is, egi, actum, ere; δα-
σπρήνυμι, *To break or bruise, to break*
open. To violate : to spend or consume :
to make havock of. Confroçere navem,
Ter. To make shipwreck. ¶ Confroçere
tefferam hospitalem apud aliquem, Plaut.
To be out of favour, or no more welcom
to his friend.

Confroçosus, a, um; Apul. *Full of*
boughs.

Confroçtus, us; m. *A paring of fruit,*
Frag. Poët. *Also a mingling, Gloss.*

Confroçtor, eris; Gloss. *To enjoy toge-*
ther.

Confuga, æ; Hottom. *He that fleeth*
to the Sanctuary or place of refuge, or that
fleeth away with others. V. Calv. Lex.

Confugatio, onis; f. Firm. *A diving*
to flight : a seeking for help or succour.

Confugela; idem quod Confugium,
Felt.

Confugio, is, ugi, gitum, gere; κατα-
φύγω, *To fly, go, run, come, or seek*
for succour or help. Ad te confugio, Virg. I
come to you for refuge. ¶ In miserico-
diam alicuius confugere, To appeal unto,
¶ *In arcem confugere, To fly into.*

Confugium, ii; n, Ovid. καταφύγη,
Cath. *A place of succour and refuge.*

Confugo, as; Frag. Poët. *To put to*
flight.

Confulcimentum, ti; n, Firm. *A prop*
or stay.

Confulceto, is, si, ultum, tre; Lucret.
ἐπιδότω, σπυλῶ, *To stay, prop, or underfit.*

Confulgeo, ges, si, gere; Plaut. δια-
δύμω, *To shine clear and brightly.*

Confulgūro, gūras ; Firm. *To lighten.*
 Confūlmīnātus, a, um ; Firm. *Stricken with lightning.*
 Confūlmīno, as ; Firm. *To strike with thunder.*
 Confūlūra, f. Gloss. *A staying or underpropping.*
 Confulus, a, um ; part. Lucret. *Underpropped, stayed, undersest.*
 Confūmo, as, āre ; Firm. *To smoke or smother up.*
 Confundērant, pro Confuderant, Calv.
 Confundo, is, fudi, fūsum, ēre ; συγχέω, συγχέσθαι. *To confound, to meddle or mingle together : to make confusedly one of all : to trouble or vex : to disturb, let or hinder : to mix out of order, to disorder.*
 Confundere vera falsis, *To mix truth with.*
 ¶ Cum igne se confundit ignis, *Mingleth it self with.*
 ¶ Confundere in unum corpus, Liv. *To bring confusedly into one.*
 ¶ Confundere aliquem dolore, Plin. *To confound or trouble with.*
 Confundi, Cyprian. *To be abashed or ashamed.*
 Confundero, as ; Apul. *To bury.*
 Confungor, ētis ; Dig. *To be dispatched or charged.*
 Confusāneus, a, nm ; Gell. *Confounded, disordered.* Panis confusaneus, Jun. *Coarse bread, household-bread.* Hor.
 Confusco, as ; Verb. Simul fuscari.
 Confusco, is ; Quint. *To make brown.*
 Confuse, Confusius ; adv. συμμεταρρίθμει. *Confusedly, without order, mixed-mangle.*
 Confusilis, le 3 adj. Apul. *Easily mixt or confounded, soon out of order.*
 Confusim, adv. idem quod Confusē.
 Confusio, ōnis ; f. verb. συγχέω. *A confusing or disorder ; a mingle-mangle : a mixture or confounding : trouble of mind or dismay : shamef. cedneſs, blushing.*
 Oculi confusio, eſt vitium oculi, confusius inter se ejus humoribus, Gorh. *Confusio* est, cum ex iisdem rebus vel diversis una sola fit species, ut cum una confundantur matre auri & argenti, aut cum ex vino & melle fit mulsum, aut ex auro & argento electrum. *Commissio* verò, ut si frumentum Titii frumento Caii admisceatur, que singula corpora in sua substantia durant, JC.
 Confusus, a, um ; part. & nomen ē part. συμμεταρρίθμει. *Confounded, disordered, troubled : mixt : dismayed, astonished, abashed.*
 Confusitor, Plin. *More troubled.*
 Confususus, a, um ; Ovid. V. Confusilis.
 Confutatio, ōnis ; f. verbal. Contrarium locorum dissolutio ; Ad Heren. ἀνασκόβω. *A confutation, a disproving of argument : a disproving of that is spoken.*
 Confutatus, a, um ; part. *Charged or accused.* Am. Marcell.
 Confuto, as ; a Con & Futo, antiq. pro Arguo ; ἀνασκόβω, συνήλπις, ἀνάλισις, ἀνάλιστω. *To confuse, to convince or vanquish in reasoning ; to reprove or sell one his own : to oppose, to stir and mix together.* Var. *To restrain or hinder.* Nonn. *To trouble, confound or dazle.* Obtrusum confutabat, Apul. *Aliquando pro Committere.*
 Confuturus, a, um ; Plaut. *That will ensue.*
 Congarrio, is ; Gloss. *To talk or prate together.*
 Congaudēco, es ; Gloss. *To rejoice together.*

Congelābilis, le ; adj. Firm. *Easily congealed.*
 Congelāco, is, ēre ; Macrob. To wax hard or thick.
 Congelātiō, ōnis ; f. verb. Plin. συμ-
 μῆσις ἐν τῷ κρύει. *A freezing together, or congealing.* Congelatio, is also the dis-
 ease called cataractis. Hor.
 Congelātivus ; sunt medicamenta fluxus
 omnes lententia & exsiccantia ; Para-
 cell.
 Congelātus, a, um ; Ter. *Congealed.*
 Congelide, adv. Ter. *Very coldly.*
 Congelidus, a, um ; Gell. κρύαιον.
Luke-warm, neither hot nor cold.
 Congellus, li ; m. Hesb. it was to suc-
 ceed the Patriarch. V. Cerd.
 Congelo, as ; συμπαύωμι. To congeal,
 to be hard ; to be frozen or congealed, to
 freeze ; together also to mortify. Ovid.
 Congelavit otio. He is frozen with idleness.
 ¶ In lapidem congelare. Ovid. To
 harden into the nature of a stone. Conge-
 lor, pass.
 Congemendus, a, um ; Arnob. To be
 lamented.
 Congemīnans, part. Val. Flac. Dou-
 bling.
 Congemīnātim, adv. Tertull. *Foynly, doubling.*
 Congemīnātiō, ōnis ; f. verb. Plaut.
 διπλαστος, διπλασιασμός. *A doubling or often repeating.*
 Congeminatus, a, um ; Doubled. Am.
 Marcell.
 Congemino, as ; Plaut. διπλαῖω, δι-
 πλασιάζω. To double or multiply ; Virg.
 To do a thing often.
 Congemifico, & Congemō, is, mī, ēres
 συσπνάζω. To wait, lament or weep with
 another : referred to trees, it signifies to
 creak or crack when it doth begin to fall.
 Virg. & Sen.
 Congemmātus, a, um ; Tert. Budded.
 Congemmo, as ; Tertull. To bud at
 once.
 Congēner, ēneris ; adj. ex Con &
 Genus ; Plin. ὁμογενεῖς. Of one flock or
 kindred : of the same sort.
 Congēnerābilis, le ; adj. Gloss. That
 which is easily engendered.
 Congēnerāco, & simul generāco.
 Congēnerātus, a, um ; Ter. Begotten
 together.
 Congēnō, as ; Enn. qu. genere mi-
 hi jungo ; συγγενῶς. To beget, to affi-
 nate, join or add to.
 Congēnicilo, v. Congenuclo.
 Congenitūra, f. Firm. The birth of
 things at one time.
 Congenitus, a, um ; adj. Plin. συ-
 γγενῆς. Begotten or ingendered together ;
 it is naturally ingendered with a thing.
 Congenitū pili maturius libidinosis de-
 fluunt. Hairs that we are born with ; di-
 citur Agnati.
 Congentilis, le ; adj. Gloss. Of the
 same Province.
 Congenuclo. Congenulari, est Eftēti
 genibus. Non. ex Cal.
 Congenūlo, as ; Sifen. apud Non.
 Congenulari, est genu replicato cadere.
 κύνει (κύω). To kneel or bow the knee ;
 to fall the knee being doubled.
 Congenūlo, as ; Congenare, est genia
 jungere. V. Scal. ad Var. ex Pomp.
 Conger, & Congrus, gri ; m. Ter.
 κόρυμβος. *A Conger.*
 Congeries, ei ; f. Plin. συμπαύριμος.
A heap.

A heap : a laying or carrying together of diverse things, a pile.
 Congerīnus, est oppleta multitudo, V. Cerd.
 Congermīnātus, a, um ; & Congermīnāto, Apul. Var. *Grown up together in fellowship.*
 Congermīnātus, adv. Var. *Friendly or lovingly together.*
 Congermīnālis, le ; Gloss. simul germinans, Cath. *Of the same flock or root.*
 Congermīnāscō, is ; & Congermīno, as ; Var. *παρασάωω. To bud and grow joyously together. To affluere et conspici together.* Non, ex Quadrig.
 Congermīnāto, f ; Gloss. *A budding at once.*
 Congermīnātus, a, um ; part. Var. *Budded together.*
 Congermīno, as ; Var. *συμφορῶν, V. Congermīnāscō.*
 Congēro, is, fli, flum, ēre ; *συμφορῶ. To gather together or heap up ; to make heaps of ; to charge one with ; to heap or carry together ; to assemble, to lay or cast upon ; to give or bestow plentifully ; to make. Simul omnia congerere. To heap together. Congredī in aliquem congerere. To heap upon him reproachful taunts, to give him many hard words. Congredī Viatum alicui congerere. To give one all things, meet for his journey. Congredī Aram arboribus congerere, Virg. To raise up an Altar with trees.*
 Congerro, onis ; Plaut. *συνωμύω, συνωμύηθι.* Errores levcs & inepti, a cratibus dicti, quod Siculi adversus Athenienses cratibus pro scutis sunt usi, quas Græci *σπίγγας* appellant. Fest. hinc *Congerones & Cnccræ.* Var. 6, L, L. *Congerio, a geræ, & Gr. est, & in Latina crast.* Fulg. *Congerones*, qui aliena ad se congregant, unde apud Romanos *Gerones* vel *Gerones* Brutiani dicti. Sunc raptores, fures. *A merry companion, that keepeth company in merry conceits and pleasant devices. Also a shifter, that getteth other mens goods into his hands.*
 Congestatio, f. Ter. *A carrying about or heaping together.*
 Congestātus, a, um ; Firm. *Carried about or together.*
 Congeste ; pro confusæ & sine ordine, Jul. Cap. in M. Ant. *Confusedly, disorderly.*
 Congestum ; *ἀδυστος.* By heaps confusedly.
 Congestio, onis ; f. verb. Digesti, *σπιδυστος.* Ant. *heaping or gathering together.*
 Congestitū, a, um ; Col. *συνωμύω, est in heapi.* Locus congestitius ; non solidus ad jacienda fundamenta, Vitruv. *A false or loose ground ; also a place whither the fish of a City is carried, a Lyball or dungbill.*
 Congestitū, a, um ; Col. *Cast on heapi.*
 Congello, as ; Dig. *To carry together, or at once.*
 Congestus ; a, um ; part. a Congeror : *συνωμύηθις, σπυμωμύηθι.* Cast together : *cast in a heap ; laid up in store ; covered ; brought on every side ; cast upon ; gathered together.*
 Congellus, ūs ; m. verb. *συνωμύησις, σπυηα.* *A heap, a laying or carrying of diverse things together.*
 Congēlis, le ; adj. *ἄσθ.* Per-

taining to the measure Congius. Congialis
 fideiſia, Plaut. A veſſel which holds ſix
 ſextaries, or about a Gallon.
 Congiarius, m, n. *κονγίαριος*.
 Commune. liberalitatis atque menſure.
 Quint. Menſuræ genus, a Congio unde
 eſt *congiarius*, quod ex congio diſtribue-
 bant, vel ex congii capacitate; *διδο-
 ρος*, *ἐπιδορος* *ἐπὶ τῷ ποτὶ*, *ἐπιδορ*, Gloſſ.
 B. Vulc. leg. *ἐπιδορος* *τῷ ἀνδρὶ*, *ἐπι-
 δορ*, *ἐπιδορ*, *congiarius*, munus ſpecu-
 torum, quo donabatur populus, ſicut *Do-
 nativo* milites. Hujus Congiarii diverſa
 fuerant ſummæ. Tiberius Congiario
 populo trecentos nummos viritum di-
 dedit. Caligula bis dedit trecentos ſeſter-
 tios, Nero quadringenos nummos po-
 pulo diſſitit. *A dole or liberal gift of a
 Prince or Nobleman to the people, be it mo-
 ney or viſuals. Sometimes given to a par-
 ticular perſon. Alſo a kind of meaſure,*
 Paul.
 Congiarius, a, um. *Of the meaſure*
 Congius; unde Plin. Congiarius cadus;
 qui congium continet, *κονγίος*. *That*
contains the meaſure Congius.
 Congigno, is; ſimul gigno. Tert. To
 get at once.
 Congio, is, ivi. To gather together, ſo
 augment. *Ιſιδ.*
 Congium, ii; n. V. Congius,
 Congius, ii; m. Plin. vel Congium,
 n. menſura liquidorum, continens ſex
 ſextarios, *χέα*, Gloſſ. *congium*, *κονγίος*,
κονγίος *δινα*. Onomaſt. Congius; *χέ*.
Ιſιδ. *Congius* a *congiendo*, i, per augmen-
 tum crescendo, vocatur; unde poſtea pec-
 unia, beneficii gratiæ danti cæpta, *Con-
 giarium* appellatum eſt. Mart. *Congire*
 erit quaſi *congeri*; a *κόνει*, quæ eſt men-
 ſura, capacitas, aliâs major aliâs minor,
 pro concharum modo. *A kind of mea-
 ſure containing ſix Sextaries; a Gallon or*
a Pint.
 Conglabro, aſ; Frag. Poët. To make
 bald or bare.
 Conglaciatus, a, um; adj. Plin.
 Frozen.
 Conglaciô, aſ; *κονγλασιουμι*. To ſtize;
 & Metaphoricè, To do nothing at all worth
 thy memory.
 Congladiô, aſ; ſimul gladiare.
 Conglifco, V. Glifco. Plaut.
 Conglobâtum, adv. Liv. *ἀσφαι-
 ρηδόν*. In a round form, in plumps or
 heaps, like to a bottom of ſheaf.
 Conglobâtus, ônis; f. verb. Sen. *συ-
 σφαιρῶ*, *συνελκυστός*. A heaping or coming
 round together. *Alſo thickening or doubling*
the Rank; in an Army.
 Conglobatus, a, um; part. *κονγλοβα-
 μένος*. Heaped together, or made round
 together; thick or grown together; round;
 congealed or cluſtered. Conglobata lana,
 wool in the ſheaf, wound up by the wool-
 winder. Vatro.
 Conglobô, aſ; *κονγλοβειν*. *Conglobe*. To
 bring or make round together. Conglobare ſc.
 Liv. To gather themſelves in plumps.
Alſo to double or to thicken ranks in an
Army. Ne aut conglobent agmen, aut
 laxent. Veget. t. 29. *That they make not*
their order too thick or too thin.
 Conglobôſus, a, um. Gloſſ. *Of a round*
figure.
 Conglomeratus, a, um; adj. Teit.
 That winds up upon a bottom.
 Conglomeratio, ônis; f. *An heaping*
together.

Conglōmērātus, a, um; Luc. *Heaped together.*
 Conglōmēro, as; à Glomus, ἔρις; involve, superaddere, συσπέρωμεν, *To wind thread on bottoms; to assemble.* Enn. indē.
 Conglōmērōr, āris; pass. Lucr. 3. *To be wound on bottoms, or to be assembled.*
 Conglōmīno, as. V. Conglomerō, Conglūināmentum, n. Gloss. *A gluing together.*
 Conglūinātio, ōnis; verb. συσπώνωμεν. *A gluing or joining together; an assembling.*
 Conglūtinātor, ōris, m. Tert. *He that glues.*
 Conglūtinātus, a, um. *Glued together.* compact. Ex libidine, petulantia, crudelitate conglutinatus; *Compact or made of lust, &c.* Cic.
 Conglūtino, as; συσπώνωμεν. *To glue, knit or join together: to close; to make or frame.*
 Conglūtio, is; Apul. *To swallow together.*
 Congrēcor, āris; dep. & Congrēco, as; Plaut. κομίζω, compositio-nibus indulgeo, geniale-m vitam ago. Tra-dum ex more Græcorum, qui compositio-nibus, & deliciis plus æquo indulgebant. *To feast, to make good cheer: to eat and drink together.*
 Congrādīo, is; Frag. Poët. *To wax great all about.*
 Congrāsātor, ōris; m. Firm. *A companion of thieves and robbers.*
 Congrāssor, āris; Aug. *To rob or steal.*
 Congrātānter, adv. Aug. *Very acceptably.*
 Congrātificor, āris; Tert. *To gratify together.*
 Congrātūlābundus, a, um; Gloss. *Desirous to show his good will and thankfulness.*
 Congrātūlātiō, ōnis; f. verb. σὺς χαίρωμεν, φιλοφρονέωμαι. *A rejoicing with one for his good fortune, a congratulation.*
 Congrātūlātor, ōris; m. Aug. *He that rejoiceth at ones prosperity.*
 Congrātūlātor, āris; σὺς χαίρωμεν, Cuius-dam, signis lætitiā ostendo, cum aliquo gaudeo. *To rejoice with one for some good fortune that he hath: Congratulati alicui.*
 Congrāvīdo, as; Gravidam reddere. *To make heavy or big with child.*
 Congrāvō, as; Hier. *To make heavy or weigh down; to burden.*
 Congrēdās, pro Congrēdiaris, Plaut. Congrēdiens, part. συσπώνωμεν. *Meeting or going together.*
 Congrēdio, idem quod Congrēdi-or, Apul.
 Congrēdiōr, ēris, illud sum, ēdi; ex Con & Gradi-or: συσπέρωμεν, συσπέρωμεν. *To go with another: to fight and cope with; to encounter, eis χεῖρας ἀνίστειν. To dispute with: to go in hand: to talk with: to hunt or be in company with one: to join with one. Omnes in unam domum congesti sunt, Met together into one house. ¶ In aliquo loco congregati, To meet together. ¶ Congrēdere actūtam, Tert. Go talk with him presently. ¶ Congrēdi aliquem, Plaut. & Congrēdi cum aliquo; To enter communication with one. ¶ Congrēdi contra aliquem, To dispute against. ¶ Congrēdi cum hoste, Plaut.*

Consecrator, oris; m. Jwl. Cap. κα-
σιγιστῆρ. He that consecrates.
Consecratus, a, um; par. καθοσιω-
μενός. Dedicated, holy; also
wicked, detestable. Nonn.
Consecro, as; ex Con & Sacro: dico,
dedico, religiosum facio, καθοσιω-
μενός, ἁγιάζω. To dedicate or con-
secrate: to make holy, or to make gods of:
to make a thing remain: to hallow a long
time as a thing dedicated: to put in remem-
brance by writing: also to attribute to.
Consecrare statum alicui, Caf. To de-
dicate. Virtutes alicujus consecrare,
To commit them to perpetual remembrance.
Consecrari, To be Canonized or Deified,
Suet.
Consecratus, a, um; qui alios asse-
ctatur, ἀκλῆδης. Hinc Consecratus di-
cuntur, qui aliorum opinionem vel sen-
tentiam sequuntur, ὁμοφροῦν. Which
follows others opinion.
Consecrari, pass. Labor, apud Non.
Consecrari, pro metaph. accipitur pro
Affectare.
Consecrarius, ii; n. est argumentum
brevis alicuius, in quo Conclusio ne-
cessarii sequitur Antecedens; ἀκλῆδης.
A brief argument, wherein the conclusion
doubt necessarily follow the antecedent.
Consecrarius, a, um; adj. ἀκλῆδης.
That followeth upon any other
thing.
Consecrarius, ii; m. Ter. That follow-
eth any opinion.
Consecratio, onis; f. verb. μετὰ δι-
κῆς. A following or pursuing: an imitating: an
endeavour to obtain.
Consecrator, oris; m. He which fol-
loweth: searchth or pursueth.
Consecratrix, icis; f. verb. μετὰ δι-
κῆς. She that followeth, searcheth and
pursueth.
Consecrillus, le; adj. Tert. That may
be easily cut: vide Scellus.
Consecratio, onis; f. verb. ἀκλῆδης.
A cutting or pruning.
Consecratus, a, um; Col. That is of-
ten cut.
Consecrator, aris; freq. A Consecrator:
διώκων, ἀκλῆδης. To follow, hunt after
or pursue diligently or greedily: to labour
and endeavour: to attain and get some-
thing, to know: to imitate or endeavour to
do like: to affectate: to handle or speak
of: to recite: to haunt much. Consecrari
aliquem convitiis, To rail or reproach in
spiteful terms. Consecrari benevolen-
tiam largitione, To seek to get good will by
bribe. Consecrari aliquem Plaut. To
follow one: also to haunt much to one, Ter.
Also to be pursued, Lab.
Consecrari, f. Marc. A cutting.
Consecratus, a, um, Cur.
Consecratio, onis; f. verb. A Consecrator:
παυκαλῶς. A consequens, order, fol-
lowing: that which ensue of a thing.
Consecrative; ut, Generatio unius est
corruptio alterius, non effectivè, sed con-
secrative. Vide Goclen.
Consecratus, a, um. That which fol-
loweth.
Consecratus, a, um; συνακολουθίαν.
πῶς. Following, succeeding, overtaken,
gotten, obtained.
Consecratus, adv. Quietly. Cod.
Consecratio, f. Dig. An appealing or
cuing.
Consecrator, m. Cod. An appealing or
prator.

Consedatus, a, um; Dig. Quietus,
calmed.
Consedo, onis; a Confedendo. Vide
Assedo vel Assessor. Non. ex Hemina. He
that sitteth with another.
Consedineus, & Confeminus, a, um;
& Confeminale, le; ὁμοφροῦν. A male or
female. Dicitur de re, in qua varia semi-
na commista sunt; ut, Confeminæ vin-
ceæ, Col. Sown with divers seeds, plant-
ed with divers plants, or one with another
no respect to the difference of sorts.
Confemineæ vitis, A Vine yielding a
wine that will not last, Plin.
Consedino, as; Cod. To sit together.
Consensio, is, senui; συγγενεῖς.
To be of wax old, to decay, to lead all his
life, to spend all his time, or live away in
Lais oratorum consensio, Hor. Sub ar-
mis, Liv. In exilio, Liv. To lead all his
life in war and banishment.
Consensio, onis; f. verb. ὁμόνοια. So-
p. Communio rerum omnium, cogitati-
onum supputationumque concordia, con-
venientia, consensio, conspiratio, & qua-
si consensus, Cerd. Consent or accord, one
mind, purpose, agreement: conspiracy.
Consensus, a, um; part. Cell. ὁμοφρο-
νός. Consented unto, granted, accorded,
agreed unto.
Consensus, as; m. Gell. verb. ὁμόνοια.
A consent, an accord or agreement.
Consensum est, imperi. συμπίπτε. It
is met, or it is good reason.
Consensuus, a, um; συμφώνος, ὁμο-
λογητός. Agreeable, consonant, meet,
convenient.
Consentes; Dii Penates (Arnob.) nu-
mero 12, qui & Complices dicuntur, quod
una oriuntur, & occidunt una, Varro de
R. R. Vel a consensu dicitur; vel a con-
sensus; vel, ut Junio placet, a con-
sensus; uti & Deus Consus, Voss.
Consentia sacra; Fest. which are ap-
prized by the consens of many of the same
kindred: as Corneliorum inter se; & sic
Consentes dii, Scal.
Consentiens, tis; par. vel nom. a
Consensio: ὁμοφροῦν. Agreeing,
consenting, bending wholly to. Consenti-
ens fama de aliquo, A constant report of
one, whereupon all men agree.
Consensio, is, si, sum, ire; idem vel si-
mul sentio: ὁμοφροῦν, ὁμοδύμῳ, ὁμοφρο-
νός, συμφώνος, συνομίαν. To consent, a-
gree or accord: to be always like himself: to live
according: to be agreeable to. Consensio ti-
bi, I agree unto you. Consensio vultus
cum oratione, Caf. His countenance a-
gree with his speech. Consensio cum
aliquo de re aliqua, To jump or agree with
one about a matter. Secum consensire;
& Consensio sibi ipsi; To be always like
himself, not to be contrary to himself.
Inter se consensire, To agree among
themselves. Consensit, imperi. Gell. All
men agree upon it.
Consensio, is, pti, tum, ire; ἀμφιγέ-
νω. To bid in, to enclose or compass.
Consensum, n. Col. quo aliquod con-
sequitur, Gloss. ἀκλῆδης, ἀκλῆδης.
A close, an inclosure.
Consensum; quod undique est clau-
sum munitumque. Consensum etiam fori
dixit Quir. pro Ipsis cancellis.
Consensus, a, um; part. συμπεφύ-
κτος. Inclined, hedged in.

Consequax, adj. Apul. That followeth
or is pliant.
Consequela, f. Ter. A sequel or con-
clusion.
Consequens, tis; συνακολουθίαν. Fol-
lowing, succeeding, that which hangeth to-
gether or is well agreeing, meet and con-
venient.
Consequens, tis; sublt. τὸ ἐπὶ ῥῆμα. A
conclusion or that which followeth, a sequel
or consequent.
Consequenter, adv. Ulpian. ἀκλῆδης.
Consequently, by order, by the sequel.
Consequencia, e; f. consecutio, ἀκλῆ-
δης. Est & Consequencia, necessitas
conclusionis, quæ ex præcedentibus in-
feritur; ea enim dic. consequentia, quæ
rem necessariam consequuntur. A sequel,
a consequent, that which necessarily fol-
loweth.
Consequia, Apul. Sequels.
Consequitor, m. Marc. A follower.
Consequor, oris, itus sum, equi; ἀ-
κλῆδης, ἰπποκαλῶδης. To follow, ensue:
to obtain, get or win, τυχεῖν. To com-
prehend or conceive: to have and enjoy: to
purchase: to procure: to reckon up to ex-
press in words or act: to overtake in jour-
neying or going: to be next to: to van-
quish or overcome: to incur or run into: to
mitigate: to be equal to. Rem res con-
sequitur, One thing followeth another.
Consequi aliquem, To overtake. Cert-
amine aliquem consequi, Virg. To van-
quish or overcome. In libro suo ali-
quem consequi, To imitate or follow.
Consequi aliquid animo, Memoria,
Verbis, Nutu, Consecrari; To compre-
hend or conceive: to remember: to express
in words: to obtain with a beck: to con-
juncture or guess.
Consequus, a, um; adj. Consequa-
tura est. Consequens or consonans, Lu-
cret.
Consequuta, pro Impetrata, passivè.
Varr.
Consequatur, Liv. It is fair.
Consequitas, Gloss. Fair weather a
long time.
Consequor, as, To be fair.
Consequomur, aris; pro Sermocinor,
Gell. 17. 2.
Consero, is, evi, tum, ere; φασκῶ.
To sow, set or plant: also to ordain: to
make or stir up: also to spread upon, Lu-
cret. Conferre agrum oleis, Col. To
plant the ground with Olives.
Consero, is, vi, erum, ere; ordinare,
committere, σπείρειν, σπασίαν, con-
jungo, conneo, consero, συμπλάω.
unde Conferre manus, est Manus con-
jungere, & dextris murum apprehendere,
unde manus conferre dicebantur litigan-
tes, cum in agrum, aut in aliam rem, de
qua controversia erat, profecti, rem liti-
giam, aut aliquam ejus particulam, manu
apprehendebant, jusque fenum in re
præsentis vindicabant. To intermingle or
interlace, to join: to set, to cope, to fight.
Manum cum hoste conferre. To fight
hand to hand with his enemies, so come to
handie strokes. Latus lateri conferre,
Ovid. To join side to side, or to sit side
to side. Prælia conferre, Virg. To
join battle.
Conseratus, a, um; Plin. σπασίαν.
Fashioned like a saw, sawed together.
Consero, as; Aug. To saw together.
Conserere, adv. ἀμφιπύκνως. συμπυκνῶ-
ς.

Conferre, as; ite interlaced.
Conferim, adv. Joynly or closely to-
gether.
Conferor, oris; m. Plin. συμπύκνως.
συμπύκνως. He that creepeth or fighteth
with another.
Conferus, a, um; part. a Confero:
ἀμφιπύκνως, συμπύκνως. Joyned, en-
termed, interlaced, set together, or beset
with: inhabited.
Conferva, e; f. Ter. Κωιδίον. She
that serveth the same Mistress, a fellow-
maid-servant.
Confervabilis, le; Aug. Easy to be
kept.
Confervatio, onis; f. verb. συντη-
ρεῖν, σὺντελεῖν. A keeping, maintaining or
preserving.
Confervator, oris; f. verb. συντη-
ρεῖν. A preserver or defender, one that saveth
and keeps, a preserver.
Confervatrix, icis; f. verb. συντη-
ρεῖν. She that preserveth.
Confervatus, a, um; part. διασω-
σμένος. Preserved, kept, maintained,
saved.
Confervillus, le; adj. Firm, Belonging
to servants.
Confervio, is, ire; Digest. συνδύμῳ.
To serve together.
Confervillum, ii; n. Plaut. συνδύμῳ.
ὑποδύμῳ. Fellowship in service.
Confervutus, utis; f. Cod. idem quod
Confervillum.
Confervo, as; φασκῶ, ἰμπίπῳ. To
keep, to maintain, to preserve, to defend,
to save: to fulfil. Ab omni periculo
confervare, To keep or preserve from.
Voluntatem proximam erga aliquem
confervare, Marcell. To continue his
wounded good-will towards one.
Confervula, e; f. Aug. A woman
fellow-servant.
Confervulus, li; m. August. A man
fellow-servant.
Confervus, vi; m. σὺνδύμῳ. A
servant with another: a fellow-ser-
vant.
Confervisibulum, n. Aug. A Bench to
sit on.
Confervillus, le; Firm, Sitting together,
that may with ease sit together.
Confervisio, onis; f. Cod. A sitting
together, συζήσις.
Confervior, oris; m. a Confideo: σὺν-
δύμῳ, σὺνδύμῳ. He that sitteth with
or near another.
Confervisus, as; m. σὺνδύμῳ. non est
confervisus, sed homines in uno loco fe-
derantes, A multitude or assembly sitting
together, a Session or sitting in com-
mission.
Confervisus, es, di, sum, ere; σὺνδύμῳ,
simul sedeo. Aliq. sign. Manere: aliq.
rei humilitatem notat, & quasi denega-
tam altius evolandi facultatem. Aliquan-
do pro Consequere; & aliquando pro Se-
dari; & aliquando pro Commorari & con-
sistere. To sit with or near to others: to
sit together: to sit, abide, remain or tarry
in a place, to sojourn: to sit at Sedi-
one: to be settled or placed: to be assign-
ed: to rest: not to encrease or be augmen-
ted. Confidere in pratulo, Incer ul-
mos, & Sub illice, Virg. To sit among
under. Confidere apud aliquem lo-
cum, To sojourn in some place. Con-
fedit in mente justitia, Was seated in the
mind.

Consideralis, le; Firm, Belonging to
Planets.
Considerantia, e; f. μελετή, Consider-
ation, regard, advisement.
Considerantius, & Consideratius;
Corn. Front. Adore, or very consid-
erately.
Considerate, adv. μελετηρικῶς. With
consideration, advisedly, circum-
spectly, wisely, sadly.
Consideratio, onis; f. verb. σκέψαι.
Consideration, regard.
Considerator, oris; m. Gell. σκεπ-
τικός. He that considereth, weigheth or re-
gardeth.
Consideratus, a, um; part. ἀνα-
σῶν. Considered, viewed, regarded,
estimated.
Consideratus, a, um; adj. μελετη-
ρικός. Circumspect, wise, advised, dif-
ferent, considerate.
Considero, as, Considerare a contem-
platione siderum videtur appellari, Fest.
meditate or devise, to regard, to view and
behold, to take heed. Considerare cum
animis vestris volumetipii, Consider with
your selves. Considerare secum in ani-
mo, Ter. To consider with himself.
Consideror, aris; Firmic. To be bla-
sted: so to be considered.
Considerator, imperi. Cic. 3. de Orat.
They resist.
Considero, is, edi, fessum, dēre; συ-
νδύμῳ. Differat a Confideo, quod illud
quietem, hoc motum a loco ad locum
asserat. To rest or abide after removing
from another place: to sit down together:
to sink down to rest or settle at the bottom,
as dregs in drink: to light, as a Bird doth
after it hath flown: to cease or slack: to
be allayed, allayed or appeased. Con-
siderare in sedibus, & Considerare sedibus,
Virg. To sit, rest or abide in. Con-
siderare in aliam partem, Sen. To be of an-
other opinion. Confedit furor ejus, Was
allayed or allayed.
Consigliarius, re; Cod. Belonging to
sealing.
Consigliarium, Cod. One by one.
Consigliatus, a, um; Digest. Mark-
ed, sealed together.
Consiglio, as, avi; Digest. To seal
together, συζήσις.
Consigliator, oris; m. a Confideo: σὺν-
δύμῳ, σὺνδύμῳ. He that sitteth with
or near another.
Consilius, as; m. σὺνδύμῳ. non est
consilio, sed homines in uno loco fe-
derantes, A multitude or assembly sitting
together, a Session or sitting in com-
mission.
Consilio, es, di, sum, ere; σὺνδύμῳ,
simul sedeo. Aliq. sign. Manere: aliq.
rei humilitatem notat, & quasi denega-
tam altius evolandi facultatem. Aliquan-
do pro Consequere; & aliquando pro Se-
dari; & aliquando pro Commorari & con-
sistere. To sit with or near to others: to
sit together: to sit, abide, remain or tarry
in a place, to sojourn: to sit at Sedi-
one: to be settled or placed: to be assign-
ed: to rest: not to encrease or be augmen-
ted. Confidere in pratulo, Incer ul-
mos, & Sub illice, Virg. To sit among
under. Confidere apud aliquem lo-
cum, To sojourn in some place. Con-
fedit in mente justitia, Was seated in the
mind.

parable, that have their signification with
other words, whereby they are joyned.
Consignificatio, onis; f. A signifying
or showing by tokens. Apul.
Consignificatus, a, um; adj. Aug. Si-
gnified with tokens, or with others.
Consignifico, as; Apul. To signify or
show by tokens.
Consigno, as; σημειοῦμαι, σέμειν. To
seal, to sign, to mark: to lay down,
Suet. Also to add a condition to a thing
already written, Ulp.
Consigno, es, & Consilio; ἡγε-
γῶμαι. Consiliare pro Consequere possit
Binnus, To espouse.
Consilio, is; Gell. 12. 1. To be fit,
nos to say a word, Plaut. Aliquo auspi-
cium, dum be consilioque turbe, & que
ita intransit, Mercat. Scen. 6. Ad. 1.
Consilians, tis; part. Giving, saking,
or asking counsel. Gratum eloquentia
consilians, Hor. To those that ask coun-
sel of her.
Consiliarius, ii; m. σύμβουλος, βου-
λάτης, qui ab aliquo in consilium adhi-
bentur; auctor, præceptor, qui alicui con-
silium dat. Consiliarius se præbere ma-
gistratui, Suet. in Tib. 33. Consiliarii
cædis; i. conjurati, Vell. Con-
siliarii, sunt Judicum comites & ad-
fiores, qui Judicibus assident. A Con-
siliator.
Consiliarius, a, um; Plaut. Giving
counsel, of counsel giving.
Consiliator, oris; m. Plin. βουλάτης.
A Consiliator.
Consilio, f. Col. sic a rusticis dicitur
quod in arvis inter fligum frequentis-
simè inveniatur, διπύρ. An herb cal-
led Pomelea or Planta Leonis. Offic.
Setterwort, Ruel. Pulmonaria. Lung-
wort, or Christi-wort. Veget. Pseudohel-
leborus, or the black Hellebor.
Consilio, as; Hor. βουλάτης, consulo,
delibero vel consulo, consilium dare vel
petere. To ask or give counsel: to sit in
counsel together.
Consilio, is, vi & Ivi, ire; ex Con &
Silio: σὺνδύμῳ. idem quod Insilire
& insulare. To leap together, to leap up-
on. Aliquem vel Alicui consilire, Tac.
To leap upon.
Consilior est Consulo, delibero, a voce
Consilium: Est enim consilium do & pe-
to. V. Consolor.
Consiliotus, a, um; Gell. A wise
man, and full of good and wholesome
advice.
Consilium, ii; n. βουλὴ, βουλή, συμβου-
λία. A vel & Silio: quod plures ratios
simul vel in unam sententiam sa-
pientis; Fung. vel a consulo dicitur;
vel quod in unam sententiam plurium
mentes consilium (Alii leg. credendum)
& convenient. Sed a Silitio credibili-
us dictum putatur, quo maxime inveni-
tur, Fest. Al. ex Con & Silitio, quod uno
consulente, ceteri consulant. Douf.
Duo olim fullonum officia erant; Ve-
stem eluere & cogere, unum; alterum
eamdem creta candefacere: Illud consi-
liari diceb. & ipsam actionem, quod in-
sultu multo pedum ferret. Consilium:
hoc Explire, Var. L. L. 5. A cogitatione
consilium, unde consilium: quod ut ve-
limentum apud fullonem cum cogni-
consilium dicitur, & c. Quem Varonis lo-
cum sic interpretatur Becm. Cogitare est
Cebro cogere, unde consilium, quia co-
gitur.

gitor: At hinc conciliatum in re fullonia, quod veltimentum erigat: in animo humano, quod cogit: i. multum diuque cogitata, quæ memoriâ tenent. *Conciliis*, iudgements, advice: purpose, intent, policy, appointments: a Session, an assembly of Counsellors or Judges.

Conciliis, le; adj. *μεσοθυμιος*. Very like, or in all things like.

Conciliatilis, as; Aug. *Likeness*, or any resemblance.

Conciliatilis, adv. Firm. Very like, even so.

Conciliatilitudo, f. Cod. Great resemblance.

Conciliatimè, adv. Ter. V. Confiniliter.

Conciliatamen, inis; n. Dig. A resembling together.

Conciliatate, adv. Dig. Resembling together.

Conciliatatio, f. Firm. A resembling together.

Conciliatulus, a, um; adj. Mart. Resembling, counterfeit.

Concilio, is; Ter. To permit or suffer.

Conspicio, is; simul sapio, Gell. 7. 3. *συμπεστω*. To be wise with others; to favor.

Conspitum, Enn. *Clavis præfixum*, conspium: pro conspium. Fest.

Conspitens, tis; adj. ut, Consistens vinum, wine of long lasting, or that beareth age well, durable.

Conspitentiâ urinx, huius est tenuitas aut crassitudo. In morbis est Status paroxysmi.

Constitio, onis; f. V. Constitio.

Constituto, is, ititi, itum, ère; *τίσις*, *καταστήμι*. Aliquando est iudicio congregari, in iudicio stare adversus aliquem. *Constituere* aliquando dic. quod valet, efficax est, utile est. *Constituere* positum est item pro Consequere. To stand fast, sure or upright: to abide boldly by a thing: to consist, to stand still or at a stay: to stay, abide or situm: to continue, endure or last: to resist, to cease, to be at quiet: to have place: to hang or depend on: to agree with, to rest in, &c. Legatum constituit, African. The Legacy is available and good. Ex utraque parte consistere, Ulpian. To be of both parties.

Constituere cum aliquo in iudicio, & Adversus aliquem, Mart. To stand in judgement, and plead against. *Constituer* agmen constituit, Salust. The troops played their march orderly: they made a halt or a stand. Ita Constituere, Aelian. The military word of command, Stand.

Constitutorius, a, um. Pertaining to the confistory. *Constitutorius*, qui ius sciendi in Confistorio habent. *Confistory* men, Counsellors, Parliament men, men of the Convocation.

Confistorium, ii; n. locus ubi consistunt de rebus communibus, aut sacris deliberantur: *δῖον συνέδριον*, *συνήκον*. *Confistorium*, in quo legatos & quoscunque le aduertes Princeps admittit & audit, & de causis cognoscit, iniquitibus & dispicientibus Confistorianis. Amm. Marcell. A Council-house: a Confistory: sometime the Council assembled in such a place.

Constituto, onis; f. verb. à Confero: *ἐπιτίθημι*, *ἐπιτίθημι*, *ἐπιτίθημι*. A setting or planting.

Constitutus ager, qui est aptus vitibus. Constituto, onis; m. verb. Ovid. qu-

τοῦτο. One that setteth, planteth or graffeth.

Constituta, æ; f. *ἐπιτίθημι*. A setting or planting.

Constitutus, a, um; part. à Confero: *ἐπιτίθημι*. Set, sown, planted: also moved.

Confostrina, æ; f. *ἀδελφία*. A consanguine, a sisters daughter.

Confostrinus, nis; m. *ἀδελφός*. A consanguine, a sisters son. Duorum fratrum liberi, patrules: duorum fororum, confostrini quasi confororini appellantur. African.

Concoctor, ri; Suet. *ἐπιτίθημι*. Concocteri dicuntur, quorum alterius filia alterius filio nupsit. They two whose son and daughter have married together.

Concoctio, onis; f. *ἐπιτίθημι*. Concoctio, onis; f. verb. *συνωγα*. *Concoctio*, An accompanying, a fellowship, a society.

Concoctrix, f. Capit. She that joyneth in fellowship.

Concoctus, a, um; part. *συνωγα*. *Concoctus*, Associated, joyned in fellowship.

Concoctio, as; *συνωγα*. To associate, to joyn a fellow or companion to.

Concoctus, Suet. V. Calv. Concoctibilis, le; *παραγωγικός*. That may be comforted or appeased. Concoctibilis, adive, Gell. 16. 9. Which comforteth.

Concoctabundus, a, um; *παραγωγικός*, agens confortatorem: idem quod Concoctatorius.

Concoctamen, inis; n. Gell. Comfort.

Concoctans, nis; part. Comforting or comforting.

Concoctatio, onis; *παραγωγία*. Solace, comfort, consolation, an easing or mitigating of grief.

Concoctatolum, n. dim. Firm. A little comfort.

Concoctator, onis; m. *παραγωγικός*. A comforter.

Concoctatarius, a, um; adj. *παραγωγικός*. That comforteth.

Concoctatus, a, um. V. Consolidatus.

Consolida, æ; f. & Consolida major; herba sic dict. quia consolidandi & conglutinandi vi pollet, *σύνθετον*, *σπυγνιον*. The herb Consoly or Consoly, Wolfwort, *Agrostis*. Consolida regalis, Jun. The wild cummin. Consolida Saracenicæ, *Saraceni Consoly*, or *Consolynd*. Consolida media, Middle Consolynd, middle Consoly, Bugle: It is also used for Prunella.

Consolidari dicitur usus fructus, qui ad proprietatem, à qua abscesserat, reuertitur, eique conjungitur.

Consolidatio, onis; f. verb. Instit. Where one that had the use and profit of a thing, procureth the Title and property of the Lord. Consolidatio (inquit Justin.) est proprietatis cum usu fructu conjunctio.

Consolidativa, sunt externa Chirurgorum medicamenta, vulnera & ulcera carnis recentibus expletia, & cicatricem obducuntia. Paracels.

Consolidatus, a, um; adj. Ulusufr-

aus consolidatus, i. conjunctus cum proprietate. *Consolidatus*, made sure.

Consoliditas, f. Gloss. A making sound, or soundness.

Consolido, as; redintegratio, & in unum congero, quod prius ruptum & divisum erat. To make sound that is broken. Cic.

Consolo, as; adiv. Varr. idem quod Consolor.

Consolator, aris, atus sum, ari; ex Con & Solo: *παραγωγικός*, *παραγωγικός*, *παραγωγικός*. Scal. L. 32. *Consolator*, à viduis, quæ cum se solas relictas lamentarentur, oratio lentens desiderium dicebatur Consolatio. To comfort, to give comfort, to encourage: to ease, to mitigate ones grief, sorrow or distress. Gellius passivè utitur.

Consolatio, onis; f. Hier. A dreaming together.

Consolator, onis; m. A dreamer together.

Consolatio, onis; f. Hier. A dreaming together.

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Consolatio, onis; f. Hier. A dreaming together.

Consolatio, onis; f. Hier. A dreaming together.

vil law was called Consortium, and not Matrimonium: for Matrimonium was, when a free-man married with one free-born.

Conspicibilis, le; Gloss. Easie to be seen.

Conspiciamen, inis; n. Gloss. A sight.

Conspiciatio, f. Hier. A beholding together.

Conspiciator, m. Firmic. A marker, a spy.

Conspiciatrix, Gloss. She that pryeth into every thing.

Conspiciatio, f. Dig. A fight or beholding.

Conspicatio, as; Firmic. To behold, to spy out.

Conspicatus, a, um; nom. ex part. & Conspiciator, compar. Liv. *συνωγα*. Beholders, silently looked on, seen diligently, regarded: noble or notable: fair.

Conspiciatus, as; m. verb. à Conspiciator: *ἐπὶ*, *ἐπὶ*, *ἐπὶ*. A beholding or sight: aspect of stars, Centorin.

Conspiciatulus, ii; m. Gloss. A watch-man.

Conspicigo, inis; f. Aug. A sprinkle for water.

Conspicigo, is, is, sum, ère; *καταπείνω*. To scatter or sprinkle abundantly, to strewn, to mingle, to dash or sprinkle.

Conspicigum, adv. Capel. Here and there mingled.

Conspicigatio, onis; f. Aug. A sprinkling about.

Conspicigatus, a, um; part. *καταπείνω*. Sprinkled, strewn, scattered, mingled, set about with.

Conspicibilis, le; adj. Prud. Evident, that may easily be seen, eminent.

Conspiciabundus, a, um; Gell. Very beautiful.

Conspiciatus, a, um; part. à Conspiciator. That seeth, also pass. that may be seen. Apul.

Conspiciax, acis; Erafin. Evident, clear.

Conspiciendus, a, um; part. à Conspiciator: Tibull. *ἐπὶ*. To be seen, or worthy to be seen: noble, excellent.

Conspiciillum & Conspiciillum, li; n. *διάνοξα*, *ἐπὶ*. A Loop to look out at privily: a Loop-hole, a Lattice window: a pair of Spectacles, or Prospective Glass.

Conspiciello consequens est clanculum me uique ad fores. He had me in his eye (from a place where he might see me) all the way to the very door, Plaut.

Conspiciello, onis; m. Plaut. *καταπείνω*, *καταπείνω*. One that spiech or looketh out, a spy, a watch-man: à Conspiciendo.

Conspicio, is, xi, sum, ère; *καταπείνω*, *καταπείνω*. To see or behold: to attend, regard or consider: to view: to take heed: to imagine.

Conspicio, onis; Varr. quæ oculorum conspectum finiat.

Conspicior, eris; pass. Cic. Carere me aspectu omnium, quàm infestis oculis omnium conspici malim. Ovid. Prima bonis animi conspicerere tui. To be seen or looked at: to be esteemed and judged.

Conspico, as; f. Ter. To behold. Varr.

Conspicor, aris, atus sum, ari; de-

pon. Cæ. *ἐπὶ*, *ἐπὶ*. ex Con & antiqu. verb. Specio, Conspectio. To see or behold, to perceive. Aliq. sumitur passivè.

Conspicius, a, um; *καταπείνω*, *καταπείνω*. Conspectus, à Conspectio, sicut Perspicuum à Perspectio. Modò sign. Sagacem, perspicacem, acutum; modò Clarum, & qui ab omnibus conspiciatur. Conspectus homo, qui in se omnium oculis convertit. Liv. That one seeth and perceiveth plainly, that is greatly in sight, clear: that every man hath in regard and estimation or admiration: excellent, notable.

Conspirans, part. Agreeing.

Conspiciati, onis; Suet. *οὐκ ἐπὶ*. They that be conspired, sworn together, or confederated against one.

Conspiciatio, onis; f. verb. *συνωγα*. A conspiracy, consent or agreement.

Conspiciatus, Justin. More servently, &c.

Conspiciator, onis; Scal. *συνωγα*. A conspirator.

Conspiciatus, a, um; part. Sen. *συνωγα*. Conspired, conspiring, which tendeth to. Macrobi. Conspiciat res, quæ velut constare sunt in unum.

Conspiciatus, as; m. verb. Gell. *ἐπὶ*. A conspiracy, consent or agreement.

Conspiciatus, as; m. verb. Gell. *ἐπὶ*. A conspiracy, consent or agreement.

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Conspiciatus, as; m. verb. Gell. *ἐπὶ*. A conspiracy, consent or agreement.

Conspiciatus, is, itti, itum, ère; Plaut. *καταπείνω*, *καταπείνω*. To make sure, stable or strong: to affirm and assure a thing.

Conspiciabilis, le; Firm. Always firm and sure.

Conspiciabilis, atis; f. Firm. Firmness, stability.

Conspiciabilis, a, um; Lucr. *ἐπὶ*. Assured, warranted, out of danger.

Conspiciabilis, m. Tertul. An Hoffer: used now adies for a Consolator. The same elsewhere that Assessor judicii, demerito Calv. Lex.

Conspiciatio, onis; f. Apul. A spilling or pouring of beasts in winter.

Conspiciatio, Col. To stand at stable, as Oxen or Horses at Livory.

Conspiciabilis, li; comes stabuli. A Consolator.

Conspiciatio, as; Corn. Front. To stand still, as water that floweth not.

Conspiciatus, nis; & Constantissimus, a, um; adj. *συνωγα*. Consolator, firm, strong, stable, steadfast, sure: grave, always one: persevering or continuing in his purpose, perpetual.

Conspiciatus, adv. *καταπείνω*, *καταπείνω*. Consolator, steadily, steadily, stably, always after one fashion, like is self.

Conspiciatus, æ; f. *συνωγα*. Consolator, steadily, steadily, steadily, perseverant in doing, gravity.

Conspiciatopolitani Flos. A pleasant flower to the eye, Dodon.

Conspiciator, & isissimus; compar. & superl. à Consolans. Most consoling, &c. V. Consolans.

Conspiciatus, quæstio. *ἐπὶ*. It is evident, manifest, plain and certain: a agreed of or well known, there is no controversy in it. Rationem consistit, significat æquum legitimamque rationem aut ostendit, aut apparere ostendi posse, Ulpian. Also it consistit, it is solid.

Conspiciatus, Plin. That will cost.

Conspiciatio, onis; f. Jul. Cap. Consolations vocant notationes syderum, quomodo se habeant cum quis nascitur. A constellation, a company of stars: The figure or position of stars. Consolatio principis, Amm. Marcell. The Horsescope or figure of his Nativity.

Conspiciatura, æ; f. Firm. A Consolation.

Conspiciatus, a, um; Jul. Cap. Stellis insignitus, *ἀστέρων*. Adorned with stars. Consolator balthici, *ἀστέρων*, studded with gold like balthici. Treb. Poll.

Conspiciatus, simul sterilis, Cerd.

Conspiciatio, onis; f. verbal. Est concitatio quedam subita ex aliquo metu: à stertamento (Alii leg. à stertamento, Gothoff.) deducit est. quod eo toto concutitur corpore, Fest. *συνωγα*, *καταπείνω*. Consolatio (Varr) pro Seditione & tumultu: A great fear or astonishment; also stertatio or tumult.

Conspiciatus, a, um; part. vel nomen à part. *κατα*

Conferno, as; Liv. perturbare osten-
do, *εμφανίζω* ex Con & Sterno. De ani-
mo dictum, cum quasi interitum huius,
de statu suo moveatur, Mart. Cal. à ster-
no, quod sign. deficiere; illi enim qui
idcirco aliquo humi sternuntur, maxime
perturbantur. To trouble fore, properly in
mind; to overthrow, to discourage; also
to stir up commotion. Confermare, i.
Proterve loqui. ¶ Confermare animum,
i. Erigere, Pacuv. ¶ Animis confer-
nari, Salust. To be clean discouraged.
¶ Ad arma confernamus est, To rise and
take arms, Liv.

Conferno, is, strāvi, ātum, ēre; *κατα-
στρέφω, καταβάλλω*. To strew, pave or
cover the floor, earth, or other thing: to
lie flat upon.

Constitulātor, ōris; m. Aug. He that
pricheth forward.

Constitulātoris, icis; f. Aug. She that
moveth or stirreth up.

Constitulātoris, a, um; Firm. Stirred
up, incited, moved.

Constitulātoris, as; Hier. To move, in-
cite or urge together.

Constitulātoris, ōnis. A company thrust
close together, Amm. Marcell.

Constitulātoris, m. Firm. He that stoppeth
places or thrusts together.

Constitulātoris, a, um; adj. Liv. Brough-
t close, or thick guarded.

Constitulātoris, Cal. condensio, in unum
cogo, *ἐνσυνάγω*. To make thick together,
to stuff together; also to compass or press
about. Stat.

Constitulātoris, as; Col. ex Con & Stipo:
simul stipo. To set roots or plants one by
another.

Constitulātoris, est locus spaciosus in edi-
bus, in quo constitabant illi, qui Dominum
aedium salutare aut illoqui cupiebant,
Gell. 16. 5. *Ab illa grandis loci constitui-
one, & quasi habitatione*. V. Constitulātoris.

Constitulātoris, pro Constitulātoris; Calv. Con-
stitulātoris pro Constitulātoris.

Constitulātoris, a, um; Gell. 13. 9. Due
to be, &c.

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Conferre, is, xi, sum, ēre; συνάγειν. *To rise with others, or together; to rise out of, to grow up; to be building or rearing up.*

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Contārium; hasta, Cerd.
Contāre, adv. five Candate: in comp.
par. Contārius credere, *More hardly to believe*, Apul.
Contāri, pl. n. Veget. *Pike-men or Lanciers*.

Contātio, ōnis, *Beating the price, huckling, delaying to strike up the bargain*. Nulla pretii contātio, *Without huckling or bidding less than the price set*, Plin.

Contechor, āris; Plaut. *μυχαυνομαι* a Con, & τήν τεχνα. *To invent something, to deceive, to imagine some fabule device*.

Conteas, a, um; part. Covered, hid.
Contego, is, xi, sum, ēre; καλύπτω, *To cover, to hide, to cloke, to conceal*.

Contegularis, re; Digest. *Tyled about*.

Contegulatio, Digest. *A tiling*.

Contegulātor, m. Dig. *A tiler*.

Contegulo, as; Aug. *To tile*.

Contegulātor, m. Tert. *A violator, a defiler*.

Contemēratūs, a, um; Tert. *Defiled, polluted*.

Contemēro, as; Mart. ex Con & Temero: ex τέρω, ἡρώ, καλῶ, *to despise, to violate, to deslower, to commiserate, to deface*.

Contemendus, a, um; part. *Despising*. Contemptibilis, *Worthy to be despised or made light of*.

Contemētor, adv. Non, ex Nāv. dicit Contemptim poni pro Contemētor, V. Contemptim.

Contemēticus, *That despises*, Non, ex Lucil. idem Contemēticium. *A despising*, Id.

Contemno, is, pti, ptam, ēre; ex Con & Temno: ἐκ τέρω, *to despise, to make light of, not to regard, to set at nought, to despise; to behold or look upon a thing disdainfully*.

Contempratio, f. Gloss. *A mingling; dissimulatio*.

Contemprātus, a, um; Gloss. *Mingled together*.

Contempō, as; Firm. *To temper, to mingle*.

Contemplābilis, le. *In sight or openly to be seen*, Am. Marcell. *Also, cunning or expert*. Contemplabilis dextra, idem speaking of an Archer.

Contemplābiliter, adv. *Evidently, lustily or forcibly*, Idem.

Contemplatio, ōnis; f. *Stempla, oculi*. ἀναγνῶ. *Beholding in mind, deep musing of, regarding, contemplation, study, meditation*.

Contemplativus, a, um; Sen. *Σεμπτικῆς*. *That consists in contemplation, contemplative*.

Contemplator, ōris, m. *Σεμπτής*. *He that beholds with great affection; that sageth level, that vieweth*.

Contemplatrix, icis; f. *Σεμπτική*. *She that beholdeth*.

Contemplāvis, ūs; m. *Stempla*. Ovid. *A contemplating*. Vide Contemplatio.

Contemplo, as; Plaut. *Vide Contemplor*.

Contemplor, āris; dep. *καταβλέω*, *Stempla, ἀναγνῶ*. *Contemplor* dictum est a templo, i. loco qui ab omni parte aspicitur, vel ex quo omnis pars videri potest, quem Antiqui Templum

nominabant. Fest. *To behold diligently, to muse upon, to consider, to meditate, to take view of hidden and secret things*. Leg. Contemplo, act. apud Plaut. *Idem*.

Contempōrālis, le; Firm. *At the same time or standing*.

Contempōrāneus, a, um; *ὁσίωνος*, ejusdem temporis contancus, *That is in one time, or of the same age*.

Contempōrārius; idem quod Contempōrālis.

Contempōro, as; Tert. *To be at the same time*.

Contemptē, Contemptim, & Contemptibiliter; adv. Plaut. *ὀλολογῶ, καταφρονέω*. *Disdainfully, scornfully, despitably, by contempt*.

Contemptibilis, le; & Contemptuosus, a, um; Lampr. & Contemptibilior, Ulp. *ἐκκαλῶ*. *Despicable, contemptible, &c.*

Contemptibilitas, ātis. *Contemptibility*, Peror.

Contemptio, ōnis; verb. *καταφρονέω, ὀλολογέω*. *Contempt, despising*.

Contemptor, ōris; m. verb. Liv. *ὀλολογῶ, καταφρονέω*. *A contemner or despiser, which regardeth not another, which maketh no account or estimation of something*.

Contemptor, āris; & Contempto, as; frequ. ex Contemno. Peror. ex Plaut. *To despise often, or to be despised often: to set little or nothing by*.

Contemptrix, icis; f. *καταφρονέω*. *A disdainful woman*.

Contemptus, a, um; part. vel nom. ē part. unde Contemptor, Contemptimus: *ὀλολογῶ, καταφρονέω*. *Contemned, not esteemed or regarded, not set by, despised, vile, abject*.

Contemptus, ūs; m. verb. Liv. *ἐκκαλῶ*. *Contempt, despite*. E. Contemptus exire, *To grow up again from a low and despised condition*, Lucr.

Contendo, is, di, sum & tui; ex Con & Tendo. Al. ex Contra & Tendo: *proficiscor, iter infituro, & qu. contra tendo, stituro*. Ponitur etiam pro Certo, pugno, luctor, configo, *ἐγείρω, ἀνίστημι*. Item pro Infatire & flagitare, *διατίω*. Item pro Intendere, adducere five attingere. Item pro Comparare, conferre, committere, *μετρίωμαι, συνίστημι*. Item Jacere, dirigere, *βλάω, καταβλέω*. Item pro Festino. *To go toward or straight to a place; to endeavor earnestly, to importune, to labour* a. *That he can, aucto loquitur*. *To bend, to stretch out, to bow: to strive, to knit or tie fast: to require or desire earnestly or effectually: to avouch: to affirm and defend an opinion: to contend or resist: to strive, ἀνίστημι*. *To brawl or brabble: to cast or shoot a dart or arrow: to speed or make haste to go to: to be at variance: to muse or devise: to compare or lay together: to lead forward with haste and speed: to prove or assay: to sue for*. Ipse ad eos contendit, *Caes. Marches on straight towards them*.

Contendere bello cum aliquo, Virg. *To try it out with one by battle*. *Is ad me contendit, ut ad urbem veniam*. *It earnestly with me to come to the City*. *A me contendit de reditu in gratiam*. *He entrethendit de reditu in gratiam*.

Contendere, *to be reconciled*. Arcum contendere, *To bend a Bow*. Telum contendere in

in auras, Virg. *He threw his darts into the air*. Leges contendere, *To compare Laws together*.

Contēnēbrat, āvit; verb. neur. Varr. *συννοτῶ*. *It waxeth night*.

Contēnēbreco, is; Minut. *To wax night*.

Contēnēbrofus, a, um; Arnob. *Near night*.

Contensus, a, um. *Very quick or swift*, Lucr.

Contēntē, ūs, ismē; adv. *συνεργῶς*, *earnestly, earnestly, with striving, vehemently, hardly, frantically*. Illum macer acie contentēque habet, *Dealeth hardly with him, or keepeth him short*, Plaut.

Contentim, adv. *Earnestly or hastily*, Q. Curr.

Contentio, ōnis; verb. Sign. vehementem conatum ad aliquod agendum, Ponitur pro Certamine & controversia. Item pro Comparatione. Est prateria Contentio dicitur, oratio acris ad confirmandum & confutandum accommodata, quae a Plinio dicitur oratio pugnae & contentio; constat enim contrariis verbis, quae ἀντιθέται, contra positum pariter, ut Cic. pro Cluent. Vici pudorem libido, timorem auidiam, rationem amentia: *ἐπὶ τῷ παρ' ἀλλήλων πειθισμῷ ἐστὶν ὁ σίμωλος, μῆκος, ἀμείνων*. *An earnest endeavour, an importune or forcing forth with vehemence: a great labour or contest suit for: a binding of a Straining; a vehement manner of speaking: contention, strife, debate, variance, quarrelling, bawling, railing, fighting, controversy, legatio, querecia: a comparing or conferring: a short Oratio, apt to confirm or reprove*.

Contentōse, adv. *φιλονεικῶ*. *Earnestly, stubbornly, with contention*.

Contentōsus, a, um; Plin. *φιλονεικῶ*. *Contentious, vehement, done stubbornly, and with earnest endeavour*.

Contentus, a, um; nomen ex part. ex Contineor. Sign. illud quod ab alio continetur. Aliquando sign. eum qui animo satius est, neque quicquam prateria desiderat; *ἀπέχεται*. Nomen est, non partic, quoniam neque tempus sign. neque retinet: *συνεχόμενος*. *Contented, held together: content, satisfied, well pleased with that he hath*. Neque tu uno contenta eras, Ter. *You were not satisfied with one*. Vixit angusti clavi penē contentus, Patere. *In a manner contented and pleased with*.

Contentus, a, um; part. a Contendor: *συντηγόμενος*. *Stretched out, strained: to heat, or drawn: continual without resting: shrill or loud*. Contentis & tumentibus oculis mulierem prosequi, *To eye a woman wistly, or having a woman desire another*. Contentus pulvis; idem ac vehemens Stup.

Contētrebro, as; Gell. *To bore thorow*.

Conteminalis, le; Gloss. *Near to the bounds*.

Conteminalitō, ōnis; f. Liv. *An adjoining or bordering way*.

Contemnatūs, a, um; Liv. *Bordering on*.

Contemno, as; Liv. *To lie near or border up a place*.

Contemnus, a, um; Col. *ὁμοῦ*. *Bordering or bordering near together: nigh*. Stabula contemnia ripa, Ovid. *Nigh to or close upon the bank*. Pompeius nunquam agrum mercatus est contemni-

num, *His nose never hung over the Land next to him*, Plin.

Contemnans, i, qui est in complexione tertii anni.

Conternatio, ōnis; f. Hyg. *A dividing by three*.

Conternatus, a, um; Liv. *Divided into to companies by three and three*.

Contēro, is, trivi, tritum, ēre; *συντελέω*. *To break, bray or bruise* *to waste or consume, to spend in vain: to pass over, to wear out with occupying: to grudge: to lose, to weary*. Contere radicum in pulverem, Ovid. *To bray or beat into powder*.

Contērobromius, a, um; Plaut. Curc. A. 2. Sc. 1. Oram Contērobromiam subegit. Ora Contērobromia sign. omnem illam terram quam Liber pater exercitui lustravit, quāque obundo contritus & fugatus est, Gruet.

Conterrāneus, a, um; Plin. *ὁμογενής*. *a Con & Terra*. *A count y-man of the same country*.

Contēro, es, ūi, ūtum, ēre; *ἐκπῆλναι*. *To make afraid, to put in fear*.

Contērito, as; Stat. *To put in fear*.

Conterritus, a, um; adj. Liv. *ἐκπῆλναι*. *Put in fear, made afraid*.

Contēsseratio, f. Tert. *A league between β angers*.

Contēsserātus, a, um; Gloss. *Bound in league*.

Contestatio, ōnis; f. *δυσδιακρία, ἔκτασις*. *Litis contestatio dicta, quae nascitur ex petitione Actoris & responsione Rei*. *A taking of witness: Also the putting off the Plaintiff's declaration, and the Defendants answer*.

Contestāto, adv. Digest. testibus adhibitis. *In presence of witnesses*.

Contestatus, a, um; *ἀνγνωτός*. *Witnessed, proved by witness, well known*. Lis contestata in aliquem, Paul. *An action so far enred against one, that the Plaintiff hath put in his Declaration, and the Defendant his answer*.

Contestificatio, f. Aug. *A bearing witness*.

Contestificor, āris; August. *To bear witness*.

Contestor, āris, sum, āri; depon. *ἐκπῆλναι, ἐμπαινεῖν*. *Consistat est, cum Uterque (reus dicit) testes efflore, &c.* Fest. Contestari item (inquit Festus) dicuntur plures adversarii, quod ordinatio iudicio utraque pars dicere solet, Testes efflore. *To call to witness: to desire: to complain to one lamentally: to make protestation of a thing: sometime to bear witness against*. Caelum terrāque contestor. *I call heaven and earth to witness*.

Contestari item, *διαμαρτυρεῖν*. *Contestari item, διαμαρτυρεῖν*. *To make protestation of the fact before the Judge; which was done by showing the Declaration and Demand of the Plaintiff, and the Answer to the Declaration for the Defendants part*.

Contexo, ūi, tum, ēre; *συνσπείρω*. *To weave or join, to work together, to link or mix together: to mix: to assemble: to make: to imagine and devise*. Lilia contextere amarantibus, Tibull. *To mix Lili with*.

Contextere extrema cum primis, *To join the first and last together*.

Contextus, a, um; Col. *ὁμοῦ*. *Bound or bordering near together: nigh*. Stabula contemnia ripa, Ovid. *Nigh to or close upon the bank*. Pompeius nunquam agrum mercatus est contemni-

Contextim, adv. *κατὰ συνωχλῶ, κατὰ συννοτῶ*. Plin. idem.

Contextio, ōnis; f. Macrob. idem quod Contextus, ūs.

Contextura, a; f. Vitruv. *συνωχῶ*. *A composition, or making a thing fit*.

Contextus, a, um; & Contextio, ōnis; f. *συνωχῶ*. *A weaving together: a composition; the form and file of a discourse: a continuance without interruption; a text*.

Contextura, a, um; part. *συνωχόμενος*. *Woven, wrought together, interlaced, made: appared in*.

Conticēo, es; & Conticeco, is, ui, ūtum, ēre & scēre; *καταπαύω*. *To hold one's peace, to keep silence, to become dumb: to cease, to decay or be out of use: to be appeased*.

Conticinūm, ūi; n. Varr. *ἐκ τῷ νύξ, νύκτις ἀρχή*. Gloss. *ὁ μῆκος τῆς νύκτος*. *Conticinūm, noctis primum tempus, quo omnia conticendo conquelescunt*. Quidam ex Conticeco & Cano dictum putant, quod tunc conticescunt galli. Tempus illud extendebatur ad mediam noctem. Dicitur & Conticium, quod fere omnes tunc evahant, Alii ab eo quod sileretur, Silentium noctis. Puto a conticeco, id est, five (ut Opius scribit) ab eo quod conticerent homines, Macrobi. & Centor. Conticinum vocat eam partem noctis, quae est media inter gallicinium & diluculum. Bed. *time, or the first part of the night, when men prepare to take rest and be in silence: the second watch of the night*. After Erasmus, it seemeth to be the time between the first cock-crowing after midnight, and the break of the day.

Conticisco pro Conticeco, Plaut. Mercat. A. 2. Scen. 4. Fores errepemus, antisciscam.

Conticificum, ūi; n. Marcell. i. Con- to conficere. *A killing of beasts with darts*.

Contignatio, ōnis; f. Plin. *ἐκ τῷ δια*. *Contignatio, καταστράτευμα*. *The raising or rearing up of ambuscade in forests, the boarding or planking of a house*.

Contigno, as, āvi, āre; Caes. *συνάγω*. *To refter or to plunk an house*.

Contignum, n. Fest. frustum carnis cum septem collis demptum, *A piece of flesh of seven ribs*.

Contignus, a, um; adj. Plin. a Con & Tigno: *συνεχόμενος, συναπῶς*. *Contignus, quorum termini se contingunt, That toucheth or next to, very near; continuous*.

Contilis, i; m. Helych. *A kind of Bird or Serpent*.

Continūus, a, um; Dyed or coloured, Lucr.

Continellum, ūi; n. *A sweeting*.

Continens; tis; m. *ἐκτελής*. *abstinens, integer; item continuans, συνάγειν, συναπῶς*. *Continentes causae, συνωχόμενα, continua & conjuncta* dicta, quae cum praesentibus sunt, morbi quidam adfunt. Continens a Rhetoribus accipitur pro Firmamentis Orationis vel defensionibus, quibus sublati defensus nulla fit; *τὸ συνωχῶ*. *Joining or mixing together: continual, without separation or space between: not interrupted or stayed: continens, sicut, a temper, chaff in forbearing women and other pleasures, n. continens, not rising exterior or pulling comprehending or containing the principal*

C O N

fit, quod ita simul continenti tempore,
ut continua corpora terminis simul iif-

C O N

and harsh to pronounce.

C O N

words. Contradicere alicui. **Contră-**

CON

C O N

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1000

à Contumelia distat; *Injuriam enim levior res est, Perit. Patior facili injuriarum, si sit vacua à contumelia, Pacuv. Sen. Contumelia cum contemptu est. A thing done in reproach or contumely: a rebuke, taunt or check; contempt.*

Contumeliōs, as; *ὀβριζέω. To insult, to reproach.*

Contumeliōr, āris. To behave himself contumeliously. Gloss.

Contumeliōse, sūlīmē; adv. *ὀβριζέως. Spitefully, reproachfully, insultingly, disdainfully.*

Contumeliōsius, a, um; *ὀβριζέως, ἐπιειδής. Reproachful in words, spiteful.*

Contumēo & Contumescō, Marcell. To grow together.

Contūmīa, a; *ἰσίδ. Vide Contumelia.*

Contumiliācio, ōnis; f. Aug. *A burying or entombing.*

Contumiliatus, a, um; Stat. *Entombed.*

Contumilio, as; Mart. *συντάμιω. To inter, bury or lay in a grave: to make a nest.*

Contumiliatio, f. Gloss. *A great tumulus.*

Contumiliōse, adv. Hier. *In manner of commotion.*

Contundo, is, ūdi, ūsum, ēre; *συνέλεω. To beat, knock or thump: to break in pieces: to strike down. Per Metaphoram, To conquer or subdue, to repress, to keep under: to afflige or mistreat: to tame.*

Contūdi oculi (Al. leg. *Conculi*) sunt in angulorum coacti convinentibus palpebris. Scal. leg. *Convivolis*, i. convinentes. Felt. Supra; *Convivolia*, occulta. Alii leg. *Convivoli*. Dicit, à *contundo*, i. simul alpicendo. Eyes looking narrowly.

Contūor, ēris, itus vel itus sum, ēri; depon. *ἀνέκω. To behold steadfastly.*

Conturbāre, adv. Gloss. *Confusedly.*

Conturbatio, ōnis; f. verb. *συντάμνω. Troubling, disordering, confounding.*

Conturbator, ōris; m. verb. Mart. *ταράκτω, χερσίν. A troubler: one that spendeth all his goods, a spendthrift, a bankrupt, that is fain to hide his head because he hath not wherewith to pay his debts.*

Conturbatus, a, um; part. vel nomen ex part. *ἀτακτοῦ. Troubled, disquieted.*

Conturbo, as; *συντάμνω. To trouble or dismay: to mingle or confound: to spend or waste: also to break promise: to crack his credit, as one not able, or not willing, to satisfy his creditors: to pay new debts, and leave old debt undischarged.*

Alfen. *Conturbat Atlas*, Mart. *Shall be bankrupt, worse than nought, not able to pay his debts.*

Conturbo, es; Sal. *To swell.*

Conturnalis, Marc. *Of the same troop.*

Conturnas, as; Marc. *To join troops together.*

Contus, ti; m. Gr. Etymol. *παρὰ τὸ πύτω, i. pungo. A long pole or spear to poke water, or shove forth a vessel into the deep. A Spear.*

Contusio, ōnis; f. *ἐλάσις, συνταγή. A thumping or beating: a beating or pounding: a bruising.*

Contūsus, a, um; part. à *Contundor*; Salust. *συντρίβω. Beaten, broken, pounded, knocked, flung: d, bruised, wounded, worn, dulled.*

Contutēlāris, re; adj. Digest. *Thas* belonging to a guardian, or custody of a child.

Contutēlārius, m. Digest. *He that hath the custody of children with another.*

Contūtōr, āris; Cod. *To defend together.*

Contūtōr, ōris; m. Digest. *ὁ μὲν ἱστέριος ἀνὴρ, συνωμότης. A tutor or guardian with another.*

Contyrannus, A fellow-tyrant. Cerd. *Contyrrannus, ōnis; f. Gloss. An unconquancy or wavering.*

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Conveior, āris; Firm. *To be carried together.*

Conveior, ōris; m. verb. à *Conveho*: *συνάγω. One that conveyeth over many p. senger.*

Conveium, ōis; n. Provision or ammunition laid up beforehand in a Town or Magazine. Liv.

Convegiatio, f. Gloss. *A making strong or quickning.*

Convegiō, as; Aug. *To comfort or cherish. Vide Vegeto: simul vegeto.*

Convehō, is, xi, ūm, ēre; *συνκαμίζω. To carry or convey by ship, carts or beast.*

Convehāmen, īnis; n. Hier. *A covering together.*

Convehicatio, f. Aug. *A sailing together.*

Convehicō, āris; Hier. *To sail together.*

Convehicatio, f. Gloss. *A pulling or depraving.*

Convehicatus, Gloss. *Snipped, taunted, frumped.*

Convehico, as; Gloss. *To pluck or rest: to taunt.*

Convehico, is, ūm, ēre; *κατασπάζω. To shake or pull up together: to pluck up by the roots: to pull or tear in pieces: to diminish, weaken or abate: to trouble, disquiet or disturb: to abolish or fore-do, disannul or reverse: to confute, to destroy, to cast down: to remove: to alter: to unloose: to rob or take from. Convehicere aliquid alteri. Plaut. To rob or take from.*

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erashed to: also to find. Tertull. *Aranei conveniunt cunicibus, Spiders ingendard. Plin.*

Convenit, imperf. *μεσυχναι. It is meet, convenient, seemly, or agreed on by covenant or bargain: it is without controversy: we are of one opinion. Convenit inter nos, ut, &c. Plaut. It is agreed upon between us; or, we be agreed, that, &c.*

Convenicium, li; n. dim. à *Conventus*; *συνωμία, συνωδία. A little private assembly; commonly for ill.*

Conventio, ōis; f. verb. à *convenio*: Digest. *ὁ συνκαμίζων, ὁμαλογία, συνθήκη. A covenant: the same that Concio, Var. A meeting from sundry places, Id.*

Conventiōalis, le; *συνθηματικὴ. ut, Stipulatio conventionalis, quæ fit ex conventionne reorum, Pomp. That is done with agreements and consent of divers.*

Conventio, as; Aug. *To come often together.*

Convento, as; freq. à *Convenio*, So. lin. *συνεπαίνομαι. To return often together.*

Conventum, ti; n. *συνθήκη. A covenant or agreement, a league or compact. V. Conventus.*

Conventus, a, um; adj. *Agreed, which is spoken or talked to or on. Convenia conditio dicebatur, cum primus sermo de nuptiis, earundemque conditione habebatur, Felt. Al. leg. *Conventio, conditio.**

Conventus, ūis; m. verb. Felt. *Quatuor modis intelligitur: Uno, cum quemlibet hominem ab aliquo conventum esse dicimus: Altero, cum significatur multitudo ex compluribus genericis hominum contracta in unum locum: Tertio, cum à magistratibus iudicii causa populi congregatur: Quarto, cum aliquem in locum frequentia hominum supplicationis aut gratulationis causa colligitur: *παρρηγοῦν, πέποιθ. σὺν, συνωμία. Pontius & pro Padō stipulatio. An assembly or meeting of people warned by the high officers of commandment: a multitude of officers together: a covenant, bargain, agreement or contract: also agites or Segionis, or the place where Agites or Segions are holden. Conventus circumire, To ride the Circuit, as we say, Suet. Also a County or Shire, Camden.**

Convenio, as; Scal. *To join.*

Conveniens, ntis; part. vel etiam nomen; *συνεχόμενος. Gathering or assembling together; meet, convenient, fortifiable, agreeable, συναρμόζων, proper, becoming and convenient, ὁρμηκός.*

Convenienter, adv. *ἀρμόζοντως, ὁρμηκῶς. Conveniently, agreeably to the purpose: as a very good time and season.*

Conveniētia, a; f. *ὁμαλία, ἁρμονία. Agreeableness, congruency, proportion, concordance, accord, consent or agreement; also the same that Conventio seu pactum, Tertull.*

Convenio, is, ntum, tre; *συνεμῶ, συναρμόζω. Aliquando significat Appellare; ut, Convenire debitorum. Conveniētia in manum, vel in manum venire, uxores dicebantur, cum per coemptionem in familiam & mancipium viri, & omnium bonorum consocium veniebant. To come together, to assemble or vestri to a place: to come or talk with, συναρμόζω, to be meet, fit or convenient, ἀρμόζον, to be met, to accord or agree, ὁμαλογία, To sue in the law; δίκου γένος, To bring to judgment, to convenit before a Judge: to ingender, to determine or appoint, συνίστημι. To be affianced or betrothed.*

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Conversē, adv. Cat. *καταμύδω. Neatly, cleanly: à Converso.*

Conversum, *ἀναστροφὴν, ἀντιστροφὴν. By converting or changing: vice versa.*

Conversio, ōnis; f. verb. à *Converso*: *ἀντιστροφή, ἀναστροφή. A changing, turning or alteration: compass, course or revolution: the wheeling of an Army, Elian.*

Converso, as; freq. à *Converso*: *μετατρέφω. To turn about.*

Conversor, āris; depon. Sen. *διατρέφω. To be much conversant with some body.*

Conversus, a, um; part. à *Converso*: *συνεστραμμένος, συνεστραμένος. Turned, converted, passed, changed, translated. Also converted from ill. Quint. Also contrary.*

Conversus, ūis; Macrobi. 7. 9. idem quod Converso.

Convertibilis, le; adj. Prud. *Mutabile, convertible: à Termini convertibiles in Logic: συνεστραμμένος.*

Converso, is, ti, ūm, ēre; *ἐστρέφω, συνεστρέφω. To return: to convert or turn: to look toward: to remove, to change, to transform: to translate: to alter: to set or give himself: to lay or put: to fashion himself.*

Conversere se domum, Ter. *To return home. Converte se ad, vel in locum, To return. B Græco in Latinum convertere, To translate out of Greek into Latin. Converte ad, vel in locum, To return. B Græco in Latinum converter*

quia habet conjunctionem vitæ. Item C. p. u. i. m. dicitur a multitudine velenorum, ut Græcè *Cōna*, a *convivis*: nam privata mensa victus convivium non est. Al. leg. privata mensa victus est, &c. A *convivis* or *banquet*, an eating or drinking together.

Convivo, is, xi, tum, ēre; Plaut. *convivimus*. To live together, to be at meat and drink together. Convivere cum adolescentibus; & Convivere alicui, Quint. To live familiarly with.

Convivor, aris; depon, *ἐσθίω*, *θωσθόμην*. To feast or banquet: to take meals with other, Cic.

Convocatio, ōnis; f. verb. *ἐκκλησία* τῶ δῆμου, *ἐκκλησία*. A Convocation, a calling or assembling together.

Convoco, as; *συγκάμω*, *ἀνέλεγο*. To call or assemble many together.

Convolutio, as. To be assembled or come together.

Convolutio, as; *συμπίπτω*. To fly together: to spend or make haste to.

Convolvere, is, vi, lūm, ēre; & *σπυλάω*. To wrap or wind about: to tumble or roll round together: to compass or surround.

Convolutus vel Convolvulus, li; m. a convolvendo, quia se involvit in pampino: Plin. *κονβόλος*. A little hairy worm with many feet, that eateth Vines when they begin to shoot out with bran: he is a Vine-frester. It is also the herb Black Withindoor or Bind-weed, called in Shops Volubilis media, *κλήμης ἰνδία*.

Convomo, is, ūi, ēre. To besue, Coop.

Convoti, Felt, iisdem votis obligati. *Συνὸν δεινόν*, or *men making one vow or promise*: Votaries.

Convovē, es. To vow together.

Conus, ni; m. Aven. ex *ῥο ἡλίε*, vel ex *ῥο*. The Crest of an Helmet or Salter: a Pine-apple or any thing of like figure, broad beneath, and sharp towards the top. A Geometrical body, broad beneath, and sharp above, with a circular bottom. A Cone: a soft pitch, Diole. Conus, Terra, Lucet. Hinc Cybele i. Telluri sacra fuit pinus: The fruit or apple whereof is called Conus.

Convulnēratus, a, um; Plin. Sore wounded.

Convulnēro, as; Col. *πρωσκα*. To give one many wounds, to hurt or wound sorely.

Convulsio, ōnis; f. Plin. *σπασμός*, *σπασμός*. A plucking up, Nervorum convulsio, Jun. The cramp, a shrinking up of the sinews. Convulsio canina is a disease in the jaws, when the mouth, nose and eye, lip and half the face is turned awry. Convulsiones, Pricking or shooting aches.

Convulsivus, a, um; ut, Convulsivus pulsus; in quo ad utranque terminum tenditur arteria, quem convulsio sequi solet. Convulsivus affectus; when one hath the Convulsions a little before death.

Convulsus, a, um; part. a Convolvere: *σπασμένος*, *σπασμένος*. Plucked up, ripped, removed, shaken: taken with the cramp: convulsed. Convulsa membra, Dislocated; Beroald.

Cōnyza, ōis; f. Græc. *ἄν ἄν* herb whereof the top is: the bigger to the male, the lesser the female. Both of them have leaves like the Olive, hairy and fatty: their stalks

are covered with a soft cotton, and are about half a yard in length: the leaves are broad or broadish, like grass or fleas: Fleabane, Plin. 21, 10.

Cōdōbiles, Tert. *Haerit* together.

Cōdoleco, Lucet. idem quod Coaleco.

Cōdōnēro, as; Tac. To burden together.

Cōdōrātus, li; m. Apul. *συνωρῶς*. A fellow-worker or labourer.

Cōdōrātio, ōnis; f. A working together, a joint-working.

Cōdōrātus, a, um; part. *συνωρῶς*.

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diets: an army or power of men: might and force: provision or store of things necessary: also commons or table-diet: either at an ordinary or at home in a mans house, Caflan.

Cōpiādes, anguilla: al. Cupiades.

A kind of dainty Eel. Vide Cal. 28, 7. nom. d. s.

Cōpiāntur, imp. i. Augenter.

Cōpiārius, li; m. Porphy. *παρρησις*, *ἐννομήτης*. He which had the charge to furnish Embassadors being in strange Countries, with salt, wood, and other necessaries.

Cōpiāta, ōis; m. One that attendeth the poor in their sickness and burial.

Cōpiāta, ōis; & Cōpiāta, arum; f. dim. Brut. *δωμάτιον*, *δωμάτιον* & *μικρόν* *δωμάτιον*. Small power or store, a little hand or company of men of arms.

Cōpiātor, aris; i. copias cogo, Gell. 17, 2. Copiari, est copias intrui. To get a great booty: to be well stored of things necessary: to gather an army.

Cōpiōse, adv. *πλεονεκτικῶς*, *ἀφειδύτως*. Abundantly, plentifully; eloquently; at large, with a great train or company, or with great provision, richly: *ἀφειδύτως*.

Cōpiōsissime, Plin. In exceeding great abundance.

Cōpiōsitas, atis; f. Pacuv. Plenty.

Cōpiōsus, a, um; *δωρῶς*, *δωμάτιον*. Plentiful, abundant or abounding, rich, wealthy; having great knowledge or eloquence: copious, populous: well provided or furnished: having great store: large, ample.

Cōpis, idis; f. Apul. *κῶπης*, *ἰδῶς*. A *κῶπης* *ἰδῶς*: culter, gladius ad cadendum; item culter coqui; item epulum, Mart. An hunters spear: a kind of falchion or hooked sword. Q. Curt. Such as the Persians used, Xenoph.

Cōpis; quasi copis, ex Con & Ops; opulentus. Item Copis, in quem opes confluerunt. Voc. ver. Cops, copis; dives, quasi sum opibus.

Cōpisios, atis; i. convivium copidis celebrare, Cal. 17, 35.

Cōpo, & Copona, antiq. pro Caupo, Caupona; Felt. Copona, taberna; a copis, Scal. in Var. Ut a *πῶσις* & *πῶσις*, sic a *κῶπης* & *κῶπης* unde Lat. Caupo & Copo.

Cōpōli, ōrum; vel Caupuli; Lipf. in Tac. Hist. 5, n. 36. Non copolis Germanorum repletur, sed Romanorum liburnis. The Sea is not now filled with the Cobs of the Germans, but with the men of war of the Romans.

Cōpos, Gr. Wearing that cometh by labour, Sup.

Cōppātis, m. plur. *καππατισ* equi: *καππατισ* *ἵππων*, equus a litera notariis, Scal. Var. Horf. that are marked.

Cōppārius; nomen a Capris, Calep. ex Plur.

Cōppēus, ōis; m. Scurra. A Jester; ex *κῶπης* *ἵππων*: *κῶπης* *ἵππων*, homo vilis, qui scierora colligit.

Cōppias, Gr. Scurra; quasi *scierora*.

Cōpprōphorus, Jun. Gr. A cleanser of privies, a Fakes-farmer.

Cops; vide Copis: ex Con & Ops; quasi copis; sic Inops, ex In & Ops.

Copscopus, Gr. genus avis, merula.

Copiscus, m. Hefych. A Mavis or kind of fish.

Copsios, Gr. genus arboris. Theophr. Coriam.

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Copsium, Gr. Smirnon herba, Copsius, a, um; Gloss. *Plentifid*.

Copca, ōis; f. Mart. Græc. *κόπης*, a *κόπης*, quod non coquatur, sed tundatur, A kind of Cakes, Bishers.

Copartium, A medicine made in cakes to purge withal, or to help the cough as Potholus.

Copula, f. *συνωμολογία*, *συνωμολογία*, vinculum, Copula ex Compello, ex *ῥο* ligare, vel *ῥο* duplicare. A coupling or joining together: a fatter or shackle: also the end of a muscle, bigger and harder then a sinew.

Copularius, A dogs complex.

Copularius, a, um; Firm. That joins together.

Copulāce, adv. Gell. *συνπλοκτικῶς*, *συνπλοκτικῶς*. In complex, or it were joined, jointly, jointly.

Copulātim, adv. Tert. Jointly.

Copulātio, ōnis; f. *συνωμολογία*, *συνωμολογία*. A coupling or joining.

Copulātivus, a, um; *συνπλοκτικῶς*. That complex or may couple together.

Copulātor, m. Firm. A joinder together.

Copulātorum; vox dialectica, Gell. 8, 16.

Copulātor, a, um; nomen vel part. a Copulor: *συνπλοκτικῶς*, *συνπλοκτικῶς*. Coupled, joined, compounded; agreeable with.

Copulo, as; a Copia, Alii a con & pello vel pila. Aven. ex *ῥο*: *συνωμολογία*, *συνωμολογία*, *συνωμολογία*. To couple or join together.

Copulor, aris; depon, idem quod Copulo, Plaut.

Cōquēreum; idem quod Alkekengi.

Cōquētrinus, A baker or boiler.

Cōquimella, Ifid, quam Latini ex colorem primum vocant. A Cooling-tree.

Cōquina, ōis; f. Plaut. *μαγειρείον*, *μαγειρείον*. A Kitchen or Cook-room.

Cōquiflorum, A place where the Scullions wash their dishes.

Cōquinnaria; *μαγειρεία*. The art of dressing and cooking of meat, the art of cookery, Apul.

Cōquinnarius, a, um; Plin. *μαγειρικός*, *μαγειρικός*. Serving for the Kitchen.

Cōquinnatū, ni; i. Ad coquendum.

Cōquinnor, aris; Plaut. *μαγειρικός*. To play the Cook, to do the office of a Cook.

Cōquinnus, a, um; Plaut. *μαγειρικός*, *μαγειρικός*. Pertaining to the Kitchen or Cook.

Cōquinnus, a, um; Plaut. *μαγειρικός*, *μαγειρικός*. Pertaining to the Kitchen or Cook.

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Al. a cura, quia in eo omnis sollicitudo & scientia causa manet. Ifid. The sea is the mind, courage or stomach: also the affection, Ovid. Cordi est. Hor. To have a care of. Habere aliquid cordi, Gell. To take pleasure in a thing. Is mihi cordi est, Pleaseth me, is esteemed of me, &c. The Heart in Card-play, Lud. Vives.

Cōra, ōis; f. *κόρη* puella formosa, *κόρη* *κόρη*, quod ornare signif. Secundo sign. naves protoploas, i. primum in aquam coniectas, tanquam planē virgines sint. Tercio pupillam oculi, quia *ἐν κόρῃ* *ἔστ* *τὸ* *διδωρ*, *ex concavo sunt lacrymæ*. Est item Cora impediendum siltens profluvium; & nummi species. Item signif. vestium manicas. Vide Cal. 7, 15. A piece of money in Athens. Also the light or black of the eye: Vigiles luminum coræ, Aufon.

Cōrāceus, ōis; m. Hefych. A kind of fish.

Cōrāciās, Gr. niger. Item graculus, quidam species monedularum.

Cōrācinus, a, um; adj. ex Corax, quasi corvinus, niger; a *κόραξ*. Vitruv. Of a Crow or Raven, black. Coracina sacra, Sacrifices don't to Ravens. Ceid.

Cōrācinus, m. *κορακίνος* piscis, *μαρ* *κόραξ* *τὸ* *μῆλ*, Athen. *δὸν* *τὸ* *τὸ* *κόραξ* *κῆρ* *ἀν*, Plin. A black Sea-fish having an head shining like gold: ex Coracis colore, sc. corvi

C O U

Cortinarius, a, um, *Pertaining to Curtains.*
 Corcinas, & Cortinaria; f, *She that mazes or spreadeth curtains.*
 Cortinipotens; Lucil. nomen antiq. poetarum licentia confictum: v. Cal.
 Cortinon, κορυμνιστος. *Radish seed.*
 Cortinulū, f. *A little curtain: also a little cauldron or dyss* f. Var. dicitur a cordis visib: ibi Scal. *Cortinū*, quasi contumax, ἰσχυρὸς ὄντας, n. in r, unde Contumax. *A heady beholding; a war fight and consideration: Augurale vocabulum.*
 Cortynia vestis, pro Venatoria, Claudi. *Corvinæ; i. cornibus dimicant.*
 Corvini, Corvitores; similes corvis. *Droversters: also the same that Cernui, Scal.*
 Corvinus, a, um; adj. κορυναῖος. *ex Corvus, Of a Raven; also black as a Raven, or like a Crow.*
 Corvito, as, To devour. Plaut.
 Corvitor, oris, vel Corbitor, oris; m, Scal, ad Felt. Cernuatores, Corvitores; gessus cernuantiū, ut modò fursum, in modò deorsum spectat; is & corvorum est & cornicum. *Greedy eaters.*
 Cōrūletum. *A place where nuts grow.*
 Cōrūlus, li, m, Gloss. *The fillet of a woman: head-geer.*
 Cōrus, ri; m, Isidor. *Corus triginis modis impletur. Hic ab Hebræis firmone descendit, qui vocatur Cora, a similitudine colli; cora enim Heb. colles appell. ab Hebr. descendit: verum est; sed a כור, quod a כור. Pro veno; Argeltes, κορυμνιστος. Plin. vel ex Cor & Rno, quasi cornutus; vel a ροκ, i. frigus, frigidus. Corus, pro mensura, vix Hebræis, a כור, mensura aridorum, continens decem Ephas, vel triginta Sata, κορυμνιστος. A North-west or Western wind. Also a measure containing 41. Attick Medimnos.*
 Cōrūscāmen, & Cōrūscatio; Apul. *A flash of lightning. Vopisc. de aetern.*
 Cōrūscō, as, & cōrūscō, ὀκτώζω, fulgorem spargo, Mart. a κέρυς galea, quæ splendida erat. Ερπεν Aven. Plutar. in Atax, dicit nomen κορυμνιστος lingua Persicâ sign. Solem, ab εφέου & operatione, enim. Scaliger; *Coruscō, πύλας, κερσάδων, vbro, oculorum aciem perfringit, a κέρυς pupila, vel a κρυ, Alii a Cornu: To glitter, shine or lighten; 10 brandish. Co-ruscate gladium vel hastam, Virg. To brandish or shate. † Abies coruscata, Juv. Is sh. æhen or shock.*
 Cōrūscum; igneum est saculum, contortum a Cælo inter fulgura & tonitrua; a coruscante igne.
 Cōrūscus, a, um; adj. ὀκτώζω, ὀκτώζω. *Chiffing, shining, bright, burning, shaking and trembling.*
 Corvus, vi; m, Var. ex furo vocis ducit: ex Heb. כורב: קורב. *A Raven or Crow; also a fish called a Cuhot, Plin. Corvus aquaticus. I suppose to be a Cote, qui naturaliter calvet, Plin. Celli. Missus corviter; Paræmia de nuntiis datur reverentibus, Ovid, 2, Fastrorum. Corvus is also a defensive engine in war, Corvi & alia tuendis urbibus excogitata, Curt.*
 Cōrybantes, Hom. Cæthee sacerdotes *Corybantes*, sacerdotes Rhyæ, ex eo dicti volunt, quod Jovem nascentem ingentis strepitu celabant, a κρυπναι. Strab. in

Priests of Cybele.
Corybantære. To sleep with the eyes open.
Corybantismus; est morbus imaginosis, quem superficitiosa veritas à Corybantibus immitti credebant. *When one imagines that he feels some images, and therefore cannot sleep; or sleeps with his eyes open.* Mart.
Coryceus, ci; m. *κωρυκῆς,* à *Coryco*, Pamphilie monte, V. Suid. *À spy, one that hearskeneth.*
Corycæum, ii; n. & *Coryceus,* ci; s. b. *Græc.* dimin. *ἡ κώρυς* ἢ *κωρυκίον.* A wallet or scrip to put vittuals in, *aguardianias*, Suid.
Corydalis, A kind of herb good against the cholick; *Femaria.*
Corydalis, li; *κωρύδαλος,* à *κώρυς* *galea*, quod est ἡ *κώρυς* capiti, quod pennas in vertice habet *galeæ* speciem præbentes. *A birds, after some à Larç.* *Avis Corydalis* quam *Alaudam* vocamus; *Greg.* *Turon.*
Corydælis, *κωρύδιλος.* A kind of fish. *Corylæum,* ci; n. s. b. *Ovid.* *τὸ πρὸς ἡμετέρας καὶ κώρυς περὺν θύμης*, ἢ *κωρυλοκώρυς.* A grove of *Hæstææ* s.
Coryllon, m. Ball. A kind of bird.
Corylus, li; f. s. b. *Græc.* *κώρυλος,* ἡ *κεκλήμενη κώρυς*, five *πυλὴκῃ.* *An* li. *He-tree, or an Hæstææ;* a *Filberd,* *κέρων.*
Corymbe; vide *Corambe.*
Corymbia, æ; f. *Perule* caulis decoctus, *muriacque & melle conditus*, *Plin.* 19. 9.
Corynblætus, a. um; *Marcell.* *See about with berries; Coromblætus, Wrought in Ivy-berry work.* *Difcus Corymbiatus*, *Treb.* *Poll.*
Corymbifer, a. um; *Ovid.* *κωρυμβοφόρος,* *Which beareth berries like Ivy.*
Corymbion; coma apertissima, *Petr. Arb.* A peruke of tufted hair, or a *Coronet;* vide *Capillitium.* *Corymbion flavorum* *crinitum,* A yellow *Peruke;* *Apul.* *Herba etiam quam Diosc.* *λυχνίδα στεφανοειδὴς* appell.
Corymbites; *ritymalli* species, *Plin.* 26. 8. A kind of *Starg.*
Corymbium, *fæminarum;* *Capillamentum, virorum,* *Scholast.* in *Petron.*
Corymbus, bi; m. *Gr. Virg.* quicquid in panicæ vel strobili affurgit. *Scal.* In capite *Auticorum* *tutulus*, five *meta* *fugellus* *capillorum.* A *berry of Ivy* or other like; the *stem of a ship;* the *frank of the herb Chrysosoma.* *Corymbi, Bunches* or *clusters of Ivy-berries;* *Plin.* *Racemi* in *hedera*, *circumacti* in *orbem*, qui vocantur *Corymbi.* *Ex* *κώρυς* *Eulstat.* derivari scribit. *The top or eye.*
Corynephōros, *Græc.* ex *κωρύν* *claus,* & *ελεφ.* *He that beareth a Cimb.*
Coryphæus, ai; *Gr.* *κωρυξ* *τὴν κεφαλῆν,* i. a vertice capiti. *Suid.* *κωρυξὸν ὁ κεφαλῆν* exponit. *The chief or principal.*
Coryphæus, æ; f. *Hesych.* A kind of fish.
Coryphe, *Jun.* vertex; *V. Lex. Græc.* *The chief of any thing;* the *inward tops of the fingers next to the nails.*
Corythia, quæ & *Colycia;* ex genere *muricum* sunt, æquæ *turbinate*, sed multo *minora*, *Plin.* 32. 7. *oris* *halitus* *conservandum præcipue idonea.*
Corython, m. *Hesych.* A rock.
Corythus, ti; *Gr.* *κωρύσις*, qu. *κωρυ-*

αἰς, πρὸς τὰ ὦτα τὰ ῥῆτα, i. *hæc sunt*
 τὰ ῥήματα ἢ βλάη, Elym. Hor. 'Oduar. q'.
A how-catch or quiver.
 Cōryzæ, α; f. s. b. graveo, Gr. Celf.
 11, 2. *The pose or dilitation out of the*
head into the eyes or nose. The snick.
 Cos, tis; f. Felt, α Græc. ἀκὼν α Cus-
 tes, unde petitur. Cos nomen accepit,
 quod ferum ad incidendum acutus: Cos
 Græco sermone *insest* nominatur. Al. qu.
 acci, ab *acendi* officio. *A whetstone or*
hone. Cos rotaria, Plin. Gyratilis seu
 squaria, Juv. *A grindstone.* ¶ Cos cle-
 aria, f. sic Cretica, Plin. *A Barbers*
whetstone. V. Salivaria, ¶ Cores scrup-
 ulosæ, *Rugged and stony ways,* Cic.
 Cōsa; caula, Barb.
 Cōssābus, bi; z m. Hefysti. κόνσζζ,
 poculum, κόνσζζ. *A kind of dish used*
in banquetting.
 Cōlambi, pro Corambi, Var.
 Cōsūle, pro Corollæ, Var. Scal.
 Cōfēnōmāntia, Gr. Pollux: divina-
 tionis genus quod fit per cribrum.
 Cōsmarchia, α; z m. Gr. Chrysiok. *The*
power of the Devil, the government of the
world.
 Cōsmārtus, m. *The Lord of the world.*
 Cōsmārchus,
 Cōsmeta, α; f. Gr. compositor, ordina-
 tor. *Cosmete, qui ornamentis præluet.*
He or she that keeps the Mistræ, wardrobe,
a Chamberer, an Appareler. Ju-
 venal.
 Cōsmārticus, *Hire paid for riding post,*
or to the post-master. Cerd.
 Cōsmicus, α, um; z Gr. Mart. *Of the*
world or worldly. Cōsmicus ortus, *The*
arising of any star when the Sun riseth,
or in the day time. Cōsmicus occasus, *The*
falling of any star in the day time: or more
particularly, the falling of any star when
the Sun ariseth.
 Cōsmitto, pro Committo, Fest.
 Cōsmius, α, um; adj. κῶμῖος, unde
 Cōsmianus, α, um; i. ornatus. ¶ Cōs-
 miana unguenta, *Very sweet oyl or sym-*
ments. Mart.
 Cōsmographia, α; z f. α κῶμῶν mun-
 dus, & γῆς describio. *The description*
of the world.
 Cōsmographicus, α, um, *Pertaining to*
Cosmography.
 Cōsmographo, as. *To describe the world.*
 Cōsmographus, i; z m. κῶμῶγραφος.
 A Cosmographer.
 Cōsmus, i; m. κῶμῶς, ab ornatu, ut
 Mundus à munditia. *The world.* Cōsmus
 etiam jumentum significat apud barb. Gr.
 Cerd.
 Cōssa; idem quod Algebra. Item pro
 Coxa Vet. dicebant; inde Cōssigere.
 Accio, pro In coxam aggetare, & ac-
 tollere.
 Cōssicus, α, um, B. *longing to the art of*
figurative words.
 Cōssigērare; ordine porcas verbum
 ferro testas diruere: formatum verbum
 ex C. sum & Aggerare. V. Cria.
 Cōssilres, & Cāssilires; pōss sic vo-
 cati ignavi, qui per vias urbis otiosi in-
 cedunt varici & lentis passibus. Metaph-
 orā ab aratoribus, qui porcas in agro
 faciunt, oportet enim eos pedes ambos in
 sulcis fere litris, & porcam in medio ha-
 bere, ut necesse sit varicibus incedere, quo-
 quod

quod dicebatur *capo mirare*, unde *Copiraris*, Cossim pro Coxim, est varius, V. Non, Seal.

Cossim, qu. Coxim: Apul. 3. Compliciter pedibus & palmulis inter alteras digitorum vicissitudines super genua connexis, fice grabatum Connisidens, ubertim flebatur. *On both the hips.*

Cossus, sis, plur. Cosses; m. *πεπιδων, σκιδων, ευλομεν*, vermis qui in ligno nascitur: a *κίς, κίος* cysus. Per metaph. rugosi corporis homo, a similitudine vermium ligno editorum, qui *cossi* appell. Felt. Plin. 17. 24. prægrandes roborem vermes delicatior sunt in cibo (*cossus* vocant) atque etiam farina faginati. *A worm that breedeth in the wood; also one that hath his body full of wrinkles:* Felt. vox exotica.

Costa, æ 3 f. Isidor. *Costas* appellari quidam putant, quod ab ipsius interioribus *cussodiantur*, ut tota mollior ventris vallata areverit. Idem Isid. *Coste* qu. *construxit* ætæ. Costa, *κώδωξ*, crates pectoris, *Costa* dict. quod sit cossus corporis, seu quod corpus sit confectus, ut firmum sit. Idem, ex *Coasso*, quod corpus iis sit *coassatum*, Mart. a *Co* & *Os*, ut sit os ossi respondens; vel ex *οσίου* or. Leg. Costum, & Costus, ti. *Αριθ.* Costa, arum, Virg. *Sides*. Coste no hæ, Jun. *The floor ribs*. Costum pars lactor *Falmulas*; angulifer Costulus dicitur, Id.

Costarium, tis, n. Gal. *The place where the ribs are.*

Costatus, a, um; Var. ε *πάλωξ* *εχων*. *which hath ribs.*

Costella, five Costula, æ 3 f. dim. a Costa. *A little rib.*

Costri, plur. n. m. Gloss. *The king among Bees.*

Costus vel Castrus, A General of a Camp.

Costum, n. vel costus, tis 3 f. Hor. *κίος, κωδωξ*. Commonly called Herba Maria. Collus hortensis, *Peppermort*, *Costweed*, *Spanish pepper*. Costum est radix herbæ in India, Arab. & Syria nascentis, jucundioris. Dioic. 1. Plin. 12. 12. Isid. 17. 9. Brill, ex Calvin.

Costus, signifi. *Cassum*. Cerd.

Costus, *κίος* & Mart. ex Arab. *wop*, vel ex *ωπ* Heb. Est genus Aromatis.

Cotymbe, f. Poll. *The knot of the hair tied at the top of the head.*

Cotina; vide Corona.

Cotaria, f. Digest. locus unde eruntur cotes. *τοπος απ' ο αι δένδρα εξουπληται*. Al. scrib. Cotoria. *A quarry out of which whistons are drawn.*

Cothon, *ουρις* m. Serv. & Cothonium, nis n. Onom. *Cotones*, *κλις*, Apud Felt. *Cotones* appell. portus in mari interioris, arte & manu facti, ex *κωδωξ* poudum, vel ex *ωπ*, ob brevitatem. *A Port or Haven made by art: a Kij, a Wharf or Pier.*

Cothurnarius, a, um; ad cothurnum pertines, unde Cothurnarius stylus, Marcell. *A styer or tragical style.*

Cothurnatus, a, um; Ovid. *κωδωξ* *ωπ* *αδελφισ*. *That weareth buckins; panfies or moiles: that writeth in an high style Tragically.* Cothurnati, *They that upon the stage in att'ng se high soled shoes, or buckins to seem taller.*

Cothurnus, nis m. *κωδωξ*, Poll. *κωδωξ* *ωπ* *αδελφισ*, *ωπ* *αδελφισ* *ωπ* *αδελφισ*. *That weareth buckins; panfies or moiles: that writeth in an high style Tragically.*

Vide Eym. genus calecanemium utrique aptum pedit, ideò homo versatilis Metaphr. vocatur *Cothurnus*, *Cothurnus* dic. a *κωβηρυβαν*, occultare investigationem *Beccas* *they were for loth fies*, *Kōbyr*, *Andam abscondens*, fuci cythetone : *κωβηρυς vulpes*, *q* *Cothurnarius* stylus, id est, tragicus. Am. Marc. *A fashjon of Bushin which o meth over the calf of the leg, a paniofies al to a Tragedy, a lefity or high flye*, Eym. *calceis it a womans shoe, or bushin; four square, &c.*

Cotārius, iij. m. famiator, *ἀκρωτήρ*, Gloss. qui cotei curet. *He that maketh knives sharp.*

Cotācula, æ; f. dim. a Cos, Plin. *βότρυς*, *A touch-stone, a little whet-stone, a little g-inding-stone.*

Cotādiāns, & Cotidī; vide Quotidianus.

Cotidī, per e. & non Quotidī, per q. debere scribi & Quintil. est autor, i. de Orat. Infinit. Victorinus i. de Orthogr. Ang. Politianus, Laur. Abstemius, & Lud. Bonog. & Nebriff. Calv.

Cotīna, æ; f. Gloss. corrupte pro *Cothona*, *κωδύρα*, poculum. *A cup.*

Cotīnus, nij; f. *κόνιν*, *Olestri* genus, quo Olympionice coranabatur : *κωνιστρίος* Aristoteli. Est & frutex conchylit colore insignis, Plin. 16. 18. *A kind of wild Olive; Curriers or Venice Sumach*: *Cotinus* coriaria.

Cotīlico, æ; cotem feco.

Cotōba, Cotōna, vel Cotōna; plur. num. a *Cotōne* urbe appellata: al. *Cotona*, vel *Cotāna*, vel *Cotāna*, *A kind of fig*, Mart.

Cotōnāria f. *chasswort*, *Cudwort.*

Cotōnēa, æ; f. Herba odorata, capitula habens thymī, dulcis aliqui & vintem sedans. *Ambeth scalled of the Venetians, which the Gaules called Halum; σμυρνίον, mēgēry*, Plin. 26. 7.

Cotōnēus, a, um; & sublt. *Cotoneum*, ei; i. malum cotoneum, *κωδύριον*, ex *Cydōne* Crēta urbe, unde frūmū adve-dum: nam *Cotoneorum* nomen a *Cotōne* profectum prīmū putatur, *A Quince*, *Cotonea malus*, *A Quince tree*, Plin. 15. V. *Cydōnius*.

Cotōnīa, æ; f. Alph. *A quarry of flint*, Vide Calv.

Cotrābeia, f. Pell. *The play at Cotrabus*.

Cotrābus, bij; m. *κωτράβος*, vel *κωτράβος*, *ἡσυχία*, *κωτράβος*, *οὐκ ἔστιν σμυρνίον*, *ἔστι δὲ τὰ λυγρὰς ἰσάμην ἑλκύνει*, unde *κωτράβος*, *Cotrābeire*, vinum ex poculo cum sonitu rejicere, *a kōtrāb*, *plaga*, & *son elamor*; *κωτρά* pro *κωτρά*, est *chala*, *pufo*, *Cotrābus*, *κωτρά*; i. encephala, quam peractō convivio mēla imponere solebant vino plenam: deinde in minora pocula ab alio mitentes fōm edere; qui si illius major edereetur, ab amissis amari se augurabantur. Accipitur & pro ipso sono qui hoc pado edebatur. *The noise that got-companions make, by daffing the snuff or drink left in the pot, upon the floor or pavement*, Alex. ab Alex. *Cotrābium* & primum illius *lūstus*, *q* *Cotrābus*, *The sound which is heard, by daffing of a whip maker's box fittica* i. sono, Plaut.

Cotrānum, Plin. 13. 5. Mart. 13. 28. Voces peregrine valde corrumpi solent. Vide *Cotōna*, *A kind of small fig*.

Cotrum, gōtlypum, ex *cup*, qui

fubtilis lana. *Cotton* : al. scrib. *Cotum*.
Cōtula, *es* f. Aug. *A little wheaten*.
Cotula ferida, *quardapilis*, *κωσσοβαράν*,
Strinking Camomil, *¶ Cotula alba*, Offic.
 idem quod *Camtomilla inodora*, *¶ Co-*
tula lutea, Offic. *Tellus Camomil*, *¶ Co-*
tula, pro menfura. Vide *Cotyla*.
Coturnium, quali *gutturinum*; vas
 quo in facitificis vinum infundebatur :
Fest. Scallig. A kind of vessel.
Coturnus, icis f. *Fest. Ifid. Cotur-*
nices à fono vocis dicti, quasi *Græc. ὀρν-*
θας vocant, *ex* quod primum vilæ funt
 in *Ortygia* insula : *κότες* est avis He-
 lyech, *ὀρνίς* *ὀρνίς*, pro *ὀρνίς* est *Do-*
ricum : tanquam *ὀρνίς ὀρνίς*, i. *avem*
avium voluerint dicere. *A Quail*, Pri-
 mam corripit *Juv.* producti *Lucret*.
Cōtus, f. *Gloss. Anger*.
Cōtyla, *κωτύλη*, *Martial*. Est Offis
 cavitās profundior, in quam alterum os
 inferitur, dicti, quia in ea aliquid nu-
 tray, i. repositur : est enim offis reposit-
 orium ; acetabulum : deinde accipitur
 pro Cavitate in genere, & in specie
 mensurā liquidorum ; *Being half Sexta-*
rius, in weight twelve ounces, or a pint
or a pound, the third part of Chænik, Poll.
A kind of dish or like vessel to drink in.
Some take it for Motherwort, Other for
Coverfoe. Also a kind of weed, Mother-
Mayweed, Maid-weed, Dog-fennel, Dod-
Ger.
Cōtyle, *es* f. s. b. *Græc. The hollow-*
ness of a cup : the hollow part of the hand :
the hollow of the buckle-bone : a kind of
play, wherein one clasping his hands fast be-
hind him, and another setting his knees
thereon, is lifted up, and with his hands
covereth the eyes of him that carrieth him.
Cōtyledon, *ōnis* f. f. s. b. *Gr. Plin.*
An herb called great Penny-wort, Wall
penny-wort, *Venus Navil*, sic appel-
 lassè *Græci* putantur propter figuram
 folii in acetabuli formam tornati & mo-
 dicè concavi. *The same* *est* *Cotyla*.
¶ Cōtyledones item in mulieribus ap-
 pellantur *Ora* valorem in utero defici-
 entia, per quæ sanguinis redundancia
 singulis mensibus ex omni corpore in utero
 derivatur : & per quæ semen ali-
 mentum ad se attrahit.
Cōtylicus ; *cij* m. idem quod *Cot-*
tylus, *Poll.*
Cōtylus, *lij* m. *Poll. A kind of quas-*
ting cup.
Cōtyro, *de*a impudicitia : ejus sa-
 cra nocturna, *Cotyrtia*, *V. Propr.*
Cōvālus, *lij* m. *Covalli* erant dæmo-
 nes quidam *Dionysiaci*, asperi & immi-
 tes, quos *κωβέλες* voc. *κωβέλες* dicti,
 quasi *κωβέλες*, à consilio malo. *Hob-*
blings ; *also one that deceives by jestings.*
Harpocrat.
Cōvellus, *a*, *unq* adj. *Heavenly*.
Cōvinārius, *lij* m. *Tac. A Chariot-*
man ; qui ex covino pugnat.
Cōvinus, & *Covinnus*, *nij* m. *πρω-*
τήρια πολυκλήνη, ὁρμητοφόρος ex *Covum*,
 quod ex *Covum* : *Var. Pomp. Mela* dicit
 esse *Gallicum*, *Luc. A kind of Chariots*
armed with bows, *used in wars by the*
Britains and French. Martial. take it
is for a Chariot vaulted and covered all over.
Cōum vinum, *Wine of the Ili. Cous.*
Cōūno, *is* *Plaut. irōn. To unite*.
Cōurni, *Calv. Dint. Ale or Beer*.
Cōus, *Græc. κόως*, *Lat. Saxis* ; nu-
 merus est in talo *Cins* contrarius, qui &
Penus

remis dicitur, quem qui jecisset sex lu-
crificiebat, qui vero canem nummum u-
num addabat, unde etiam *dammola* ca-
nicula a poetis vocatur. *The Sine*.
Cotterinus, m. Aug. *A brother by the*
mothers side.

Cotter, eris, vel ere; simul uxor, Cerd.
Non cotteritur, vulg. Lar. Luc.
Cotum, vi; n. a Cavo; Var. *Cotum*
Met. Culum vocabant, quod Feltus scri-
bit dicta a Codo, ex quo Poeta dicit, cu-
lum esse natum; vel quod *χάω* apud
Ver. sign. aerem; Scal. 4. L. L. inde
Anglice *Heaven's also the hollowest in*
the midst of Juggum, *whi h is filled up*
with the end of Buris, Var. Felt. *take it*
it to be a leather thong, used about Plow or
Wain-beams.

Coxa, æ; f. ex Coxendix, icis; *scia*
Syracæ, unde coxa. Canin. Coxa est
Heb. p. Perot. a coxando, quod fe-
mur ibi superiori parti conjungatur &
coarctetur: *ixlv. mēis, ixlvim*. Gal.
noxvilo exponit Comediam coxendix
quæ est ad sedem, propter quam tota
circa sedem regio eo romine vocatur.
Quidam derivant a *mx*, propter robur,
sicut *ixlv* ab *ixlv* vel ab Hebr. *p. w*,
per metathesin *cof*, unde *coffa*, coxa.
Al. *Ciffa* quasi *coffa*, ubi os cum effe
jungitur, unde coxa. Mart. V. Coffa,
Est etiam pro Coxario morbo, qui *ixlvim*,
Coxendix coxas, Nonn. ex Var. &
Lucil. *The thigh, hip or haunch, the buckle-*
bone.

Coxale, is, *A girdle, or covering about*
the Hips, Cerd.

Coxarius morbus, Jun. *The Sciatica or*
Hip gout; *ixlv*.

Coxendica, æ; f. Nonn. *The Hip*.

Coxendix, icis; f. Var. *ixlvim*. *The*
Thigh, Hip or Haunch; *the Buckle-bone*;
the joints of the Hip; *also the Sciatica or*
Hip-gout; *Herba coxendicum*; Plin.
Græce penny-wort, wall penny-wort,
Venus navill or Hip-wort; *ixlv* Coxendix
os, the middle part of Ilium os, *which*
is straighter and thicker, and outwardly
engraved with a large and deep cave; vide
Illa.

Coxigo, as; Gloss. *To be lame*.

Coxim or Cofim, adv. *Upon the but-*
tocks. *As those that do their business at*
the Sirge, Apul. Cofim cacare, Nonn.
ex Pompon.

Coxilus, a, um; Gloss. *Frankish, mad*.

Coxula, æ; f. dim. parva coxa.

Coxus, a, um; claudus, *χολος*, virio
coxa; unde Coxigare, *χολαίρεν*, i. clau-
dicare, Becm.

C ante R.

C. R. in notis antiq. civis Romanus.
CR. Crebris, vel Crispus, vel contra-
sum. C. R. C. ejus rei causa, CS. com-
munis, CSI. contravertis, &c.

Craber, a, um; Var. ex Cracere, cracere,
gracilem esse, *Slender, thin*.

Crabonista, *A kind of instrument*.

Crabra; aquæ nomen in Tusculano,
Cic.

Crabro, onis; m. a Cabo, i. caballo,
quod ex hoc creentur crabrones, Plin.

Cracra, æ; f. dim. parva coxa.

Cracro, a, um; claudus, *χολος*, virio
coxa; unde Coxigare, *χολαίρεν*, i. clau-
dicare, Becm.

oñh, unde videri possit dici a *κράας* cor-
nu, *A kind of great wisp called a Horner*.

Crabus, bi; Helych. *κράβ*, larus
avis, *κράβ*. *A sea bird*.

Cracca, æ; f. *A kind of pulse, where-*
in Cultures greatly del'g't.

Cracentes; idem quod Graciles, Felt.

Cracico; gracilis sum. Mart. ex *χρά*
comeds, alsumo; ut Cracens sit tanquam
consumptus, inde *χρά* *anm*, quæ tem-
pore sit corrupta & velut absumpta, *χρά*
ex *ra* considero, fecare. Cracere; graci-
lem esse: v. Scal. ad Var.

Cracutæ, Dags engendred of *Wolrus*
and dgs.

Crada, *A bough of a fig-tree*; also a
fig.

Cradum, *κράδαν*. *A fig leaf*.

Cradius; vas vinarium, Poll.

Crapiula, æ. *The Brank vine*; Acan-
thus pæderota, V. Dod. Vide Crepiula.

Craron, *κράρον* genus squillæ: vide
Crango.

Crāma, *κράμα* mistura, Becm. Vi-
num aquâ mixtum, diluta potio; ex *κρά*
mixco.

Crambe, es; f. *κράμβη* dict. quibus-
dam quæ *κράμβη*, *παρὰ τὸ τὰς κἀκας*
κράμβη, h. e. ab illo quod oculorum
pupillæ abundat, hebetetque. Al. quæ
κράμβη, seu potius *αἰών*, h. e. quæ
caput occurrat seu resistat: nam ebrie-
tatem arceat & crapulam jam contractam
dificuit. Brassicæ species apud Plin. 20, 29.

Crambe recocta fastidium & nauseam pa-
rit, inde Proverb. Crambe recocta mors.

A kind of Cole-wort.

Crampus; est vitium fructuum, &
præcipue uvarum, cum solis exultione
acini inaequantur, *κράμπ* adjective est
exulans, torridus, Mart.

Crango, *κράγγον* aliâs Cancerum Ga-
za verit, alias Cranginem; piscis est de
genere squillarum.

Crānium, ii; n. *κράνιον*, *κράνιον*, *κρά-*
νος, *κράνον*. Becm. Mart. a *κράνον* ca-
put, quod ex *κράνον*. Junius dici vult
os, quod cerebrum integat quasi *κράνον*, i.
galea. *The bone of the head, the skull or*
brain-pan; it is also used for a kind of pot
or cup.

Crānos, *κράνος* galea.

Crānum, *κράνον* corni fructus.

Crapatilla, Helych. *A kind of fish*.

Crapatolum, ii; n. Poll. *A piece of*
Persian coin.

Crāpula, æ; f. *κράπυλα*, *κράπυλα*, *κράπυ-*
λον, *κράπυλον*, h. e. ab eo quod caput
verigine contusit; Cal. ex Plin. *Crāp-*
ula est etiam refina, vel refina flos co-
ctus, qui pro condimento vino immiscetur
sic dict. quod vinum refinatum caput
tenet. Dalecamp. *Heaviness of head,*
by ever-much gultering of wine: drunken-
ness or all kind of sickness and surfeit,
proceeding of too much drinking. Also a
kind of medicable mixture, put into new
Wine, Plin.

Crāpularia, a, um; ad crapulam per-
tinet; inde Crapulariz unctioes, *whi b*
wrestlers used the day after they had sur-
feited with hard drinking: or presently
upon a full stomach, Plin.

Crāpularius, a, um; ebrius, Mart.

Crāpulentus; ebrii, Marcell.

Crāpulator, aris; *κράπυλος*, *To surfeit*.

Cras, adverb. temporis, idem sign.
quod Die proxime futuro: ex *κρά*; Gr.
αὔριον, *τὴν ἡμέραν*, Mart. Ek *Coram*,

vel ob *κράτος*, i. oculos. *To morrow, in*
time coming.

Crālis, is; f. a *κράσιον* mistela: *κρά-*
σιον temperamentum, i. proportio quadam
primarium qualitatum existentium in ele-
mentis, ex quibus corpus mixtum est. A-
pud Gram. accipitur pro Contradietione du-
arum syllabarum in unam coalescentium.
A complexion, temperate or mixture of
natural humours.

Crāsimen, is; n. a Crassius; cras-
tudo, *τὸ πᾶχος*, *τὸ παχύνειν*.
A thick matter, as the dregs, mire. *Crā-*
samen olei, Grounds or dregs of oil, Col.

Crāsari, Agræ. In corporeis est &
sanguineis.

Crāsator; vide Grassator.

Crāsē, adv. Col. *παχύνει*. *Thickly,*
grossly, homely and rudely, clabbily.

Crāsēo, es, To become gross.

Crāsēco, is; n. Col. Crāsēscere est
Crassum fieri, pinguescere, *παχύνειν*.

To *max* gross, fat, big, thick.

Crāsimentum, ti; n. crassities, *πα-*
χύνει. Col. Gell. *The thickness or grossness*
of a thing.

Crāsipelles, pro fatuis, Cel.

Crāsitas, aris; f. & Crassum, si; n.
Grossitas, thickness.

Crāsities, ei; f. vulgo profunditatem
vocat; *σύνεσις*, *παχύνει*, *πύκνσις*.

Fastness, thickness, grossness.

Crāsitudo, onis; v. Crassities.

Crāsivēnum; aceris arboris genus
vilis. Plin. 16, 15, a venarum crassi-
tudine dict.

Crasso, as, To make gross.

Crassor, aris; idem quod Grassor.

Crassulago, *The seed of the herb Cras-*
sula major.

Crassula major, *Orpine, Lithong, or*
Love-long. Crassula minor, *Offic. Wild*
Prickmadam. *Worm-grass*, great Stone-
crop.

Crassilentus, *Full of grossness*.

Crassulus, a, um; dim. a Crassus,
Somewhat thick or gross or fat. Gloss.

Crassus, a, um; a sagina corporis, a
crando carnes. Isid. Alii a *crasendo*:
παχύνει, *παχύνει*. Al. a Caro, quasi ca-
rassus; vel a *κράας* quo *crassus*; vel a
χράας comedo. *Kakas* item Atticæ *σώμα*,
i. corpus. *Gross, thick, fleshy, dull,*
weighty; also homely. Crassa Minerva
aliquid facere, Hor. *Homely, with a gross*
and blunt wit, nothing exactly.

Crastes, is; Græc. *Dry bay*. Cel. 8,
10.

Crastinatio, onis; f. *αὐθαίρετος*, *αὐθαι-*
ρετος, in crastinum rejectio. *A delaying*
or deferring from day to day.

Crastino, as; procrastino. *To delay*
from day to day.

Crastino, adverb. *αὔριον*, *To morrow*.

Gell.

Crastinus, a, um; d. *αἰνιγματός*. Dies
crastinus, i. proxime adveniens. Die
crastini, pro Crastino. C. *astinus* est *cras*,
sinus est productio verbi. *Of to morrow,*
or time to come: also new or daily,
Plin.

Crastigonon, vel Crastogonon, ni; n.
Plin. 27, 8. Gr. *ἀστὶς* *mar* or *Cullerget*.

Crastipulenti; ebrii, Marcell.

Crastipulor, aris; *κράπυλος*, *To surfeit*.

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Grossitas, thickness.

Crāsities, ei; f. vulgo profunditatem
vocat; *σύνεσις*, *παχύνει*, *πύκνσις*.

Fastness, thickness, grossness.

Crāsitudo, onis; v. Crassities.

Crāsivēnum; aceris arboris genus
vilis. Plin. 16, 15, a venarum crassi-
tudine dict.

Crasso, as, To make gross.

Crassor, aris; idem quod Grassor.

Crassulago, *The seed of the herb Cras-*
sula major.

Crassula major, *Orpine, Lithong, or*
Love-long. Crassula minor, *Offic. Wild*
Prickmadam. *Worm-grass*, great Stone-
crop.

Crassilentus, *Full of grossness*.

Crassulus, a, um; dim. a Crassus,
Somewhat thick or gross or fat. Gloss.

Crassus, a, um; a sagina corporis, a
crando carnes. Isid. Alii a *crasendo*:
παχύνει, *παχύνει*. Al. a Caro, quasi ca-
rassus; vel a *κράας* quo *crassus*; vel a
χράας comedo. *Kakas* item Atticæ *σώμα*,
i. corpus. *Gross, thick, fleshy, dull,*
weighty; also homely. Crassa Minerva
aliquid facere, Hor. *Homely, with a gross*
and blunt wit, nothing exactly.

Crastes, is; Græc. *Dry bay*. Cel. 8,
10.

Crastinatio, onis; f. *αὐθαίρετος*, *αὐθαι-*
ρετος, in crastinum rejectio. *A delaying*
or deferring from day to day.

Crastino, as; procrastino. *To delay*
from day to day.

Crastino, adverb. *αὔριον*, *To morrow*.

Gell.

Crastinus, a, um; d. *αἰνιγματός*. Dies
crastinus, i. proxime adveniens. Die
crastini, pro Crastino. C. *astinus* est *cras*,
sinus est productio verbi. *Of to morrow,*
or time to come: also new or daily,
Plin.

Crastigonon, vel Crastogonon, ni; n.
Plin. 27, 8. Gr. *ἀστὶς* *mar* or *Cullerget*.

Crastipulenti; ebrii, Marcell.

Crastipulor, aris; *κράπυλος*, *To surfeit*.

Cras, adverb. temporis, idem sign.
quod Die proxime futuro: ex *κρά*; Gr.
αὔριον, *τὴν ἡμέραν*, Mart. Ek *Coram*,

vel ob *κράτος*, i. oculos. *To morrow, in*
time coming.

Crālis, is; f. a *κράσιον* mistela: *κρά-*
σιον temperamentum, i. proportio quadam
primarium qualitatum existentium in ele-
mentis, ex quibus corpus mixtum est. A-
pud Gram. accipitur pro Contradietione du-
arum syllabarum in unam coalescentium.
A complexion, temperate or mixture of
natural humours.

Crāsimen, is; n. a Crassius; cras-
tudo, *τὸ πᾶχος*, *τὸ παχύνειν*.
A thick matter, as the dregs, mire. *Crā-*
samen olei, Grounds or dregs of oil, Col.

Crāsari, Agræ. In corporeis est &
sanguineis.

Crāsator; vide Grassator.

Crāsē, adv. Col. *παχύνει*. *Thickly,*
grossly, homely and rudely, clabbily.

Crāsēo, es, To become gross.

Crāsēco, is; n. Col. Crāsēscere est
Crassum fieri, pinguescere, *παχύνειν*.

To *max* gross, fat, big, thick.

Crāsimentum, ti; n. crassities, *πα-*
χύνει. Col. Gell. *The thickness or grossness*
of a thing.

Crāsipelles, pro fatuis, Cel.

Crāsitas, aris; f. & Crassum, si; n.
Grossitas, thickness.

Crāsities, ei; f. vulgo profunditatem
vocat; *σύνεσις*, *παχύνει*, *πύκνσις*.

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Crastipulor, aris; *κράπυλος*,

Crifpo, as; ex Crinis: crispum red-
dere, κλῆν, δαν ποῖμα. To B-andish, to
shake; to frizze, to curl; to make to shine,
Plin.

Crifpor, aris; passiv. To be frizled,
curled or hairy, or curl-pated.

Crifpulus, a, um; Mart. aliquantulum
crispus, κῶ λῆς, κλῆς. Vide Crispus.
He that hath curled hair.

Crifpus, a, um; adj. a Crinibus: κρι-
νῶν, δαν, κλῆς, κλῆς. Al.
a κλῆς, ut γοῦμα, goma, Scal. in Priap.
Curled, crisped, frizled, wrinkled, full of
wringht veins or grains, crumpled or rug-
ged; that hath curled hair, Uva crispa,
Gonfhorrius, Dodon.

Criffo, as, Criffare: κρῖναι, κρῖναι.
cevo, κρῖναι, κρῖναι, κρῖναι. Criffo
est proprium mulierum, apte fe motan-
tium, dum in re venera sunt, Juv. Scal.
Criffare proprie est prurire, i. κρῖναι
verbum Tarentinum: κρῖναι & κρῖναι
vel κρῖναι.

Crifsa, dicitur conus ille in vertice
Galli, & aliorum quorundam animalium;
κρῖς. Ad hujus similitudinem etiam
eristam vocamus Conum galeæ ob simi-
lit. item Plin. 17. 5. herba species est,
folia habens similia gallinaceæ cristæ.
Vervine. Dicitur a Crinis & Stos, quod
erines stant erecti in vertice. Al. a κρῖς,
κρῖς & κρῖς, κρῖς, i. caput, unde
κρῖς, unde κρῖς, Becm. Mart. a Criffo,
quod ex crispis pilis sit & vel a κρῖς cor-
nu, quod in capitis sit ut corniculum.
Pecten mulieris pudendi. A crifsa, a suffo,
aplume: a cap or comb on the head of
a bird or beast. Alfo the same that Ale-
xandrophos, Plin. Crifsa galli, Yellow or
white Rattle grass, fo called because it hath
beaves like a Comb com. Ruell. raderit it
to be Vervin. Diof. callet it Horminum, in
English. Clary. The share above a wo-
mans privacy, Juv.

Crifallus & Crifallum, v. Crifallus.
Crifatus, a, um; adj. Mart. δαν. Crif-
at, which hath a crif or comb.

Crifula; dim. a Crifsa: λοπίδωρ. A
little crifsa, a little comb of feathers in the
crown.

Crifze; ex κρῖς, κρῖς. Judges in
prizes or such like: qui muscis, agonicis,
& scenicis certaminibus præerant.

Crifchamus vel Crifchum, Jun. κρῖς-
χον, crichum, Creta marina, batucula,
Camphire, Seafennel.

Crifche, es; Celf. κρῖς: hordeum; &
oculorum tuberculum. A barley corn;
also a little swelling in the eyelid like a
barley corn, a wart.

Crifchasis, five Hordeatio. In an horse
a difeafe called Fundering in the body, or
furfetting of meat or drink. Veterinarij.

Crifhologia, vel crifologia, Calv. cu-
ra frumentis fufcipiendi & excutiendi;
κρῖς enim hordeum est, unde κρῖς, κρῖς.
cui id munus imponeretur. Crif-
hologus, qui hordeum colligit, qui pri-
mitias hordei ab offerentibus accipiebat,
atque ita rem sacram faciebat. Plu-
tarch.

Crifcus, a, um; κρῖς, judicialis,
judicem agens: δαν κρῖς, & judican-
do, unde Crifici dies voc. qui a Medicis
judicari dicuntur, in quibus de ægri-
tudinibus ratione fieri judicium potest;
quos decretores vocare possumus; unde
poematum censores, & aliorum o-

perum judices olim Crifici dicti sunt.
Aristophanes & Aristarchus Grammatici
Crifici fuerunt, qui plurimos versus
tanganq nothos & subditios ex Homeri
opibus summoventur, Cic. ad Dolab. 9.
Ego tanquam crificus antiquus judica-
tus sum: πῶς τὸ ἐν τῷ πρῶτῳ judicare ad
crificos pertinebat. That judges, that
give the sentence, or signs to judge by, crifi-
cal, Crifici, They that judge mens acts and
works written. Crifici dies, Celf. Critical
days, wherein Physicians observe signs of
life and death.

Crifmon, n. The herb Finkel-Marine,
or Fennel of the Sea.

Crifbilus, li; m. Græc aureus vel ar-
genteus corymbus ex capillis dependens,
idque proprie in viris. Also a caul so
dressed to wear on ones head.

Crifbilus; crinium plexus in acumen
deflexus, Cerd. ex Tert.

Crifbiflum; n. Aizoom minus,
Cræca, A Cradle.

Cræcadum, n. Plin. A kind of herb,
wherof Poets make their garlands.

Cræcallis, is; Plin. 37. 10. A precious
stone like a Cherry.

Cræcatis, onis; f. Felt. κροκῶδωρ: a
sono vocis, corvorum vocis appellatio.
The hawing of Crows.

Cræcatus, a, um; Plin. κροκῶδωρ,
Saffroned or like Saffron: made with Saffron
or the yolk of an egg. Crocatus panis, Plin.
Saffron bread; bread coloured with Saffron.

Cræcus, a, um; Plin. κρῖς, κρῖς.
Of or like Saffron: yellow.

Cræcias, Plin. 37. 11. κροκῖς: a croci
similitudine. A precious stone of the colour
of Saffron.

Cræcinum, n. Plin. Calv. Leg. Croa-
cinum. An ointment of Saffron. Croci
odor, Plant.

Cræcinus, a, um; i. κροκῶδωρ, κρο-
κῶδωρ. Of the colour of Saffron.

Cræcio, is, i, tum, ire; a Plant. ver-
bum ficitum, a sono vocis, a κροκῖς,
quod est a κροκῖς, clams. respicit ad κροκῖς.
To croke or cry like a Raven or Fuchdam.

Cræcis, Plin. 24. 17. herba cuius conta-
ctu phalangia emoriuntur. A certain herb.

Cræcitatio, onis; f. Felt. κροκῶδωρ.
The croking of Crows or Ravens.

Cræcito, as; freq. a Crocio, Plaut.
πομάκεις κροκῖς. To croke like a Crow of
sentences.

Cræcitus, us; Non. Vide Crocitatio.
Cræco, as; Vide Crocio.

Cræcodille, a, um; Plin. κροκῶδωρ, scil.
κροκῖς, finus crocodili terrestris, The
fence (smelling dung of the Land-Crocodile,
wherewith women did anoint their faces to
set out their colour: Also the beast in itself,
or some other beast very like thereto.

Cræcodilinus, a, um; adj. κροκῶδωρ.
Like a Crocodile; or sophisticated. Quint.

Cræcodilium, ii; n. κροκῶδωρ.
Plin. 27. 8. An herb like the shille called
Chameleon niger.

Cræcodilus, li; m. a croceo colore,
Isidor. Varr. autem statuit esse Græc.
πῶς τὸ δαν κροκῖς, quod lictora fugiat, cives πῶς τὸν γῆν δαν κροκῖς,
quasi qui sit in terra pavidi. Vel δαν κροκῖς
κροκῖς κροκῖς, quod timent & averfetur
odore croci. Fung. Lex. Philog. Croco-
diliter dicitur etiam questio sophistica,
Crocodilitis; unde Crocodilinae questio-
nes: vide Ceratius. A Crocodile: where-
of there be two sorts, one living in the water

an other on the land, and feeding only up-
on sweet flowers, whose excrements are
marvellous sweet.

Crocomagma, a; is; n. Plin. 21. 20.
Gr. magna croci. Dress of the oyl of Saff-
ron. Also an ointment made of Saffron.
Crocomerion, Gr. An herb called Le-
ontopodium.

Crocæpulos, Gr. Aurora epitheton,
quasi croceam habens vestem.

Crocæphantia, a; f. Gr. Redius Cro-
cuphantia, a κροκῖς trama & δαν κροκῖς;
velum ex trama textum. Al. leg. Crocotia;
al. Crocota seu Crocotulus: a flore; nam
a croco fit crocota, a quo Crocotule ves-
tes, Calv. Shadows, which were worn
next to womens cauls of a yellow colour.
Ulp.

Crocota, a; f. κροκῶδωρ, vel Croco-
ton; n. a croceo colore. A womans gar-
ment of Saffron colour.

Crocotarii; plur. m. They that make
such apparel for women. Apul. & Plaut.

Crocotia; vestes delicate fuerunt, unde
Prov. γὰρ κροκῖς, Felt crocota:
quo utitur cum indignis honor exhibet-
ur, Calv.

Crocotium; valde exile. Felt. ex
Plaut.

Crocotinum, vel Crocotitum; n. Felt,
genus operis pistorii.

Crocota, Helych, a croci colore. A
kind of beast in Ethiopia. Crocota Plinio,
8. 30.

Crocotula, a; f. dim. a Crocota, Plaut.
κροκῶδωρ. A little Saffron coloured gar-
ment.

Crocotularius, ii; m. Plaut. κροκῶ-
δωρ βαφῖς. A dyer of Saffron coloured
garments.

Crocum, ci; n. Crocus, ci; n. ex Hebr.
קרוס: κροκῖς, κροκῖς. Callim. Schol.
πῶς τὸ δαν κροκῖς, quod virefact &
floreat in frigore. Saffron of the Arabick
word Zahaffian; or the yellow cheivus.

Nullis crocis intus, Plin. Having no
cheivus. Crocus Saracenicus, aut Hor-
tenfis; Jun. Bardard Saffron, or Garden
Saffron.

Crocæphantia, Græc. ornamenta vil-
losa, quæ sub reticulis contexta per co-
rum plagulas apparent, Hott. Vide Cro-
cophantia.

Crocota, a; f. Solin. A beast begot-
ten between the Lions, and the beast Hiæna;
ex colore croceo, Plin. 8. 30.

Crolla, pro Corolla; Plaut. dim. A
garland.

Crommyon, Gr. Ἀντίμιν, κρῖς, μινος,
Athen. 8.

Cronia, drum; Gr. a κροκῖς Saturnus.
Feasts dedicated to Saturn. V. Crisp.

Cronice. Certain statues, made in ho-
nour of them that were thrice winners in
the Olympian Games, Plin.

Cronimon; cepa canina.

Cronocrator, five decennii dominus,
Græc. A Pimes, Lord of ten years.

Crosia; fimbria, Cerd.

Croffus, i; Cel. 28. 9. A pot to put
wine in.

Crothæus, a, um. That hath a shrill
voice.

Crothilla, Plin. 8. 35. Gr. dicuntur mar-
garite, ita in ornamentis collocatae, ut ex
colligione sonum generent. Ex Crothalo.

Crothallia, Propert. A woman play-
ing upon the Instrument Crothalon or the
Cymbal.

Crotalum, li; n. Virg. κροτάλον, δαν
τὸ κρῖς, a puerulo, vel potius a
κροτῖς pulso. A Cymbal, a ringing or
gongling rattle, a clapper: an instrument of
music made of two plates beaten together:
a Ring of brass stricken with an iron rod. V.
Crip.

Crotalus, li; m. Græc. He that hath
a shrill and sounding voice.

Crotaphiti, a; κροτῖς tempora. The
two muscles that are in the temple. Cal.
Sup.

Croton, onis; f. Plin. Gr. vulgo Ca-
taputia major. Prutex est, ad magnitu-
dinem parva ficus affurgens, folio plata-
ni, sed leviori ac nigriore, ramis ac
caudice arundinum modo concavis, se-
mine uvarum aspero, quod purgatum quem-
figit rictu animalis repræsentat. Hoc
semine exprimitur oleum cibis qui
semine solum, sed lucernis & emplastris
utile, quod dicitur Cicinum & Reticum.
A certain shrub: also a certain Gum, and
a kind of fish. V. Cal.

Crotta, a; f. Venant. Fort. A Crowd
or English Fiddle. Romanusque Lyræ
plaudat tibi; Barbarus Harpæ; Gra-
cus Achilliæ, Crotta Britannæ canat.

Cruciabilis, le; Apul. βασιανιστής,
πῶς τὸν κροκῖς, Painful, that putteth to tor-
ments and pain. Crucibilis coercio,
Painful punishment, Anob. Crucibiles
pains, Crucifying or painful torment, Am.
Marcell.

Cruciabilitas, atis; f. Plaut. βασιαν-
ιστής, πῶς τὸν κροκῖς, Torment, pain.

Cruciabiliter, adv. Plaut. βασιανισ-
τής, πῶς τὸν κροκῖς, Painfully, with great
torment and pain.

Cruciamen, n. Aug. βασιανιστής, δαν.
A torment.

Cruciamentum, ti; n. Plaut. idem.

Crucians, ti; part. To m-ming. Equus
Crucians, A trotting or uneasy horse.

Cruciarus, n. Sen. A tormentor. Also
a shif hand, Petr.

Cruciarus, a, um; Apul. Worthy to
be banged; tormented; belonging to the
cruor torment.

Cruciatia, a; f. Jun. κροκῖς, senecio.
The herb Groundsel. Also the
small or dwarf Gentian, Crostwort, Gen-
tian. Juss. Coop.

Cruciatio, onis; f. idem quod Cru-
ciatus.

Cruciator, onis; Firm. Jul. βασιανιστής,
A tormenter, a vexer.

Cruciatorius, a, um. Pertaining to tor-
ment.

Cruciatius, us; m. a Crucio: λῆναι,
δαν. Torment, pain, affli-
ction, grief, anguish. Cruciatius nummus, or
Cruciger, a Cross-penny, weighing 6. Chal-
ci. Jun.

Crucibulum, A Crucible or Crucible.
A vessel of white clay, such as Goldsmiths
use. Hier. Also a Chess, Medull. Gram.
A lamp, a watch-Candle.

Crucicola, Wolfhoppers of the Cross,
Cerd.

Crucicula, a; f. dim. A little Cross.

Crucifer, a, um. A Cross-bearing. Epithe-
ton Servatoris nostri, Prudent.

Crucifigo, is, xi, tum, ere; Plin. δαν
κροκῖς, κροκῖς. To crucify, to nail to the
cross.

Crucifixus, a, um; Suet. κροκῖς, δαν.
Crucified, nailed to the Cross.

Crucifragum, li; Plaut. He that hath

his legs broken on the Cross, or the breaking
it self.

Crucifragus, a, um, qui crura frangit.
An hanging, &c.

Cruciger, a, um. Bearing the Cross; ut,
Cruciger nummus, A Cross-penny.

Crucio, as; a Cruce; δαν, βασιαν-
ιστής, κροκῖς. To torment, to afflict, to
vex, to grieve.

Crucisalus, li. A Hangman or Gallows-
climber, or Wag-bailer, Plaut.

Crucius, a, um; Felt. That which tor-
menteth or is unpleasant.

Crudaria, a; f. Plin. 33. 6. A vein
of Silver in the top of a Mine.

Crudellis, le; tor, istimus; δαν, δαν.
quasi crudum, non coctum,
nec esui habilem; vel a crude quem
fuit. Crudi, fierce, untractable, ungentile,
inhumane.

Crudellitas, atis; f. δαν, δαν.
Crudely, fierceness, inhumanity.

Crudelliter, tus, istime; δαν, δαν.
Crudely.

Crudeo, to be raw.

Crudeo, is, ere; Virg. δαν. To
harden or become stiff and bent. Fidebat
magica ferrum crudefcere linguæ, Sil.
To wax raw, green or fresh: to increafe
more and more: to wax more fierce and
cruel.

Cruditās, atis; δαν, δαν. Fierceness
or crudely, Amm. Marcell. Cruidus, raw-
ness of stomach; ill digestion, surfeit,
Quint.

Crudus, a, um; a κροκῖς, δαν, δαν.
quod adhuc in cruore est. Ifid.
Crudum, quod sit cruentum; est enim
cum sanguine coctum; Crudus, non co-
ctus, non concoctus, cruentus, Raw,
fresh, green, new made, not ripe; fowr,
unpleasant; not digested; hard & fierce,
enuch, scirrh, bloody. Crudus vir, An
angry man, Plaut. Cruditissimum pi-
litrinum, Most cruel and hardly to be en-
dured. Suet. Cruda hyems, Hard
winter, Amm. Marcell. Equa cru-
da, Hor. That will not receive the horse.

Cruda, Hor. That will not receive the horse.
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βαδνῖς, παρσόντιν: a κροκῖς, suspen-
di, quod plerumque suspensa gesticur
Felt, Sacculi genus, Perot. a κροκῖς,
quod brachio pendens huc atque illic
ferat. Αγρῖς, a bag of leather. Gloss.
Crumina, δαν. Generosus ex
crumina, Thy Gentry consists in thy
wealth.

Crumenarius, li; m. Lamp. A
purse-maker.

Crumenifera, Jun. a Crumena & Se-
co: δαν, δαν. A Cut-purse.

Crumenifecum, li; n. A casting of
purples, Turn.

Crumenifex, δαν, δαν. A Cut-
purse.

Crumismus, Gr. impetus velu fallen-
tis aquæ; & torrens modo cum strepi-
tu & murmure demanans embrocatio,
Plaut. a κροκῖς, κροκῖς, a κροκῖς
fons.

Cruror, onis; m. a κροκῖς, concretus
& congelatus sanguis. Scal. vel a κροκῖς,
quod ex vulnere fit: αἷμα, ἵκωρ. Bios
dropping out of a wound. Sanguis inest
venis; Cruror est e corpore fusus.

Crupanium, ni; n. Helych, κροκῖς-
ζία, ligni calcei, Poll. A wooden
patten.

Crupellarii, Tac. Ligs. leg. Clibanar-
um, & deducit ad Græc. κροκῖς. A
kind of iron vessel in which they baked
bread. Alit ex κροκῖς, occultis, quod sub
armaturæ tegi undequaque essent, Mart.
a κροκῖς, quod est opusculum. Chald.
Crupellarii, a κροκῖς, κροκῖς, & Pel-
lis; vel ex κροκῖς & Pellis, Souldiers
so armed with harness of steel, they could
neither do nor take any hurt. Voc. exo-
ticum.

Crupes, golvra. Gloss. Crappa, κρο-
κῖς, παχῖς, fennis denitis, a κροκῖς pulso,
& κροκῖς planta pedis, pes, κροκῖς, idem,
quod ducitur a κροκῖς vitro, quatio. V.
Mart.

Crupta, V. Crypta.

Crucialis vel Crucilis, le; adj. Ulp.
Belonging to the leg or knee. Fascia cru-
ciles, Ulp. Hæte garter, going cross
or overthwart, both above and below the
knee.

Cruratus, a, um; Gloss. That hath
great thighs, Cat.

Cruricreptus, atis; quibus crura crepue-
runt ferro, Plaut.

Crurifragum, li; n. οκλῶν, a
Crucifragum, ut Crux ipsa, servorum
peculiare quasi supplicium fuit. Taub.
in Afia, Plaut. 2. 4. ex Crux & Frango.

Crurifragus, a, um. Pertaining to tor-
ment.

Crurifragus, a, um. Pertaining to tor-
ment.

Crurifragus, a, um. Pertaining to tor-
ment.

Crurifragus, a, um. Pertaining to tor-
ment.

Crurifragus, a, um. Pertaining to tor-
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Crurifragus, a, um. Pertaining to tor-
ment.

Crurifragus, a, um. Pertaining to tor-
ment.

Crurifragus, a, um. Pertaining to tor-
ment.

CUR

tias, Nos Nodum curracem; *Α ριπ*
 κηροτ. Turn, 26. 19.

Curlores be also Light-horſe-men,
Van curriers ſent out to begin the ſkirm
to ſcower the Countrey, to make Pillage, S

Curules): qui & soli jus habebant

CYC

that keep or watch, the keepers of w

T 4 κυκλάμιν

nam xusus formam
 = gariq: capitulum
 the bud or the flower of
 rice: also the same
 = genus furicis.

at *xib*. Etymol. *xib*.
 ifus lac multum giga-
 of *shrub*. Vide Co-
 Offic. *A Quince* or

Cydonium malum

the herb Balm. Coop.
The high part of the
les in the honey-comb;
Coop.
Jun. & Cyzico in-

the sum of sixteen Bil-

ante A

eb, inverso, ex Διλτα
 1 numero *mutatum*;
 eris significare puta-
 rum duæ hæ notæ IC.

pro quibus imperiti
& L. consentiunt, ut
D. quoque inferitur

adum synalœpham, ut
2. act. 5. Ut semper
at, Ponitur quandoq;
aut. Quandoque con-
trollum bellum, dirona
ne in R. ut meridies ab

dies. Ponitur nonnun-
 quā hiatūs prohibendi
 pro me erga, redeo,
 tur nonnunquam quan-
 tum cum S. alia conso-
 nando. abito. D. &

ascendat apertum. D. &
 ē in multis scrib. ut *ad*
hant. Erat & olim ali-
 t ar pro *ad*, *arvensa* pro
 sit etiam in C. G. L. P.
 cujusque dictionis cor-

rum D. A. *Divus Au-*
erario. D. AUG. deo
Augusto. D.E.M. do
D.B I. diis bene juvan-

consilii sententia. DD.
icaverunt. D. Divum vel
us, vel diebus, vel depo-
vel dedicavit. D.D. de-
to. vide Cal. ex Magn.

Dabo pro Dicam, Ter,
de Dagnades.
t. ex Gr. *diapua*, mu-
nde constat verbum *la-*
labrum, melius *la-*

lachryma melius line
i. A tear.
um; Cic. δακτυλικός.
Dactylus.
Gr. a digitis dict. A
of herb, Scammonia.

f. Gr. Jun. *Daſſylides*
 ilitate digitali; vel for-
 a habeant daſſylis ſimi-
 i palinæ arboris, Plin.
daſſylos vocat Col. 3. 2.
 a dig

Cyñus, ni; m. Plin. 13. 24. *κόμης*, *μακρὸν κόρυς*, quoniam *κόρυς* formam præ se fert. Al. à *κόμ* *γάρ* : capitulum mali punici. The first bud or the flower of a tame Pomegranate tree: also the same

Cyrillus, s; m. *κύνου* genus fruticis, dict. quod in *Cythno* insula primò fuerit inventa, Plin. Col. Hesych. *κύνον* τὸ

Cytōnium, ii; n. Off. *A Quince or*

Quince-apple. Vide Cydonium malum
vel Coroneum.
Cytrāgo, inis. The herb Balm. Coop.
Cytārus, ri; m. The high part of the
Firmament; the holes in the honey-comb.

Cyzicenus stater, Jun. & *Cyzico* insula. Vide Cal. The sum of sixteen Billings four pence.

D ante A
D Ex 7 daleth Heb, inverso, ex Διπ
D licera est in numero mutarum

quingenta in numeris significare puta-
tur, sed non D. verum duæ hæ notæ 10
quingenta signif. pro quibus imperii
D. scripserunt D. & L. consentiunt, i
sedda, postea sella. D. quoque insertum

à Plaut. in Cur. sc. 2. act. 5. Ut semper
vivat, med. alar. Ponitur quandoque
pro *ih*, ut *Ques Deus*. Quandoque con-
vertitur in *B*, ut *duellum bellum*, *dior*.

bellona; quandoque in R, ut *meridies*;
eo quod est *medius dies*. Ponitur nonnunquam
in compositis hiatus prohibens
causâ: ut *mederga* pro *me erga*, *red*
redarguo. Subtrahitur nonnunquam qua

do sequens syllaba cum S. alia con-
nante incipit, ut *ascendo aspicio*. D.
T. olim promiscue in multis scrib. ut
at, sed set, haud hant. Erat & olim a
cubi R. pro D. ut *ar* pro *ad*, *arvena* p

advena, D, transit etiam in C. G. L. R. S. T. D in fine cujusque dictionis co-
ripitur, præterquam ubi est diphtho-
gus, ut *haud*.
In notis antiquorum D. A. *Divus* A

gust, D. Æ. De arario, D. AUG.
 Augusto, vel divo Augusto. D.B.M.
 bene merentibus. D.B.I. diis bene juv-
 ribus, D.C.S. de consilii sententia. D.
 vel D.D.D. dedicaverunt. D.Divm

Decius vel Decimus, vel diebus, vel de
tus, vel diutius, vel dedicavit. D.D.
dimus vel dedicatio. vide Cal. ex Ma
Sig.
Ma pro Dic. Dabo pro Dicam. T

Vide Nonn.
Dacnades. Vide Dagnades.
Dacryma, Fest. ex Gr. δάκρυα, n-
tato genere; indè constat verbum
græcæ & nomen lachryma melius

Daſyllicus, a, ſum; Cic. *δακτυλῖς*.
Oſor belonging to Daſylus.
Daſyllion, n. Gr. a digitis diſci,
nomen ſcilicet hinc de herbi. Scammonia

Daſtylis, liſt f. Gr. Jun Daſtyl
vires, diſt. a gracilitate digitali; vel
taſſe quòd grana habeant daſtylis ſi
lia, h. e. fructui palmæ arboris, P

14. 3. Has etiam auctores vocat Col. a c

Deāctio, pro Peractio, Fest.
Deābātium, n; Cod. A whitening or par-
getting: κωσμία.
Deābāctio, f. Aug. κωσμία: Pargeting
over with lime.
Deābātor, ōris; m. κωσμίτης. A par-
geter, one that cideith or white-eth with, Cod.
Deābātus, a, um; m. κωσμιώτης.
Deābō, as; λυαδω. To make white,
to bleach, to white-lime. Dealbor, pass.
Deāmantē, Gloss. Very lovingly.
Deāmabilis, le; Aug. Worthy to be be-
loved.
Deāmāro, as; Hyg. To make very bis-
ter or sour.
Deāmāto, ōnis; Gloss. Loving eni-ely.
Deāmātor, ōris; m. Gloss. That loveth
enively.
Deāmūlācrum, cri; n. Hier. δειπ-
τωρ. A gallery or place to walk in.
Deāmūlāto, ōnis; f. Ter. o δειπνωσι.
A walking abroad.
Deāmūlācūlā, f. Gloss. A little
walk.
Deāmūlātor, ōris; Gloss. He that
walketh.
Deāmūlātōrium, ii; a. Vall. δειπ-
τωρ. A Gallery, Alley or place to walk in.
Deāmūlātōrius, a, um; That is charge-
able, or may be removed from place to
place, Vitruv.
Deāmūlātrix, f. Aug. A woman that
is a gadder, or micer up and down.
Deāmūlās, ūs; m. Gloss. Walking.
Deāmūlō, as; m. Gloss. To walk a-
broad.
Deāmēna, e; Gloss. The Goddess that
vileth over men's lives women.
Deāmo, as; εἶργω, εἰργάω. To be
in love with, to love greatly.
Deārgentācere, To steal or pilfer money.
Deārgentāto, ōnis; Gloss. A silver-
ing over.
Deārgentātor, m. Firm. That gildeth
any thing with silver.
Deārgentūs, a, um; Firm. Silvered
over.
Deārgento, as. To take off silver.
Deārmāto, ōnis; f. A disarming, Gloss.
Deārmātus, a, um; Liv. ἀφαιστωμένος.
Disarmed, caused
to put off his armour.
Deārmō, as; are. To disarm. Dearmor,
pass. Aug. Dearmor sagittas, To unhead
arrows, Apul.
Deārtuātus, a, um; Nonn. Dismem-
bred: ex Artus.
Deārtūo, as; Plaut. ἰξασθῆναι. To
joyn, quarter, members cut or bow in
pieces: to cut off by the joyns; to waste and
consume.
Deāscīātus, a, um. Hewed small with
axe as; also squared with the ax, Prudent.
Deāurāto, f. Gloss. A gilding.
Deāurātor, ōris; m. Cod. A gilder.
Deāurātus, a, um. Gildē.
Deāuro, as; inaurō, auro rego: χρυσάω.
To gild, to lay over with gold.
Deābacchātū, adv. Cat. Ragingly, or
madly.
Deābacchāto, ōnis; f. Firm. δεικνύ-
σθαι. A raging or madness.
Deābachor, ōris; Ter. παρῖνα, βακ-
χῆν. Debachari, propriē est Præ
ebriate furere, bacchari. To rage or rail like
a drunken man, to be wroth, angry; Vide
Bacchor.
Deābātus, a, um; Having his beard

cut off, shaven. Gloss.
Deābātor, ōris; m. Apul. A hiffer.
Deābātus, a, um; Apul. Kiffed.
Deābellandus, a, um; part. Virg. κα-
ταπολεμῶν. Which is or ought to be van-
quished.
Deābellāto, f. Hier. A vanquishing or
overthrow.
Deābellāto, vice adv. Liv. As though
the war were finished.
Deābellātor, ōris; m. Stat. καταπον-
τής. A vanquisher or conqueror.
Deābellātōrius, a, um; Firm. Conque-
ror: lile, terrible; of a Conqueror.
Deābellātrix, f. Gloss. She that con-
quereib.
Deābellātus, a, um; part. Liv. κατα-
πολεμῶν, καταπολεμῶν. Vanquished, o-
vercome, subdued in war.
Deābellō, as; Plin. καταπολεμῶν, κα-
ταπολεμῶν. To vanquish or overcome by
war, to subdue. Allium debellat aconi-
tum, Debella: um est cum Gracis, Liv.
The war is end'd with the Greeks.
Deābens, nris; Hor. ἰσχυρῶν. Owring:
behaving: or which ought and becometh.
Deābēs, es, ūi, ūtum, ēre; ἰσχυρῶν ex
Zin, al, ex De & Beo, quoniam debitor
ne beati esse queant. Ex De & Habeo,
qu. Ab alio habeo. Peror. Cui debeo, de-
o habeo. Dehere, De alieno habere. De-
betur juveni illi; It is due unto, or Ought
to be ascribed unto. To owe, to be due to,
to be bound unto. Pecunia cœpta est de-
beri, Begun to be due. Magnopere tibi
debeo, I am greatly bound to you. Dehere,
est jure aliquo teneri ad aliquid vel dan-
dum, vel faciendum.
Debilio, is, Solin. To drink up all.
Debilis, le; ἀδυνῆς, ἀδύνατος ex De
& Habilis, i, parum habilis. Alii ex De
& Bilis, i, sine bile. Weak, faint, lame,
maimed.
Debilīfamentum, n. Aug. A weakning.
Debilītas, ūis; f. ἀδυνῆς. Weakness,
feebleness, debility: decay of strength.
Debilīfāto, ōnis; f. verb. ἀδυνῆσαι,
ἀδυνῆσαι. Weakning or discouraging.
Debilīfātor, m. Aug. An embezzler,
or he that maketh weak.
Debilīfātrix, f. Hier. She that weak-
neth or impoverisheth.
Debilītātus, a, um; part. Weakned,
made feeble, discouraged. Deblilitatus ani-
mo, Dawted. Deblilitatus a jure co-
gnoscendo, Discouraged from the study of
the Law.
Debilītēr, adv. Weakly.
Debilītō, as; ἰξασθῆναι. To make fee-
ble or weak, to discourage. Debilitor, pass.
Debilītudo, ūis; f. Weakness.
Debilō, pro Debilis, Enn.
Debitō, ōnis; f. verb. δεικνύσθαι, ἰσχυ-
ρῶν. A owing.
Debitōr, ōris, m. verb. δεικνύσθαι, ἰσχυ-
ρῶν. A debtor.
Debitrix, ūis; f. Ulp. She that oweth.
Debitum, ti; n. δεικνύσθαι, ἰσχυρῶν. Fac-
ere gratiam debiti, i. Remittere. Debi-
ti viam venire, est Debitum posse petere.
Debitū iri, vultū pro Debitum iri, A
debt.
Debitūri, pro Debitum iri; sicut Da-
mni, pro Datum iri, antiq. vide Calv.
Debitus, a, um; part. a Debeor: ὀφει-
σόμενος. That which is due or a man's
owed. Ferre debitas penas, Sen. To suf-
fer worthy punishment. Debito officio
fungi, To do his bounden duty.

Deblātērāto, f. Apul. ἀπομολογῆναι.
selling or having abroad.
Deblātērātus, a, um; Gell. Foolishly
tumbled out, or blabed.
Deblātērō, as; Fest. Deblātērō, Plaut.
συνάμηναι, ἀμύνεσθαι. To blab or speak fool-
ishly: nam δεικνύσθαι Græci stultos appel-
lātērō, ōris; Apul. To be blabed a-
broad.
Deblātō, is, ūi; Plaut. To tattle, blab
or tell tales.
Debraccho, as. To pull off ones breeches.
Debrēviāto, ōnis; f. Cod. An A-
bridgement.
Debrēviātus, a, um; Cod. Abridged.
Debrīor, pro Ebrior.
Debuccinātor, ōris; m. One that great-
ly commendeth. August.
Debuccinātus, a, um; Mart. Blown a-
broad, or made famous.
Dubuccino, pro Buccino: Tert.
Debullio, Gloss. To bubble or seethe over.
Debullitō, Aug. A bubbling or seething
over.
Dēca, Gr. δέκα. Ten.
Dēcāchinor, ōris; Tert. δέκαχινος.
To scorn.
Dēcāchordū, dii; n. Græc. An in-
strument of musick having ten strings: a
decem chordis.
Dēcāclīon. A dining chamber with
ten tables in it, or where ten might dine.
Cal. 27. 24.
Dēcāclīnāto, ōnis; f. Plin. βλαστο-
λογία. A topping of tops.
Dēcāclīnātō, m. Tert. One that
cutteth off the tops of trees.
Dēcāclīnātus, a, um; Col. Having
the top cut off.
Dēcāclīnō, as; Col. ἀκατωγῆς, βλαστολογία. To strike off the tops, to take
to top and cut: a Cacumen.
Dēcādgrus, a, um; Gr. Ten handfals long.
Dēcādūchus. One of the ten Governors
of Athens, after they had expelled the ty-
rants, Decaduchi, The ten Governors.
Cal. 32. 14.
Dēcālcānticāre; i. Calanticam deponē-
re. Calantica, A woman's Mitre.
Dēcālcātū vel Decalicutum, i. calce-
litium, Fest. ὁπορῶντος. Done over with
lime.
Dēcālcītor, ōris; m. Gloss. κατῆσθαι.
He that whiteneth over with lime.
Dēcālōgus; o δέκα λόγους vel ῥήματα.
Exod. 34. 28. Deut. 4. 13. Decem verba:
dicti quod decem Legis præcepta continet,
δέκα λόγους. The decalogus or ten Command-
ments, or words.
Dēcālvōr, m. Tert. He that maketh bald
Dēcālvō, Aug. To wax bald.
Dēcālvō, as; are; δεικνύσθαι, ἰσχυρῶν.
To make bald.
Dēcāmērōn, Gr. That is of ten divers
parts: a δέκα & μέγεθ.
Dēcāntūs, ūs; m. Est societas decem
vitorum.
Dēcānia, A Denary.
Dēcānica; loca sunt publica, & pro
Carcēribus quandoque usurpari inveni-
unt.
Dēcānīsa, A Denary wife.
Dēcāntāto, Gloss. A præsing, a chanting
Dēcāntātrix, ūis; f. Apul. A woman
singer.
Dēcāntātus, a, um; part. πορεύμενος,
πορεύμενος. Much spoken of, in many
months: rehearsed over: charmed.
Dēcāntō, as; πορεύμενος. To repeat or speak
after:

ofien: to sing or speak: to render or repeat
often: to babble or prate: to praise one much,
highly: to give laud and praise: to encham
or charm.
Dēcānus. The leader or foreman of the
file; which anciently was ten deep. He was
called also Caput contubernii, or Decurio.
Veget. Also the head of a College of Priests,
a Dram, Alciat. Decani, qui & Leticarii;
Publici Bier-beaters, appointed to carry
forth the dead, &c. Novel. Decanus
Christianitatis. A rural Dean.
Dēcāphōrōn, ri; a. Gr. δέκα φωνῶν
fettur a decem hominibus, δέκα φωνῶν.
litter or like thing, born between ten.
Dēcāpillus, Gloss. That hath his hair
pulled or fallen off.
Dēcāpillo, as; Marcel. To pull off
hair.
Dēcāpito, as. To pull off the head;
to behead.
Dēcāpōlis; Gr. a δέκα decem & πό-
λις urbs. The ten Cities. Decapolitana
regio.
Dēcāprōti, Ulpian. δέκα προτοί: i.
Decemprimi, V. Calv.
Dēcāprōtia, e; f. Græc. δέκα προ-
τοί. Alciat. Decemprimatus.
Dēcāpūlo, as; a Capulis deducti, quæ
sunt vasa anafata quibus oleum depleri
soler: μεταγυρίζω, Plin. 15. 6. To make
empty, or pour out of one vessel into an-
other.
Dēcarchus, chi; m. Gr. δέκαρχος.
Valla: qui decem præest militibus. A
Captain or Ruler over ten.
Dēcās, ūis; Gr. δέκα; dict. qu. δέ-
κα, quod omnem in se recipiat nume-
rum. Liv. Containing the number of ten,
a Decade: the single Ten in Cardis.
Dēcātylus; decem habens tilos.
Dēcātōres & Decatētes dicuntur qui
decimas exigunt, Decatēterium, nauti-
genus, εἰκοσῶντος, qui vicefimas colligi-
gunt. Idem Decatonēs, Cal. 32. 14.
Dēcātōrhōina. A medicine made of
ten ingredients, Ser. Samon. Quodque
decem ex rebus decatōrhōina rebus vocari.
Dēcāuleco, is, ēre; Plin. δέκαυλε-
κος. To grow to a stalk: to be without
leaves.
Dēcēdens, part. Departing, giving
place: growing to an end, Prosperē decē-
dens rebus, His affairs speeding well.
Suet.
Dēcēdērī pro Decesserit, Calv.
Dēcēdo, is, ūi, ūm; δέκα δύναιτο, ὀφει-
μῶ ab eo, discedo, Decedere de summa,
est De summa aliquid detrahi, cāmque
imminui. Dies decedens, i. Occasus.
To depart or yield from: to give place:
to change: to forsake: to remit: to leave:
to life: to neglect or fall from: to cease or
die, παραλείπειν. To diminish: to decay:
to digress or turn out of the way: to cease.
Romā Nicopolim decessit, Gell. He went
from Rome to Nicopolis. Decedere
suo jure, Liv. & De jure suo; ὅτι δὴ
καὶ τὸν νόμον ὁρίσθη. Non summo jure
agere: To remit or yield somewhat of his
own right. Decedere alicui, Plaut.
To give place to one. Also to disdain to
meet one in the way, Calv. Ab officio
decedere, Liv. & Decedere officio, vel
De officio: To do contrary to what reason
and duty require: or To do otherwise
than becometh him. Provincia, De
Provincia, Ex provincia decedere: To
depart out of. Decedet hæc ira, Ter.

This anger will away. Decedere, sine
apportione: To die. Si infans infans
decessit, Cels. If it be dead in the mothers
womb. Decedere sera nocti, Virg. To
come betimes, or by day-light, Plaut. Cui
opponitur, Nocti nocere, Plaut. Curc. 2. 3.
V. 73. Decedere viā, To go out of the
way, or, To lose his way, Suet.
Decedor, pass. Decedi. To have the
way given him.
Dēcēm, adj. indecl. plur. ex δέκα.
Ten.
Dēcēmber, is; m. ποσειδῶν, nomen
mensis, dict. quod decimum locum tene-
ret, antequam additi essent Januarius &
Februarius. Vide September. The month
December, December, est decimus mensis
a Martio, ber est adjectio syllabica, fle-
xionis ergo, Quintus mensis Quintilis,
sic deinceps usque ad December, Var.
Fic deinceps usque ad December, Var.
Fic deinceps, i. 3. esse putat ab imber Imber,
imbris antiq. Decembris, &c. ultipub, in
nominativo. Id. 5. 33. dicit illos men-
ses (Septembr. Octobr. Novembr. & De-
cembr.) ex numero atque imbris acce-
pitque vocabula, quod mensibus illis in-
frequentibus imbres seu pluvie, Vide
Mart.
Dēcēmbris, e; adj. Idum Decembri-
um, Apul. The Ides of December.
Dēcēmbris, ge; adj. Suet. δέκα δέ-
κα, A team of ten horses, coupled two
and two together.
Dēcēmmodia, Col. Vessils containing
ten bushels.
Dēcēmōda, e; f. δέκα μῶν, pertica
quā mensuratur terra, a numero pedum
dict. sicut Quinquēda a quinque pedi-
bus. A perch or a pole of ten foot long to
measure land. Veg. 3. 8.
Dēcēmpedātus, ōris; m. o ἡ δέκα πο-
δῶν, qui decempeda metitur, He
that measurth land with such a pole.
Dēcēmplix, ūis; adj. Prud. Tenfold,
or ten times told.
Dēcēmpmātus, ūs; m. Hort. The
office of the Decemprimi.
Dēcēmpmī, δέκα προτοί. Tributorum
exactioni præerat in municipiis, itēque
provincialibus oppidis. Erant ex Decu-
rionibus decem præcipui & summi, Ge-
neral receivers of tribute, which stand
charged with any thing that lucteth: V.
Cal. & Decaproti.
Dēcēscālmus; aſturiolum, quod de-
cem scālmis agebatur, δέκα ῥηνας. A Boat
with ten oars.
Dēcēmvīrālis, le; δέκα ἀνδρες, o
ἡ δέκα. Pertaining to the office of the
ten Governors, Scita Decemviralia, The
Decemvirs aHr. Arnob.
Dēcēmvīrālīter, adv. Id. Decem-
viraliter loqui, i. Ex forensi formula
loqui.
Dēcēmvīrātus, ūs; m. dignitas & of-
ficiū Decemvitorum, δέκα ἀνδρες. The
office of the ten Governors.
Dēcēmvīr, ūm; m. δέκα ἀνδρες,
quod erant decem viri numero recipi,
administranda, ut ait Liv. in t. Primi
creant sunt mortuo Romulo. Patres enim
centum a Romulo creati, decem decem
factis, singulique in singulas decurias
creatis, qui summe rerum præsent, con-
sociarunt: Vide Calv. Rolin, &c. De-
cemviri erat magistratus Romanus Con-
sulum loco, Id. 5. 1. Numa Pom-
pilius primus leges Romanas edidit, de-
cidit cum populus fedetiosus magistratus

ferre non posset, Decemviro legibus
scribendis creavit, qui leges ex libris So-
lonis in Latinum sermonem translatas in
xii tabulis expulserunt. Gloss. Decem-
viri, δέκα ἄνδρες. Vide Liv. 1. & 3.
Dionys. 2. & Dion. 54. Certain Noble
men among the Romans appointed to go-
vern the Commonwealth in stead of Con-
suls, with Consular authority, until such
time as the Laws were established and con-
firmed among them, which they had cho-
sen and picked out of the ancient Greek
Laws, and made of them the Law of the
Twelve tables.
Dēcēndū, ii; n. δέκα μῶν. The
space of ten dates.
Dēcēnnā, idem quod Decennalis.
Dēcēnnālis, le; quod est decem anno-
rum, Of ten years.
Dēcēnnā, ūm; Solemn games in-
stituta by Gallienus, Treb. Poll. Decen-
nalia.
Dēcēnnis, ne; Plin. δέκα ἔτη. Of ten
years, age and continuance.
Dēcēnnium, ii; n. δέκα ἔτη. The space
of ten years.
Dēcēns, ūis; entior, ἰσχυρῶς; adj. Ovid.
πρότιον, Convenient, meet, that becometh:
decens, seemly, comely.
Dēcēntārius, ūis; m. copiosus, Cat.
Dēcēnter, adv. καὶ δύναιτο. Comely,
seemly, as it meet and convenient.
Dēcēntia, e; f. δέκα ἔτη, ἀπρόπεια.
Comeliness, seemliness.
Dēcēntissimū, ūperl. Sen. Very come-
ly or seemly.
Dēcēntrix; navis compta, Cath.
Dēcēo, es, ūi, ēre; Id. to, Decens,
compositus; a numero decem dictus, qui
est numerus perfectus: a δέκα oportet, de-
cet 3. vel a δέκα vel a δέκα vel a δέκα vel a
δέκα vel 127. Chald. Hodie certis
personis ferē valet ut imperfonale: De-
cet, πρόπεια, ἀπρόπεια, convenit, fas,
æquum est. To become, or be seem.
Dēcēpilis, le; Ter. Easle to be de-
ceived.
Dēcēptio, ōnis; ἀπρόπεια, ἀπρόπεια, Aug.
A deceiving.
Dēcēptiūcūla, e; f. Apul. A little
deceiving.
Dēcēpto, as; Gloss. To deceive often.
Dēcēptor, ōris; m. verb. Sen. ἀ-
πρόπεια, ἀπρόπεια. A deceive; a be-
guiler.
Dēcēptōrius, a, um; ἀπρόπεια, De-
ceitful.
Dēcēptūra, f. Hier. A coofenage.
Dēcēptus, ūs; m. ἀπρόπεια, Decit.
Dēcēptus, a, um; part. Plaut. ἀπρόπ-
εια, Bigui fals, deceived, Decepta tabel-
la, Letters intercepted, Ovid.
Dēcērmīna, ūm; dicuntur quæ de-
cerptant purgandi causā. Fest. scil. ut
frondes sacre, quibus in lustrationibus
uti solebant: ὀφθαλμοκαταστάσεις, Gloss.
Decerminationes, ἰξασθῆναι purga-
menta & februationes placandorum deo-
rum causā. Things pulled away in purg-
ing, or making clean in the sacrifice. The
purging or efflu. Sic, Mendici, fortuna
decernmina, Apul.
Dēcerno, is, crēvi, tum, ēre; & ἰσχυ-
ρῶν, διακρίνω ex De & Cerno: de plu-
rībus cerno, i. judico, itatuo. Decerno
aliquando ponitur pro Contendere & di-
micare. To discern, judge, give sentence,
c. n. clude or die mine: to decide: to ap-
point, or dictate or decree: to purpose: to dis-
cuss:

thagoreorum, qui magnificē de hoc numero sentēte, Voss. ¶ Decumanus ager, *Wharof Tythor Tak is not raised.* ¶ Decumanus limes, Plin. dict. a tutela militum decima cohortis, Aggen. Crom. quos decumanos vocat Suet. Cels. c. 70. A line from the East to the West, an overhanging way dividing and cutting the field. ¶ Oleum decumanum, Lucil. & Frumentum pro deteriori, quia quod decumando colligebatur, id alterius erat vilius. ¶ Decumana porta in Castris, The back gate of a Camp: per eam delinquentes milites educi solebant ad poenam, Veget. 1. 23. Maxima erat, & ab hoste averſa, Huic opponitur Prætoria. The fore-gate or avenue.

Decumatio, ōnis; Jul. Capit. A punishing of every tenth soldier.

Decumatus, a, um; Gloss. Punished by Tenths.

Decumbo, is, ōis, ūm, ēre; *κατακείμαι.* To lie down, to sit down at Table: to keep his bed sick: to fall down wounded, and ready to die, Decubuit febribus, Aug. Kēpi his bed of a fever.

Decūmō, as; Gloss. To put to death every tenth man.

Decūmus, a, um; Plaut. *δύκατο.* The tenth.

Decūnx, cis, Ten ounces. Libra vel Alis dempto Sextante, i. duabus uncis, Dom. Marius in Ovid. Rhemn. Fannius.

Decūpa; refūctus De cupa, Cic. in Pl.

Decūplex, icis; Perot. Ten-fold.

Decūplō, adv. Ten-fold.

Decūplus, a, um; 3. adj. Liv. decies tantus, *δύκαπλός, δέκαπλάσιος*, a δέκα. Vide Plus & Plex, Ten times so much.

Decūres, plur. Decuriones, Feff.

Decūria, as, f. *δύκα*; manipulus decem militum, vel aliorum hominum decuria, dict. quod decies centum caperent milites. Five Bands of Horsemen appointed among the Romans to be assistant to Judges or Magistratus sitting on matters of life and death: every Band contained ten hundred men. Also the Senators and Judges were divided into Bands, called Decuria, and the chief of each company was called Decurio. A File of Soldiers, Ælian. because (at first) they marched ten deep. Decuria est numerus hominum 8, vel 12, vel 16, a duce uno, positione simplici ductus, Ælian.

Decūriālis, m, Gloss. A Judge or Counsellor.

Decūriatio, ōnis; f. & Decuriatus, ūs; m, verb. *δευκαρίζω, καταδύζω*; distinctio & descriptio decurias. The making of Knights or Captains. The office of a Captain, and the dividing into troops of horsemen, Liv.

Decūriatus, a, um; Cic. *καταλόχοισι*. Divided into Tribes, or into the Bands and Troops of Soldiers.

Decurio, ōnis; m, *δευκαρίτης, δέκαπλοτος*; qui decuria præfuit. Decurie dict. quod initio, cum deduceretur coloniz, decima pars deducendorum continebat solita sit consilii publici causa; his qui præfunt Decuriones dicti, *δευκαρίται*. Decures antiqui, pro Decuriones, Decuriones appell. qui denis equitibus præfunt, Feff. The fireman or leader of the File. Or in our modern discipline, the Corporal or Roman file.

Decurion, among the Ro-

mans, all the first rank were called Decuriones. Decurio was he also that commanded (at first ten, after 32. horse). ¶ Decurio Palatii, Marc. V. Silentiarius. ¶ Decurio Cubiculariorum, Suet. The Lord Chamberlain. Decurio, *δευκαρίτης*, is also a Counsellor: and Decuriones, that the same in smaller Corporations, that Seniores were at Rome; *Alde-men*, V. Curiales.

Decūrio, as; *δευκαρίτης, δευκαρίτης*. To put the Soldiers into Files: decurias instituit: V. Condecurio.

Decūriōnālis, le; adj. Belonging to the Decurio: Ornamenta Decurionalia, Panciro.

Decūriōnatus, ū; m, Macrobi. idem quod Decuratio.

Decūrens, part. Ovid. Running.

Decūritur, imperf. They fly for refuge, they pass over.

Decūro, is, Decurri & Decūcurri, ēre; Suet. *κατάδω, καλασίζω*. To run down: to run hastily to high space: to jump or run together with Spears: to resort to for succour: to finish from the one end to the other. Also to sail: to describe: to declare or pass over. Decurrere puppi, Catul. & Superæguora decurrere, Ovid. To sail on the Sea. ¶ Decurrere cum aliquo, To jump with.

Decūrim, adv. Hier. With hasty running.

Decūrsio, ōnis; f. *κατάδω, Ἀρκαίνω*, course or flowing: a jousting at the Til or rander: a running of men of Arms. Decursio equitum, An in-rod or invasion made by the Horsemen into the Lands of their enemies.

Decūrsorium, ū; n, Jan. *κατάδω*. The place where Soldiers joust: the Lists, the Til-yard or places of Jousts and Tournaments.

Decūrsus, ūs; m. *κατάδω*. A course, stream or running: jousting or Tournament: apassing over: the time or space in which one hath passed through: the end of the course. Suet. Decursushonorum, The time or space in which one hath passed through all offices in the Common-weal.

Decūrsus, a, um; part. *κατάδω*. Passed over, run out, achieved, finished, ended. Decursus ætatis spatium, Plaut. The time of our age passed, old age. Later dayes, the end of our race.

Decūrtatio, f. Cels. A shortning, or maiming.

Decūrtatus, a, um; *κατάδω, κακολογία*. Shortened, curtailed, maimed.

Decuratus pulvis, i. Decreteus, cum secundus pulvis, tertius secundo, quartus tertio, & sic deinceps minor evadit. Gorth.

Decūro, as; *κατάδω*. To shorten, to abbreviate, to curtail. Decuror, ari; pass. Aug.

Decūro, as; To bow or bend much.

Decūrus, adj. Decoribus armis, Salut.

Nisi sit forte a Decor, adj. vel Decoris, e. Sic Decores, idem.

Decus, ōnis; n, *δῆκος, τιμή*. Honour, glory, worship, reputation that one hath for doing a thing: comeliness, honesty, commendation: ex *κατάδω*, Canin.

Decūsatim, adv. i. Ornate.

Decūseus, Adorned.

Decūso, as, are. To adorn: ex De & Culo.

Decūsātim, Col. *κατάδω*. Cut in

form of the Burgonian Cross, or of the letter X; made cross-wise: cut in ten pieces.

Decūsatio, ōnis; f. Vitruv. A division cut, sawn or carved after the form of four Lines drawn across, by one Centre, four-wise, so that it maketh eight even portions.

Decūsiss, is; m, *δεκάσις, δέκα*, decem asses: Decas, numerus denarius, duo quincunces, hoc modo, X. A Decem. Ten whole parts, or ten Asses: ten pound weight: Also pieces equally cut. After Vitruv. the number of ten: the form of any thing representing the Letter X, which being parted in the middle, maketh one other figure: Quincunx, V.

Decūso, as; *κατάδω*. To cut or divide after the form of the Letter X, made cross-wise: to cut equally in the midst, cross-wise.

Decūsus, ūs; m, verb. a Decurio, Plin. *δευκαρίζω*. A striking or shaking off: an abating or beating down.

Decūsus, a, um; Liv. *δευκαρίζω*.

Decūtes, V. Decores.

Decūtio, is, ūs, ūm, ēre; *δευκαρίζω*. ex De & Quatio: quatiendo dejectio, Liv. To shake down, to strike, to shake off, to beat down.

Decūtio, as; *δευκαρίζω*. It is mis-becoming, it is not honest or convenient. Ulus precum me dedecet, Ovid. It becometh me not to use imparity. ¶ Dedecet illud eum, That doth not become him.

Dedecor, is; Salut. *δευκαρίζω, αἰσχρία*. Uncomely, unseemly, dishonest.

Dedecōrans, part. Dishonest.

Dedecōratiō, f. Tert. A blotting of ones honesty, an impeaching of credit.

Dedecōratus, a, um; Suet. Defiled, defamed, dishonest.

Dedecōro, as; *δευκαρίζω, καλασίζω*. To dishonour, to dishonestly, to disgrace, to stain ones honesty, to dishonour, to defame.

Dedecōro, adv. Sext. Aur. vid. *δευκαρίζω, αἰσχρία*. Filthily, shamefully.

Dedecōrosus, a, um; Aug. Full of shame and dishonesty.

Dedecōrus, a, um; Tac. *αἰσχρία, ἀτιμία*. Unhonest, that is to others dishonest.

Dedecus, ōnis; *αἰσχρία, ἀτιμία, ἀτιμία*. Dishonesty, dis-reputation, reproach, shame, dishonour: a shameful or unhonourable act: a foul and reproachful thing.

Decelora, plur. n. impudicitia: Prima juvenia variorum dedecorum infamiam subit, Suet. Dedecorum pretiosius emptor, Hor.

Dedicatio, ōnis; f. *κατάδω, κατεστροφή*. A dedication or consecration, a giving for ever.

Dedicativus, a, um; affirmativus.

Dedicativa propositio, Martian. Vide Abdicativus, a, um.

Dedicatus, a, um; part. *κατάδω, δέκα*. Dedicated, consecrated.

Dedico, as; a De & Dico; tribuo; *δευκαρίζω, ἀποτίω, ἀποτίω*. Dedico, consecro, religiosum facio, devincio, Cal. De Deogitur propriè dicitur, Feff.

Dedicare, est propriè Dicendo deserre, Mart. To dedicate, to give for ever: also to declare, Cæcil. To affirm or avouch, Lucret.

Dedico, pass. To be dedicated.

Dedignatio, ōnis; f. *αἰσχρία*. A dishonouring, Plin. Paneg.

Dedignor, ari; 3. Virg. indignum habeo vel reputo, contemne, non judico dignum,

dignum, ἀνάξιον. To count unworthy, to contemn, not to vouchsafe. Gloss. Dedignatur, ἀνάξιον.

Dedim, Ter. pro Dabo vel Dederim.

Dedico, is, Dedidici, ēre; car. sup. *δευκαρίζω, ἀποτίω*. To dedicate, to consecrate, to learn contrary, to forget that one hath learned: to leave ones fashion.

Deditim, adv. By giving or yielding, yieldingly, Diom. 1.

Deditio, ōnis; f. verb. *δευκαρίζω, ἀποτίω*. Rendering of a place besieged, yielding.

Deditus, a, um; 3. adj. qui se in alterius imperium dedit, *δευκαρίζω, ἀποτίω*. Deditus, deditus. That hath broken him to others power, and yielded.

Dediturus, a, um; 3. adj. About to yield.

Deditus, a, um; Dedita, valde data, Feff. *δευκαρίζω, ἀποτίω*. Given, rendered, yielded up, dedit, subject to. Dedita opera, Of set purpose, for the nonce.

Dedito, is, Dedidi, itum, ēre; ex De, i. valde, & Do; in perpetuum do; vel totum subito; five in manus potestatis & arbitrium do; *δευκαρίζω, ἀποτίω*. To give utterly or for ever, to become subject or render up, to submit or yield himself to another: to give himself wholly, to be ready to follow: to deliver, to commit. Dedere se hostibus, Cels. & Dedere se in ditionem hostium, Plaut. To yield himself to the mercy of his enemies. ¶ Dedere se languori, anguribus, libidini, &c. & Dedere se ad scribendum. To give himself wholly to, ¶ Dede manus, Lucr. Confess.

Dedor, pass. To be given or yield d.

Dedecō, es, ūi, ūm, ēre; 3. adj. sed Secus acque quis doctus est docere, ab eo quod quis edoctus est deducere, *δευκαρίζω*. To teach otherwise than he was taught before: to show that is false that he learned before.

Dedolatio, ōnis; *αἰσχρία*. An hewing, a making smooth, Vitr.

Dedolator, ōis; m, Apul. An hewer, a planer.

Dedolatus, a, um; 3. adj. Vitruv. *δευκαρίζω*. Hewed, chopped, squared. Crystallo dedolatum vasculum. A vessel or glass cut out of Crystal, Apul.

Dedolenter, adv. Ceasing from grief.

Dedolentia, Gloss. *αἰσχρία*. A ceasing from sorrow.

Dedolē, es, ūi, ēre; non dolere, Ovid. vel dolere desino, *δευκαρίζω*. Not to grieve, to cease from grief.

Dedolo, as; Cels. dolabrū vel ejusmodi ferimento, quæ scabra atque imposita sunt lavio; *δευκαρίζω*. To cut or hew with an ax or other instrument, to chip or square, to fashion. Dedolor, pass. To be planned or smoothed. Dedolari sustibus, To be well cudgelled, Apul.

Dedico, is, ūi, ūm, ēre. Propriè significat ex superiore loco in inferiorem deducere; *δευκαρίζω, ἀποτίω*. Interdum significat Subtrahere: item in tenuitatem deducere; Item De Summa aliquid demere. Deducere etiam is dic, qui alicui officii gratiā vel honoris præstat comitatum. Deducimus quoque sponfam marito vel ad maritum, vel amicum ad amicum. To bring, p. ll. draw or strike down: to lead and draw to and fro: to draw out: to bring from one place or from one thing to another: to launch forth: to move one from his purpose: to

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bring honourably to a place: to accompany to abate or diminish of a sum: to pluck back or retire: to conduct or guide: to withdraw, turn, remove, convey: to spread: to prolong or continue: to put or take away: to dissipate. Also to delight, Nonn. Vela deducere, Ovid. To spread sail. ¶ Deducere aliquem ad cibum, Cels. & Deducere alicui fastidium, Plaut. To make or have an appetite to meat. ¶ Deducere vocem, Pompon. To speak small like a woman. ¶ Deducere aliquem in jus, To sue in the Law. ¶ De his divitiis sibi deducant drachmam, Let them abate or deduct out of.

Deducor, pass. To be brought.

Deductilis, le; Gloss. Easy to be deducted.

Deductio, ōnis; f. *αἰσχρία, ἀποτίω*. A bringing to, a diminishing, abating or deducting, a guidance or conduction: a deceiving or conveying.

Deductor, Suet. More slender or thin.

Deductiva pronomina, Isid. dict. quia ex aliis deducta, atque composita existunt, ut *δυσψιαν, αἰσχρία, &c.*

Deductor, ōis; m, verb. Quint. Cic. *δευκαρίζω, ἀποτίω*. One that conducteth, haccen panieth or goeth with another.

Deductus, a, um; pro Eductus, & aliq. pro Diductus, *αἰσχρία*. Brought: led: diminished, slender or mean: taken or derived of: sweet, pleasant, Nonn. Also divided; Deducti fretis, Divided by seas between, Lucan. Deducta classe, Having put to sea, or brought out of harbour, Suet.

Derrābundus, a, um; Aug. Full of errors or wandering.

Derratio, f. Aug. An erring or going astray.

Derratum, ti; n, *αἰσχρία*. A fault, a miss, Apul.

Derro, as; *αἰσχρία, ἀποτίω*. To err, to wander out of the right way, to go astray, to miss the mark, to digress from the purpose.

Defaciat, adv. Cels. Cleanly, purely, without corruption.

Defacatio, f. Cels. A cleansing from drugs.

Defecatus, a, um; part. Col. *δευκαρίζω*. Fined, clean from drugs: also clean, uncorrupt, pure. Defecatus animus, Mercur. free and void of care, Plaut.

Defecis, is; idem quod Defecatus, Scrib. 1. arg.

Defeco, as; a facibus purgare: *δευκαρίζω, ἀποτίω*. quasi facem detraho. To draw from the drugs, to let wine lie and settle until it be fine, and the drugs gone down to the bottom: to scum: to cleanse through a strainer or Ippocras bag, Apul.

Defedo, as. To make clean. Leg. & Effudo, Refedo.

Defalcatio, f. Col. A pruning of vines or trees.

Defalcatus, a, um; Col. i. falce abscissus. Pruned, cut away.

Defalco, as; *δευκαρίζω*. To cut, to deduct, false abscindere. Calep.

Defamatio, f. Firm. *κατάδω*. A defaming.

Defamatus, a, um; Gel. infamis, fama privatus, *δευκαρίζω*. Defamed, infamous, Defamatussimus, superl. Idem.

Defamo, as; Gell. fama privo: *δευκαρίζω*.

Defamator, m, Marcell. A defamer.

Defensatrix, f. Gloss. A defender.

Defensatus, a, um; Tert. Defended.

Defensio, f. Tertul. idem.

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which hath his reins broken, enfeebled.

Délumbo, as; lumbos frango: ἐνδολύω, ἐξασθενῶ. To debilitate, to make weak and feeble, to break the reins of one: to make imperfect.

Délutio, is, i, ūm, ēre; Cat. ἐλύω, ἐλύεμαι. Var. diligenter luo, lavo; item madefaciendo deleo, Felt. Delutit, solvit, a Græc. διαλύω, ἀγρῶ. Delutit, purgat, diluit, temperat. To wash away, to wash clean, to blot out.

Délusio, f, Aug. A delusion, a mocking.

Délusor, m, A deluder or mocker.

Firm. Delusor, a, um; part. Mocked, beguiled, frustrated: a Delude.

Dellitamentum, ti, n, Clay or mortar.

Dellitatio, f, August. A bedirthing or daubing.

Delluto, ōnis; f, Celf. A washing away.

Delluto, as; luto aspergere vel tegere, luto aliquid obduco: πλάω. To lay clay, lome or any such thing: to cover with clay, to daub.

Dēmādo, es, i, ūm, ēre; Ovid. βρίζωμαι. To wet or moisten.

Dēmādidus, a, um; Stat. Wet or moistened.

Dēmāgis; ex De & Magis, i, valde magis, Lucil. Item Demagis Antiqui pro Minus dicebant. Felt. Very much, very little.

Dēmāgōgi, apud Athenienses dicti duces quidam, popularem auram concionibus accipiantes, Bud. Gr. Popular and sationis fellows, Diæ. quod ducunt populum: ἀρχαγογῆς, qui scilicet plebem ducere quo vult: a δῆμος populus, & ἀγογή dux.

Dēmādatō, ōnis; f, Cod. ἐπιλεγμή. A commission or committing unto.

Dēmādatōr, m, Dig. He that putteth in iuxta.

Dēmādo, as; Liv. ἐπιτίμω. To commit wholly unto, to give in charge.

Dēmātor, aris, To let given in charge.

Dēmāno, as; Catull. πρὸς τὸν ὕδατος. To spring or run out, as water doth: to drop out: to run out as sweat out of pores: to proceed, to descend to go or spread abroad.

Dēmarchus, chi; m, Spart. Gr. δῆμαρχος, populi principes, Tribunos plebis. In specie, cuiusque municipii principes, Felt. δῆμος apud Atticos sunt ut apud nos Pagi. A ruler of the people, a protector of the people.

Dēmēāclum, ti, n, Apul. κατεπαρσία. A place to defend or go down into a Cellar.

Dēmēbro, as; verb. To dismember.

Dēmēmni, Mart. I forgot. Est memoria optime tenere, vel oblivisci. V. Tab. & Grut. in Plaut.

Dēmēdācio, Gloss. Vide Commendatio.

Dēmēns, nēis; part. A Demo; vide Demo: περὶ ἑσπερον, ἀντα, δεσπον. Comp.

Dēmētior; i, ūm, ēre; superl. sine mente, qui est mente diminuta, de mente & sanitate deurbatus, infans, amens.

Dēmēto, dēdo, rāging, not caring what he doth: unprovident, uncircumspect, foolish, fond, without all advisement and consideration.

Dēmētis, tis; part. Which taketh away, taking away.

Dēmētum, ti; n, σπομίστωρ ex

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mensē: singulis mensibus singulis distrib. vel a mensura. Donat. Servi quaternos modios accipiebant frumenti in mensēm, Fung. a demetiendo. Alii malint scribi Dimensum, Ter. A set measure of corn; a quantity of meat, drink or grain given to servants to find them a month, a month's pittance or allowance. It may be used for that Scholastic call Commons or allowance.

Dēmētus, a, um; part. A Demetior: διαμετρεῖς. Measured.

Dēmētatio, f, Apul. A making or being mad or frantic.

Dēmētator, m, Celf. He that maketh mad.

Dēmētē, adv. ἀνέχτως. Madly, foolishly, unadvisedly.

Dēmētia, ōis; f, παρὰ νοῦν. Madneſs, when one is out of his wit: fury, woodneſs, not in right mind: folly, lack of wit.

Dēmētio, is, i, ūm, ēre; Lucr. i. de mente exire, παρὰ νοῦν. To go out of his right mind, to become mad, to dare, to be foolish.

Dēmētior, ōis; i, valde mentior; κατεπαρσία. To lie greatly.

Dēmētio, as; Apul. Demens sum: item demetent facio: κατεπαρσία, ἐξέρω. To make mad; to become mad.

Dēmētōr, aris; depon. Firm. Vide Demetio.

Dēmēo, as; Apul. deorsum meo; unde Demeculum, descensio ad subterranea: κατεσκάω. To descend or go down, to go away.

Dēmētendū, a, um. Duly deserved, one to be merited.

Dēmētēō, es, i, ūm, ēre; Ovid. ἀνταμίσθω. quasi lucrō. Est etiam Demetio, præcipue cum accusat, perſone iudicium, item quod suo sibi merito aliquem devincere. To deserve well of.

Dēmētēōr; de aliquo bene mereor, concilio, placo, benevolū facio, beneficiū præsto: exigit accusativum: ἀνταμίσθω, ἀνταμίσθω. To bind by friendship, to win ones favour, to make a friend, to deserve thanks, to be worthy.

Dēmētō, is, i, ūm, ēre; Liv. immergeo sui aqua obruo: κατεβύω, κατεβύω. To drown a thing, to dip in water or liquor, to sink to the bottom, to plunge or wash himself in, to swallow down.

Dēmētōr, pass. Stat.

Dēmētōr, a, um, Merited, deserved.

Dēmētus, a, um; part. κατεπαρσία. Drowned, dipped or plunged in, overwhelmed and oppressed, sunk down or swallowed up.

Dēmētus, ūs; m, κατεκλυσμός. A drowning or sinking. Apul.

Dēmētus, a, um; part. Virg. Reaped, gathered.

Dēmētātus, a, um. Distinguished, quartered, encamped. Demetata signa, Cic.

Dēmētōr, ōis; itus & mensus sum, ōis; διαμετρεῖς. To measure diligently.

Dēmētus, a, um; part. διαμετρεῖς. Measured, or measuring.

Dēmētō, as; Liv. To measure limits or bounds: to set out or enquire.

Dēmētō, is, i, ūm, ēre; κατεμίσω. To reap or mow, to gather, to cut down.

Dēmētia, ōis. Base or flat Vervain.

Dēmētus, li; Gloss. A Demo, quod co aliquid de cratera dematur: minutus scyphus: σκυφίον μυστήρ. A kind of ladle to fill wine out of an open vessel

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into a drinking cup, as the Persians use.

Dēmigrāto, f, Aug. A removing or changing of place.

Dēmigrātor, m, Hier. He that sisteth or remove.

Dēmigrō, gras; μετακίνη. To change habitation or lodgings, to depart or remove from one place to another, to forsake. Demigrare ex vita, To die. Demigrare de statu suo, To change his manner of living.

Dēmīngo, i, valde vel deorsum mingere.

Dēmīno, is, i, ūm, ēre; ἐκάρτω. To minish, to make less.

Dēmīnūtus, a, um; Var. Deminutus capite appell. qui civitate multatus est; & ex alia familia in aliam adoptatus est; & qui liber alteri mancipio datus est; & qui in hostium potestatem venit; & cui aqua ignique interdictum est, Felt. ἐκάρτω. Diminished, made less.

Dēmīno, A kind of the precious stone Sarda, Plin.

Dēmīrābundus, a, um; August. Very much marvelling.

Dēmīrandus, a, um; August. Worily to be marvelled.

Dēmīrāto, ōnis; f, Capell. A marvelling or wondering.

Dēmīrātor, ōis; m. He that admireth.

Dēmīrōr, aris; valde miror: ἐκθαυμάζω, ἐκθαυμάζω. To admire, to wonder at. Sign. aliq. Nescire, quoniam admirationem ignorantia facit. Not to know.

Dēmīse, adv. comp. ius; iſſimē, superl. Cæsar. ταπεινός, κατεβύς, Basse, lowly, a-low, lowly.

Dēmīſio, ōnis; f, κατεβύς, ταπεινός. Abasement, faintness, abating.

Dēmīſitū, a, um, Low, long. Demissitia tunica, Plaut. A long coat worn regarded: as the Roman Senators and the old Africans used. Vide Demitto.

Dēmīſus, a, um; part. vel nom. & Demissior: κατεβύς, κατεβύς. Sent or cast down, low down, digged, abated, faint, out of heart: derived, descended: long, hanging down, base. A humbly minded. Demissa voce loqui, Virg. To speak low, or in a base voice.

Dēmīſto, as; i, ūm, ēre; idem quod Mitigo.

Dēmīſtor, aris; Plin. To be more remiss and calm in business. Cic. Quotidie demitigatur.

Dēmīto, is, i, ūm, ēre; κατεβύς, κατεβύς. deorsum mitto, deprimō, inclino: Demittere animum, est Humiliare. Demittere mentes, i. Desperare.

Robora demittere ferro, i. Cadere arbores. Per aurem demissa, i. Audita. Genus demissum ab Aenea, i. deducum. To send, cast, let, throw or put down into: to humble ones self, ταπεινώ. To lay down, to consume, to abate courage, or wax faint-hearted: also to dig, Virg. Demittere se, iniquibus tenus. To sit up to the groin in hot water, Celf. Et lacum demissit pectore clavum, Hor. The Senator let his broad girdled coat hang down from his breast ungirded.

Dēmīurgus, Gr. Liv. ἀνυμυργός ex δῆμος publicus, popularis, & ἔργον. An officer in some Cities of Greece, that proposed all things to the people, whereupon they should intreat, as the Speaker of the Parliament

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ment among us: also a workman, artificer

or handicrafts-man, opifex publicus.

Dēmō, is, pſi, tum, ēre; ex De minuscendo voce, & Emo; quod Antiqui erat Endo, ut sit Desumo, detraho; ἀνέπαυμαι, Demſit (Gloss.) ἴναμι, ἴναμι. To take or put away, to abate or diminish, to pull off, to part. Cibo aliquid; & Aliquid ex cibo demere, Celf. To diminish ones meat. Ex ossa, Celf. De capite demere; To take or abate from. Demere aliquid laudi, Ovid. To detract from ones praise. Demere barbam & capillum, To cut the beard and hair, Suet. Demere cervicem, To bleed, Id.

Dēmōcrācia, ōis; f, Græc. ex δῆμος populus, & κρατία imperium tenetis priuatus populi. A kind of government of a Common-wealth, wherein the people have the chief government without any Superior or Magistrate over them, having only such as themselves choose.

Dēmōcrātus, a, um; Bud. Græc. He that favoureth such a Common-wealth or government, pertaining to such a Common-wealth, &c.

Dēmō; δῆμος apud Atticos sunt, ut apud nos Pagi, Felt.

Dēmōlo, is, i, ūm, ēre; Var. κατεβύω. To cast down; & Demolior, itis, itus, itū; κατεβύω, ἀφαιρέω. To throw, cast, pull or take down any thing that is builded. Demoliri culpam de ſe, Plaut. To put the fault from himself.

Dēmōlito, ōnis; f, verb. κατεβύω. A subverting, heating or throwing down.

Dēmōlitus, a, um; part. Digest, κατεβύω. Cast down.

Dēmōllo, Gloss. valde mollire.

Dēmōnſtrābilis, le; Terr. δεικνύς. Easy to be showed or proved.

Dēmōnſtratio, ōnis; f, δεικνύς. Demonſtratio, est argumentum firmissimum, per se rei dubie faciens fidem, Demonſtratio Rhetoribus, causæ genus, quod in laude vel vituperio veratur. A showing, declaration or demonstration: a necessary argument.

Dēmōnſtrātivus, adv. Macr. ἀνδεικνύς. Demonstratively.

Dēmōnſtrativus, a, um; δεικνύς. That sheweth or is shewed evidently; or is met to be shewed.

Dēmōnſtrator, ōis; m, verb. ἀνδεικνύς. Demonstrator. One that sheweth or declareth a thing evidently.

Dēmōnſtratorius, a, um. Belonging to shewing or pointing out. Digtus demonstratorius, Iſd. The fore-finger or pointing finger.

Dēmōnſtratus, a, um; part. Shewed manifestly, declared.

Dēmōnſtro, as; δεικνύω, ἀνδεικνύω. monſtro, indico, ostendo, declaro: interdu Argumentis notissimis & irrefragabilibus ad rei aliquis cognitionem perducere. To demonstrate, to shew openly or evidently, to point unto.

Dēmōrātio, f, Hier. A staying or let.

Dēmōrātus, a, um, Made to stay, Gell. to 8.

Dēmōrdō, es, di, ūm, ēre; Plin. Demordere. To bite off.

Dēmōrdor, pass. Stat. To be bitten.

Dēmōrdor, ōis; f, depon. Col. ἀνδρόδω. To die, utterly to perish: to be greatly in love with. Demoritur ca te, Plaut. i. Deperit, ardet tui amore; She

is greatly in love with thee.

Dēmōrōr, aris; δεικνύω, βεβύω. Accipitur aliq. activē pro Detineo. Demorari pro Expetare; pro Manere, To keep back, stay or cause to tarry: to look for, to tarry or abide.

Dēmōrōsico, as, āre, To bite off, Apul.

Dēmōrōſus, a, um; Plaut. Bitten off, gnaw.

Dēmōrōſus, a, um; δεικνύς. Dead, deprived.

Dēmōs, m, δῆμος. Vide Populus.

Dēmōtus, a, um; part. Pm back, sent away. Demotus in infilas, Tac. Banished into.

Dēmōvō, es, ōvi, ōum, vēre; δεικνύω. To remove, to put or drive back: to take away: to put aside: to withdraw or turn from. Demovere aliquem de sententia, Plaut. To remove from his opinion.

Demoveri ex reſto, To be drawn from doing right. Nec faciem littore demovet, Hor. Never turneth his face from the Sea-shore.

Dēmōpus, a, um; a Demor, Plin. ἐγὼ πύβω. Put out, taken away, pulled or gathered.

Dēmōſco, as, To cleanse from dung.

Dēmōſio, is, i, ūm, ēre; Ovid. κατεμύω. To bellow much.

Dēmōſus, a, um; Ovid. Ringing with the noise and lowing of beasts, that belloweth much.

Dēmōſco, es, ſi, ūm, ēre; Ter. κατεμύω, κατεμύω. To stroke gently and softly with the hand: to mitigate or intreat gently.

Dēmōſcia, ōis; Gloss. collectio ē multis. A choice.

Dēmōſcimen, ōis; n, Frag. Poet. An appealing, a shoking.

Dēmōſcus, a, um; Gell. Stroked gently, appeased, allured.

Dēmōſus, adv. ex De & Novum: τὸ δεικνύω. Apud Livium (Andron.) leg. Demus, ut hodie dicimus prorsus & prorsum. Videtur dictum a Demo, i. detraho, Sign. proſtreto, duntaxat, quibus vocibus detrahitur aliquid, Græci etiam δὴ pro demum ponunt. Sign. etiam Poſt. At length, at last, finally, then only, in Head, Mart.

Dēmōſus, To cleanse from.

Dēmōſtratio, f, Aug. A murmuring.

Dēmōſus, ōis; Ovid. ἀνυμυργέω. To murmur, to mutter, to whisper.

Dēmōſus, a, um; Apul. Demuſata contumelia, pro Diſſimulata, & cum ſilentio indignatione; tranſmiſſa. H-ſhing up a thing, d-ſsembling or ſeeming to take no notice.

Dēmōſus, as; Gipsi. muſſo, δεικνύω, ἀνυμυργέω. To dubit, to diſſemble, to be ſilenti. Mart.

Dēmōſus, le; adj. Gell. Easily changed.

Dēmōſus, ōis; f, Plin. μεταβολή. A changing.

Dēmōſus, To be dumb.

Dēmōſus, as; Plaut. n. δεικνύω, μεταβολή. To change his manner or fashion: to alter, change, revoke or unfay. To differ or disagree. Quamquam tetrerrimum os tum minimum a Thyeste demutat, Apul. Uter demutatit? Plaut. Which of us two shall break this order?

Dēmōſus, ōis; m. A changer.

Dēmōſus, as; Col. κατεβύω. To main,

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to cut off: to shorten in paring or cutting off.

Dēmārie ceremonie dicebantur, & Teicearie, quibus sacra adituri, decem continuis diebus vel triginta certis quibusdam rebus carendum erat, Felt.

Dēmārius, a, um; Plin. qu. decennarius; δεικνύς. That containeth the number of ten, tenth. Denarie fistule, Plin. Conduit-pipes, the Leadens whereof, before they be bowed round, are ten fingers broad. Eadem ratio Quinarum & Octonarum, Plin.

Dēmārius, ii; m. An old penny, worth ten pieces of silver, or ten Asles, or denos aris; sed perperuis bellis exhausto arario, placuit 16. assibus permucari. Vide Bud. Prisc. simil. Also in coin worth three shillings six pence; or after others, worth eight pence. We commonly use it for a penny of English coin, Denarius legitimus, Jun. A coin in value as much as eight pence of our money. Leg. & Denarium, n. Denarius nummus, Liv. δεικνύς, in Hebr. The Roman penny, worth four Sesterces, it went in pay for ten Asles. Of it were three sorts: One, the sixth part of an ounce, was more by the third part than the Greek Drachma: Another was the seventh part of an ounce, weighing a dram and the seventh part thereof, and twenty and four went to a pound: The third was the eight part of an ounce, equal to the Greek dram, in value a sterling Gros, when eight went to an ounce: about seven pence half-penny, or eight pence now. Denarius, ii; secunda communis. Budæus ostendit drachmam Atticam & denarium Romanum ejusdem fuisse ponderis & pretii; sed G. Agric. den. Rom. facit drachmā sept. parte graviorem. Lat. tamen Græca interpretantes, sic ὕμνη drachmam cum denario comparant. Vide Voſſ. Etymol. Denarius argenteus antiq. val. 7 d. ob. novus val. 8 d. ob. The golden denary, of old valued at two shillings four pence half-penny; the new valued at fifteen.

Dēmārabilis, le; Hier. That may be declared.

Dēmāracio, f, Hier. A telling or declaring.

Dēmāracior, Aug. A teller.

Dēmāracio, as; Ter. κατεβύω. To tell in order, thoroughly.

Dēmāracor, ōis, natusum, asci; Non. Cass. Hemina, δεικνύς. To cease to be, to die.

Dēmāro, as; Plaut. δεικνύω. To cut or pull off the nose. Mordicus denasare, To bite off ones nose.

Dēmāro, as; Hor. κατεβύω. To swim, to swim out.

Dēmārachates, Gr. Plin. 37. 10. gemma ex Achate generibus. Græci δεικνύω arborem dicunt. A precious stone, like a shrub or little bush.

Dēmāritis, ōis; f, Gr. Plin. 17. 13. A precious stone, which being put under a tree, maketh like the ax in cutting it is not dulled: ex δεικνύω arborem.

Dēmāroſus, Gr. δεικνύω. A kind of Ivy that groweth by it self.

Dēmāroſus, Gr. δεικνύω. A kind of species: dict. quod sithemali septima Plin. 26. 8. A kind of Spurge.

Dēmāroſus, c, Gr. ex δεικνύω & κατεβύω, malache, malva. A kind of

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great Marsh-Mallow growing like a tree.
Dendrophori, Gr. Jun. Wood-carriers,
wood-fellers.

Dendus. A kind of ship.

Dēdō, as; ἀπαρτίζω, ἀπαρτίζωμαι.
To refuse, to forsake: not to give, grant
or suffer: to deny earnestly.

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DEN

Dēnōmīnātus, a, um; Quint. Named.
Dēnōmīno, as; Hor. ἰππομυζή. To
name, to give a name.

Dēnōmātio, ōnis; f. Aug. A setting
out of order.

Dēnōmātus, a, um; Firm. Set out of
order.

Dēnōmītus; vide Enormitas.

Dēnōmo, as; ex De & Norma: ἄ-
μορφο. To fit out of rule or order; to
make unequal, to make crooked. To make
poor-shotten, Hor.

Dēnōtāto, f. Boët. A nosing or mark-
ing.

Dēnōtātor, m. Hier. He that spieeth
or marketh.

Dēnōtātus, a, um; part. Marked, ap-
pointed or drawn out.

Dēnōto, as; σημεῖν. To mark, to
note: to blame. Denotare aliquem pro-
bro, Suet. To defame.

Dēnōtor, pass. To be, &c.

Dēns, tis; m. quasi edens, ab edendo,
ut dēns ab idō, ὀδόντες ὀδόντες. Eol. dē-
tes. Dēns ex τω, ὀδόν, ὀδόν. Accipit
quandocumque pro Clavi, sed & omni
quo aliquid teneri vel dissecari potest,
soler dēns appellari. Dēnses primo-
res, incisores, tomici; The fore-teeth.

Dēnses molares vel maxillares, The
grinders, the cheek-teeth. Genuini, qui
& Intimi Cic. σφραγιστήρες novissimi
nascuntur homini; The teeth that are next
the cheeks, and come last, and are at the
end of the gums. A tooth: any thing like,
or that doth like a tooth, as a comb, a key.

Sunt homini dentes triginta duos molien-
tes. Dēns Saturni, Virg. A Stickle.

Dēns uncus, Virg. & Dēns aratri, Col.
The plough-counter or share. Dēns an-
choræ, Virg. The flouk of the Anchor.

Dēns Leonis; herba, Cichorii five
Sonchi species; Dandelion, Pig-a-bed.

Ger. Dēns caninus, Dogs-teeth: an herb:
a kind of Saryrion, Ger. Dēns Lybicus,
Ivory. Propert. Dēns Erythraus,
Mart. An Elephant's tooth: & per Synec-
dochen, An Elephant. Dēntes canini,
The sharp teeth or eye-teeth, betwixt
the fore-teeth and the great teeth, Plin.

Dēntes columellares: vide Canini.

Dēntes exerti, Gab-teeth, Plaut.

Dēntantia medicamenta, quæ poros
contrahunt, Gorth.

Dēnsatio, ōnis; f. Plin. πυκνότης. A
waxing or making thick, a thickening.

Dēnsator, ōris; m. Stat. That maketh
thick or close.

Dēnsatus, a, um; Virg. Made thick,
standing or holden thick together.

Dēnsē, adv. fine. Plin. & Dēnsius, com-
par. Ovid. πυκνός. Thick, close toge-
ther.

Dēnsō, es; Virg. πυκνέω. Coire,
coagular, leg. etiam in activa signifi-
catione pro Dēnsare. To wax thick, to
congeal.

Dēnsēter, pro Dēnsari. Lucr.

Dēnsētus, a, um; i. per se dēnsus.

Dēnsifico, as; To make a thing thick.

Dēnsitas, ōtis; f. Plin. πυκνότης.

Thickness. Dēnsitas feminis, Thick
sown.

Dēnsō, as; Virg. πυκνός, σπυγγοπύκνός.
To thicken, to make or grow thick, to close
fast together. Hence our word Dēnsifico, taken
from the action of Fuller's, who go up and
down thick with their legs, in treading their
cloth: which the Ancients call Argutari

DEN

& Dēnsare pedibus: vide Argutari.

Dēnsor, pass. Hor.

Dēnsus, a, um; ior, issimus; comp.
& superl. δένος, πυκνός, παχύς, σπυγγός.
Var. a dēnsibus pectinis; rectius a da-
nō, inde dēnsus dēnsō. Thick, hard clo-
sed together, compact; plentuous, abun-
dant; often, continual; full of.

Dēntāle, is; n. pars aratri dentata, a
figura vocatur & dēns, quod eo morde-
tur vel moleretur terra. Vide Var. L. L. A.
ὀδοντοφόρος, γόνυ ὄντος. Gloss. The wood
wherein the share or counter of the plough is
put; also a coulter or share; a rack or
harrow.

Dēntaria; vide Dēntaripa. Dēnta-
ria, herba vel flos, reckoned among vio-
lantes matronales. Dodon. Dēntaria
Matthioli, Toothwort or Clowns-Lung-
wort. An herb like unto Matthioli.

Gerard.

Dēntaripa, a; f. ex Dēns & ἀρ-
παγή. Var. An instrument to draw out
teeth.

Dēntatim, adv. ὀδοντομήτως. Tooth by
tooth, like a row of teeth, Cal.

Dēntātus, a, um; ὀδοντοδόν. That hath
great, strong or main teeth: toothed, that
hath teeth longer or greater than ordinary:
snagle or gag-toothed. Also sharp and
tanning; biting and spiteful. Dēntati,
i. cum dēntibus nati.

Dēntex, ōtis; m. dict. a dēntibus,
quos exeros habet; dēntatus etiam di-
cus: ὀδοντίας. Plin. ενυδρος, πᾶς τὸ
βλῆντ' ἐν τοῖς ὀδόν. A kind of fish.

Dēnticūlātus, adv. ad similitudinem
dentium. Like to teeth.

Dēnticūlātus, a, um; Plin. ὀδοντοῦ-
λος. That hath little teeth, or that hath
teeth like the teeth of a Saw.

Dēnticūlō, as. To thrust in his teeth.

Dēnticūlūm; aciarium, σφυροπέδον.
Felt. That which is sharpened at the point:
also a needle-case.

Dēnticūlus, Vitruv. That part of the
chapter of a pillar which is cut and graven
like teeth: a little tooth, Apul.

Dēntidūcum, Cal. Aurel. idem quod
Dēntaripa: dict. quod ducit dentes.

Dēntiens, tis; part. vel nomen a Den-
tio, Plin. ὀδοντοποιός. That breedeth
teeth.

Dēntifrangibūla; pro Pugnis, qui
dentes frangunt.

Dēntifrangibūlum, n. & Dēntifran-
gibulus, li; m. Cal. ὀδοντοκλάς. An
instrument to break teeth with: also a safe
fellow.

Dēntifrangibūlus, a, um; Plaut. That
breaketh teeth.

Dēntificūm, ii; n. quod dentes fri-
cat. Plin. ὀδοντοσφύγγα. Powder or any
thing to rub the teeth with.

Dēntilēgus, a, um. One that may ga-
ther up his teeth, when they are stricken
forth. Plaut.

Dēntilōquus, a, um; Plaut. per den-
tes loquens, obscē loquens propter ab-
sentiam dentium. One that speaketh through
the teeth, or spits out his teeth: one that
lispeth. Liv.

Dēntō, is, Tvi, itum, ire; neut. Plin.
30. 3. ὀδοντοδένω, ὀδοντοδένω. To breed teeth.

Nē dentes dentiant. That the teeth chat-
ter not. Plaut. Mil. l. i. Sic Dēntiens
figore, Var.

Dēnticalpium, ii; n. Mart. ὀδοντο-
γλωφί.

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γλωφί. An instrument to scrape the teeth,
a tooth-picker.

Dēnticō, ōnis; f. verb. a Dēntio,
Plin. ὀδοντοκλάς. A growing or breeding
of teeth; ake in breeding.

Dēntio, ōnis; Jun. One that hath great
teeth. Vide Dēntatus.

Dēntosus, a, um. That hath many great
teeth.

Dēntrix; vide Dēntex.

Dēntibulus; vide Apoll. Marriageable.

Dēntibulo, as; valde nubulare, vel nu-
bila auferre.

Dēntibo, is, pti, prum, ēre; γαυλο.
Per translat. etiam Vires dēntibere dicun-
tur, infirmioribus plantis, cum arboribus
firmioribus associantur. Col. To be mar-
ried or wedded, on the woman's part: Cui
dēntipit. Unto whom he was wedded;
speaking of Nero, as of a woman, Suet.

Dēntidatio, f. Boët. A laying bare.

Dēntidator, ōris; Boët. He that ma-
keth bare.

Dēntido, as; σπορνέω. To spoil or
make bare or naked. Dēntidare feminas
dicitur velutis bombicina Plin. which
scarcely covereth their nakedness so thin it
is and fine.

Dēntimēratio, f. Cod. A present sta-
king of money.

Dēntimētor, m. Cod. He that telleth
money down.

Dēntimētor, as; Plaut. To pay ready
money.

Dēntificatio, ōnis; f. παρρησία. A
signifying or declaring before, an adverti-
sing: a menacing, a threatening. Dēnti-
ciatio belli, A denouncing of war, a send-
ing of defiance. Dēnticiatio testi-
monii, An injunction to appear and bear
witness.

Dēntificator, m. Aug. He that fore-
telleth or threatneth evil to come.

Dēntifico, as; ἐπαγγέλλω, παρρησιάζω.
To foretell or tell; to give knowledge or
warning, to signify, to declare, denounce or
proclaim: to menace or threaten: to sum-
mon to appear. Dēntificare testimonium
alicui, Bud. To summon one to appear at
a certain day to testify or bear witness in a
matter.

Dēntifragat; omnibus notum facit,
Cerd ex lfid.

Dēntio; i. de noue, aut de integro, iē
ἀπὸ τοῦ πάλιν, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄλλου. Again, after,
efi-fions.

Dēnticatio, f. Col. βολωνμία. An
harrowing or plowing.

Dēnticatus, a, um; Gloss. Harrowed,
when the clods be broken.

Dēntico, as; Plin. βολωντοῦ. To har-
row to break clods with a roller.

Dēntidandum, di; n. verbum forense.
A Decand or thing forfeited to the Kings
Almoner, which hath been the instrument
in killing a man by misfortune.

Dēntidatio, f. Firm. A disbursing.

Dēntidō, as; ἀποφορίζω. To discharge,
disburden or unload.

Dēntidus; vide Deonoro.

Dēntiores, Gloss. A kind of beast.

Dēntior; valde ordiri.

Dēntō, as; idem quod Oro: De-
orata, perorata, Fest.

Dēntosus, ἄνω. ex De & Versus;
adv. Mart. a De: orsam est adjectio
usitata, ut in horum, sinistrorsum: aut
or/sambora, i. termino, sursum deor-
sum, pro Ultra citroque. Downward,

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down. Deorsum versum, vel versus,
Ter. idem. Deorsus, Apul. idem.

Dēpōlitiō, f. Aug. A kissing: a
worshipping, Hier.

Dēpōlitor, ōris; Mart. φίλος, καλῶς
φίλος. To kiss sweetly.

Dēpōlitor, vel Dēpōlitor, ēris,
adulsum, sci; σωματισμός. To make a
covenant; to bargain, to agree upon cove-
nant: to promise: to pause, to be content
to, &c. Depacisci cum hoste, To cove-
nant with. Depacisci partem suam
cum aliquo, To promise one. Depacisci
ad condiciones alterius, To agree to: to
compound or take order with. Cum cre-
ditoribus depacisci, Apul.

Dēpācus, vel Dēpēcus, a, um; part.
a Pacifico: σωματιστής. That hath
covenanted.

Dēpācus, a, um; part. a Depangori:
καταπαγέτης. Fastened, planiced or set in the
earth, defixed, Turnip pacius.

Dēpago; defectio, vel transigo. Cerd.
ex Gloss. lfid.

Dēpāto, Vitruv. incrementa dic-
rum, vel inconstantia mutatioque dic-
rum & horarum, Turneb. The increasing
of days.

Dēpalmo, as; Geil. palmā percutere,
καταψίζω. To beat or strike with the palm
of the hand.

Dēpālo, as; Gloss. palām facere.
Cerd. To make manifest.

Dēpāpino, as; pampino avellere.

Dēpānare; dilacere; leg. alias
Depariare, Cerd. Depannare, idem.

Dēpango, is, xi & pēgi, ātum, ēre;
ex De & Pango: καταπαγγναι. To plant
or set, to fasten to the ground, Depangere
palum in finem, ne inuascantur ser-
pentes; To stick a stake in a much-bill,
winniss.

Dēpannis, es sine pannis.

Dēpanno, as. To tear or unclash. V.

Dēparco, is; Lucr. To spare, or Not
to spare.

Dēparcus, a, um; nimium parcus,
fordidus, εὐσεβής. That spareth, niggard-
like, Suet. cui opponitur Profusus.

Dēpascens, tis; part. That eateth or
consumeth.

Dēpascō, scis, pāvi, stum, ēres κατα-
νέμω. To eat as beasts do, to feed beasts
in a pasture: to eat up, to consume: also
to diminish. Depascere, translatē pro
Depasci facio, Col. Depascere pos-
sessionem alterius, To feed his cattle in
another mans ground.

Dēpascor, ēris; depon, idem quod
Depasco, Plin. Febris depascitur artus,
Virg. Fracteth upon.

Dēpastio, ōnis; f. Plin. ἐκπατισμός,
νίκη. Feeding of cattle.

Dēpastus, a, um; part. Virg. νειμ-
μῶς, νειμῶν. Eaten up, or that hath
eaten: barbed; consumed; gnawed
brousd on.

Dēpāvio, is, ire; Lucill. To beat hard,
or ram down.

Dēpaupō, as; Var. πτωχίζω. To im-
powerish, to make poor: to spend his good.

Dēpēcifcor, ēris; Apul. Vide De-
pacificor.

Dēpēcō, is, ūi, xum, ēre; Colum.
σπορνέω. To comb or trim hair disgen-
tly: also by kempting to pull away. Depe-
care, five Depexum reddere, frequens
est apud Comicos, pro Demulcere ver-

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beribus, five Molle reddere; ut, Adeo
depexum dabo, ut, dum vivet, memine-
rit semper mei, Ter. I will so trim him,
that he shall remember my fingers so long as
he liveth.

Dēpēcōr, ēris. To scrape or kēmb.
Thus, quod in arbore haeret, ferro de-
pēctitur. Is scraped or kēmbed off. Plin.

Dēpēcōr, ōris; m. verb. Litium de-
pēctor. A divider or maker of debates.

Dēpēcūs, ūlp. Vide Depacūs.

Dēpēcullāre; i. Depēculaturum
ēde. Lucill. Depēculāre aliquā sperans
me, ac deargentāscere, decalantāre, ebur-
neo speculo depēculāre. Nonn.

Dēpēcullatio, ōnis; f. Cod. A rob-
bing of the Common-wealth.

Dēpēcullator, ōris; m. verb. σπορν-
αῖς. He which robbeth or stealeth thas
which belongeth to the Common-wealth; an
extortioner: an open thief.

Dēpēcūlor, āris; depon, καταπαγέτης,
ex De & Peculor: furor, & compilo
temp. cujus dicitur, quemadmodum pri-
uatorum hominum, primis temporibus,
in pecoribus constabant. To rob the
Kings Treasury or Common-wealth; to spoil
and undo one: to deface.

Dēpellīcor, āris; pass. To deceive.

Dēpellīcō, as; Celf. To slay, to
pluck off the skin.

Dēpello, is, pūli, pulsūm, ēre; ἀ-
λύνω, ἀπορροπώ. To abigo, avertio, remo-
ve. Depellere agnos a lacte, est Ab-
laciare. Depellere portenta dicuntur,
cum mala quæ ex his fiunt, precibus,
supplicis, religione & Deorum cere-
moniis fugantur. To put, thrust or cast
down, away or aside: to remove, to repel
and keep off: to drive away, to turn from,
to disomfit: also to wear, καταπαγέτης,
Virg.

hac etiam etate, quæ nunc est, qui illum deperdunt multi sunt, Apul.
 Depetere, is, i, v, itum, ite, deperire. Aliquando pro Mori. Deperire etiam Valde perire; item Perdere amare, & quasi uique ad periculum perendi; deperire, i, v, itum, ite, deperire. To perish, to lose, to be lost, to be over-seen.
 Depetitus, a, um; Ovid. To be ready to perish.
 Depetico, deperico. Contrarium Compesco. To drive away cattle.
 Depetulus, a, um; five a Parior, five a Pando fiat, laceratus dicitur. Ter. Rens. torn.
 Depetula, orem; apud Varr. pro Lepetula. Wine vessels which the Sabines in their sacrifices were wont to set upon the tables of their gods. Sic etiam Græcis appell. poculum dicitur.
 Depetigo, ius; f. Arrogantia; V. Lichen & Impetigo. Depetigunt porca bruciam cypnotis, Cato.
 Depetigulus, a, um; Celf. That hath the itch or leprosy.
 Depexo, as; freq. Ter.
 Depexura, as; f. Gloss. A kencing.
 Depexus, a, um; part. A Depexo: Ovid. καυδὸς, pexus. Depexum aliquem reddere, ut involare in capillum, & percutere. Kembled, trimmed; threaded; plucked by the hair. Vide Depecto.
 Depicius, a, um; Quint. κατὰ γαστήρ. Painted, embroidered.
 Depigis, i, fine natus; Depygis.
 Depignoro; valde pignorare, vel Depignore extrahere. To raid his pawn.
 Depilatio, onis; f. A pulling off of hair. Celf.
 Depilator, m, Dig. He that pulleth off the hair.
 Depilatorius, a, um, That maketh the hair come off.
 Depilatrix, icis; f. Jun. A woman that with the instrument Volsella plucketh up mens hairs by the roots.
 Depilatus, a, um; Mart. εὐχρησθῆς. Made bald, that hath his hair pulled off; also made thin, Lucil.
 Depillis, le; qui sine pilis, Varro. ἀ-θῆς, ἄλκῃ. Without hair, bald.
 Depilo, as; f. Plu. Depilio. To pull off, or take away one's hair.
 Depingo, is, xi, tum, ere; καταγράφω, διαγράφω. pingo, describo. Depingere verbis; & Depingere cogitatione. To paint, to describe, to conceive.
 Deplementum, n, Mart. A diminishing.
 Deplanatio, f. Boët. A making plain.
 Deplanator, oris; m, Mart. A planer or explainer.
 Deplango, is, xi, tum, ere; κατὰ πόδα. To lament or bewail greatly.
 Deplano, as; Laër. ἐξομαλίζω. To make plain or smooth.
 Deplantatio, f. Cod. A taking up of plants.
 Deplantator, oris; m, Aug. A rooter up of herbs or plants.
 Deplanto, as; Col. ἀποφυλάσσω. To take up that which was planted.
 Deplanus, is; m. vel Deplanum, is; n. Arnob. Runcinarum lavigata deplanis, smoothed with the strokes of the plain.
 Depleo, es, evi, etum, ere; Col. καταπαύω. To empty, to shift out of one vessel into another: to broach, to rack

wines. Deplere sanguinem, To let blood, Plin.
 Depletio, f. Hier. An emptying or diminishing.
 Deplexus, a, um; part. Winding or clasping clean about, pro Circumplexus. De est ἀνέκτιστος, Lucrer.
 Deplatio, f. Aug. An unfolding.
 Deplico, as; Aug. To unfold or make even a garment.
 Deplorabundus, a, um; pro Deplorans, Nonn.
 Deplorandus, a, um; part. ἀποκλαύω. To be lamented.
 Deploratio, onis; f. κλαυθμός. A lamenting or bewailing.
 Deplorator, m, Liv. A lamentor or bewailer.
 Deploratus, a, um; part. Liv. ἀποφύσσει, πάλκλαυος. Deplorata cadaver dicuntur, quibus ultimus luctus perfolutus erat, without bays, remedy or recovery: deplained of a forsaken given over: bewailed or lamented for.
 Deploro, as; ἀποδύωμαι, κλαίω. To lament or bewail, to complain: to make an end of weeping.
 Deplumatio, f. Cod. An unfeathering or making bare.
 Deplumator, m, Aug. He that plucketh off feathers.
 Deplumis, me; Plin. ἀνίπ. That hath few feathers, or none: unfeathered.
 Deplumo, as; Aug. To unfeather or spoil.
 Depluo, is, ii, etum, ere; Col. κατερίχτω. To rain down together, to rain right down.
 Depluvium, n, Gloss. A fall of rain or a shower.
 Depodæ, vel Apodæ, Martines, which want the use of their feet.
 Depolio, is, i, v, itum, ite; Plin. ἐξερπύσσω, depolio. To make perfect, to finish or polish: to make smooth.
 Depolitio, onis; f. Vitruv. A smoothing or polishing.
 Depolitor, m, Aug. He that maketh any thing smooth.
 Depolitus, a, um; Felt. Perfect, polished.
 Deponens, tis; part. Lying down. Deponens verbum, δημιον, dict. quia deponit aliquid de qualitate communis verbi, scil. passivam significationem, & participium in dno, quod est significationis passivæ, scil. A deponent.
 Depono, is, sūi, itum, ere; deorsum peco: καταβιβάζω. Deponere faucibus, i. In tuto loco relinquere. Deponere etiam Delperare. To lay or put down, or aside to put away: to deprive: to deposite, to take away: to leave or give over, to resign: to leave or commit a thing to be kept: to gage down, to lay down stakes: to sew, plant or set: to forget: to satisfy: to quench: also to pull or rage down, Ulp. Deponere pecuniam in fidem publicam, Liv. To commit money to the keeping and occupying of the City or common Treasury, upon assurance made. Deponere libertum apud aliquem, Plin. To commit him unto the trust of one. Deponere aliquem imperio, Suet. To deposite from. Deponere imperium, To give over. Semina folco deponere, Col. To cast seed into the ground: to sow. Also to set herbs, or heads and roots. Alcalonias capas semine scri, non deponi jussere Græci. Deponere

ponere aliquem vino, Plaut. To drink one under-board.
 Depontani, So were they called at Rome sometimes, who exceeding the age of 60 years were not admitted to give voice in solemn assemblies for Elections. In Comitibus enim per pontem, qui duos colliculos jungeret, transitus erat, unde Depesti de ponte vel Depontani dicebantur, qui eo prohibenter accederet, Pier.
 Depopulatio, onis; f. verb. πείρω. A waisting, pillage or destruction, depopulation.
 Depopulator, oris; m, verb. πορδίζω. A robber, spoiler, waister or destroyer a conqueror.
 Depopulus, aris; depon. & Depopulo, as, Hirt. valde populo: κρηστασθώ, διαπύρω. To destroy or waste: to rob or steal: to dispoile.
 Deportatio, onis; f. ἐκπομπή, ἐκφόρησις. A conveying carrying or transporting out of one place into another: perusal banishment.
 Deportator, m, Digest. An officer that conveyeth banished men into exile.
 Deportatus, a, um; part. ἐκπερισπύω. Carried, conveyed: banished, exiled: whose goods do not follow him into banishment. Cod.
 Deporto, as; ἀναγκάζω, καταγκάζω. To carry or bear away: to banish to exile: to lead or bring again. Deportare se, To go or convey himself.
 Deportor, aris; Ann. Marcell. To be banished or confined.
 Deposco, is, pōpōci, itum, ere; ἐξαιτώ. To desire much, to require, to require earnestly.
 Depositaris, is; m. custos depositi, vel fuscipitor rerum, Cod. παρακαταθήκη λαβών ἢ ὑπὸν, τωδεκαούλας. He to whom a thing is laid in gage, or he that hath a thing in keeping: also he that leaveth a thing with another man.
 Depositio, onis; Ulp. παρακαταθήκη. Est actio, quæ depositum aliquid apud aliquem intelligitur, i. custodie traditum. A laying down, or committing of a thing to ones custody: also a deposing or depriving from some dignity. Depositio adificii, Ulp. A pulling or taking down. Also death. Dies depositiois, Dying day, Ambros. V. Depositum.
 Depositus, m, Ulp. καταθήκη, qui apud alterum quippiam deponit. He that commiteth a thing to another man to keep.
 Depositum, ti; n. παρακαταθήκη. quod deponitur, h. e. quod alicuius fide traditur: vel quod pignoris loco demittitur: vel quod sequestro a pluribus in solidum certâ conditione custodiendum reddendumque, cum fuerit de jure discussum, traditur: παρακαταθήκη. That which is left in another mans keeping, a pledge, a gage: that which in gaming they call Stakes.
 Depositus, a, um; part. desperatus, παρακαταθήκη. Depositus, ad custodiendum traditus. Aliq. ab omnibus de reliquis. Laid down, put away, left in another mans hand or keeping: also desperatus, past hope of safeguard and recovery.
 Depositus, pro Deposui; Cat. & Deposuisse, pro Deposuisti, Scal.
 Depostulatio, f. Digest. A requiring of due.

Depostulatio, f. Digest. He that asketh his due.
 Depostulo, as; Hirt. ἐξαιτώ. To require earnestly, to demand that is due.
 Depotior, compar. adj. a Depotus: δειπώω. ex De & Potus.
 Depotior, iris vel ἐρίσις, ἀποδωρό. compositum ex De & Potior. To enjoy or take pleasure in.
 Deprecatio, is; Gloss. idem quod Precipio.
 Deprecatio, onis; f. Digest. ἀποτρέψω. A robbing, a spoiling.
 Depredator, m, Cod. δυνάστης. He that robbeth or spoileth.
 Depredator, aris; depon. Digest. κατασθῆναι, λαφύρα λαμβάνω. To pill, rob, destroy, take booties and preys: hinc Depredator, & Depredatrix.
 Deprellatio, f. Liv. A battel or fighting.
 Deprellator, m, Tertull. He that fighteth or contendeth.
 Deprellor, aris; depon. Hor. διακώρυξ. To fight.
 Deprevate, adv. διαφραγμός. Corruptly, against right and reason.
 Deprevatio, onis; f. verb. διαφραγέω. διαφραγμός, παγκύρωσις. A corrupting, a crooking or writhing: a misinterpreting.
 Deprevator, m, Liv. A corrupter, a misinterpreter.
 Deprevatus, a, um; part. vel nomen: διαφραγμός, διαφραγτός. Deprevated, corrupted, made ill, m. a red.
 Depravo, as, are; pravum facio, vitiolo, adultero, corumpo, & quod bene aut dictum aut scriptum est, in deteriori partem detorqueo, λαβῶ, διαστρίβω, ἐκτρέφω, διαφύρω. To deprave, to make ill, to vitiate, to corrupt, to make crooked, to mar, to maim by writhing of limbs: to misinterpret.
 Deprecabundus, a, um; Tacit. ἱκετήρ, ἱκετής. That prayeth or entreatheth, due to be prayed for or unto.
 Deprecatio, onis; f. verb. precatio, postulatio, venia rogatio, ἱκετήριον. A requiring of pardon, where one confesseth his fault: also a putting away of a thing by suit and intreaty.
 Deprecator, oris; m. qui rogo veniam & immunitatem deprecatur, παρακλήτης, δέκτω. He that suiteth or entreatheth for another, an intercessor, a preserver.
 Deprecatus, vilis, precio nullo dignus, Cerd. V. Deprecatus.
 Deprecio, as, To distrust, to think one of no worth, Cerd.
 Deprecor, aris, are; dep. precor, supplico, precando impetro, valde five vehementer precor obtestorque, recuso, repello: δέχομαι, ἔρχομαι. Aliquando Deprecari est Precibus eximere. To beseech, desire, intreat or pray earnestly: to sue, to refuse and desire to the contrary: to put away by prayer and intreaty: to have in detestation, to resist. Also to put the fault from himself, ἀποτρέπω. Also to excuse, Non jus, sed injuriam deprecor, Liv. I request you not to omit justice, but only that you do me no wrong. Deprecari alicui ne vapulet, Plaut. To intreat for one that he be not beaten. Deprecari proreditu alicujus, Catull. I refuse not, or disrepute not to be excused.
 Deprehendo, & Deprendo, is, di, sūi, ere; φράσσω, καταλαμβάνω. To take a

man unawares, tardy or in the deed doing: to know or perceive by inquiry, examination or other ways: to find out, to come to the knowledge and understanding of a thing, to know and perceive, to discern: to enterprize: to take, to convince. Deprehendi pro macho, Ter. Cum aliqua muliere, Cal. In adulterio: To be taken in, or to be taken tardy with.
 Deprehensa, as; f. Animadversio quædam fuit in milites in errore aliquo deprehensos, castigatione major, ignominia minor, Felt.
 Deprehensio, onis; f. verb. καταλαμβάνω. A sudden taking of any man unawares.
 Deprehensor, oris; m. ἐλάστω. He that taketh or apprehendeth.
 Deprehensus, & Deprehensus, a, um; part. καταλυσθῆς. Taken unawares or tardy, that he cannot tell what is done taken in the deed doing: apprehended: known: tripped in his tale.
 Depresso, onis; a Deprimo, Macro. καταπίωσις. A keeping or pressing down.
 Depressitas, aris; Apul. in Herm. ad Alepe. idem quod Declivitas vel Devenitas: ἀνδραγία.
 Depressor, oris; m, Apul. He that keepeth or presseth down.
 Depressus, a, um; part. a Deprimo; & Depressor; compar. Col. κατεπίδωκε, καταπινύσσει. Low: pressed or weighed down, bowed, drowned, thrust into: kept down, and trodden under foot: shallow, soft.
 Depressor, oris; m. Digest. He that pulleth down the price of the Market.
 Depressatus, a, um; part. vilior factus, cuius pretium imminutum est, κατεπίδωκε, Whose price is made less, cheaper, Ulp.
 Depretio, as; Paul. To make the price lesser.
 Depretior, aris; Cod. To be cheaper and of less price.
 Deprimo, is, si, sūm, ere; καταπίω, πιῶ. To keep, hold, thrust, press or weigh down: to sink to the bottom: to grieve: to tread under foot: to plant to set: to make low, to make stoop.
 Deprocul, adv. A far-off, Plaut.
 Depromo, is, pti, ptum; ἀπορρίπτω, ἀπορρίπτω. To draw, take or fetch out: to declare.
 Depromptio, f. Boët. A furnishing or bringing forth.
 Depromptor, m, Sil. He that bringeth forth or bewrayeth.
 Depromptus, a, um; ἀπορρίπτω, ἀπορρίπτω. Drawn or taken out.
 Depropetandus; a, um; Stat. To be made haste of.
 Depropetatio, f. Aug. σπουδή. A hastening or speed.
 Depropetro, as, are; Plaut. κατασπῆσω, κατασπῆζω. To make much haste or speed.
 Deproterus, vel Deproterius, a, um; Cat. ἀπὸ τοῦ. Kept, muddled, wrought with the hand.
 Depro, is; a de-fu subigo, & emollio coriariorum more. Nonn. etiam verit cogno, Etymolog. dicit de-fu ab ἐ-fo, hinc de-fu de-fu coriarius. Rst etiam Deproter inter oblectana, To knead or make soft.
 Deproterio, & Deprendo, is, di, sūi, ere; φράσσω, καταλαμβάνω. To take a

Depubis, & Depuber, eris; ἀνδρο- idem quod Impubis & Impuber, Felt: Depubis pubes, qui prohibitus sit pubes fieri. Gloss. lfid. Depubis, porcus sugens. A child or young beast not come so ripe year.
 Depublico, as; Cod. To lay open to the spoil.
 Depudescio, is; Hier. idem quod Pudescio, ἀνδροεινός. Also to be without shame. Gloss.
 Depudet, ut, eres; ἀνδροεινός Ovid. Depudere, pudorem abjicere. He in past shame. Depudit vanitati, He became vilified against his vanity.
 Depudico, as; violo, stupro, pudicitiam aufero. Gell. ex Laber. διαφθείρω. To deflower.
 Depugnatio, onis; f. καταμάχη. A fighting or contending.
 Depugnator, m, Cod. A Champion.
 Depugnatur, imp. They fight.
 Depugnatus, a, um; adj. καταμαχημένος. Plaut. Fought, well fought.
 Depugno, as; Cic. διαμαρτυρομαι. To fight, to strive, to disagree.
 Depullatus, a, um; part. Vinc. Liv. Vidue depullate, Widows that have left off their mourning.
 Depulsatio, onis; f. Apul. A repelling or thrusting away.
 Depulsator, oris; m, Aug. ἰμωδός. He that repelleth away.
 Depulsio, onis; f. verb. ex Depello: ἀποσπῶ, ἀποσπῶ. A pushing off, a keeping back, a removing, a driving away.
 Depulso, as; freq. a Depello, Plaut. πωδὲ ἀπὸ λαυδῶν. To repel or thrust away often.
 Depulsor, oris; m, ex Depello, Plin. ἀπώγατος, ἀποσπῶν, ἀπώγατος. He that repelleth or pusheth away.
 Depulsorius, a, um; adj. Depulsoria Sacra; f. Sacrifices to avert and put by evils to come, Am, Marcell.
 Depullus, a, um; part. ἀποσπῶν, ἀποσπῶν. Put down, down or beside: thrust out by force. Depulsi lacte, Suet. Weaned.
 Depulvus; pro Depulsus; Ant. ad Heren.
 Depulvero, as; in nihilum cædo, To bring to dust, Apul.
 Depunctor, oris. He that drives a man out of his inheritance; that disinherits or deprives.
 Depuratio, f. Celf. A cleansing of filthy matter in a wound.
 Depuratus, a, um, Purified, cleansed from all dregs and filth.
 Depurgo, as, are; Col. ἐκκαθαίρω. To cleanse, to purge, to clear or put away, to excuse, to wash to garbly, Cat.
 Depuro, as; ἐξομαλίζω, ἐκκαθαίρω. To make clear or pure, to purify, to cleanse.
 Deputatus, is; m, A Deputy. Deputatus, Unde minister attending in Office, Notit.
 Deputo, as; Ce. I defeco, purgo; item Expeditum, clarum, liquidum facere; etiam Assigno, ascribo. To prône or cut off: to judge or esteem, to think, to repute or count, ἀπολογίζομαι. Deputo illius operam parvi pretii, Ter. I esteem his labour little worth.
 Depuvo, is; ex De & Pavo, i. Cædo, Felt. ex pavio dicit, Lucil. μαστῶ, τυπῶ. To beat, to strike.

DET

Desolatorius, a, um; Plaut. *Comforsi*:
left: ex Solus.
Desolatus, a, um; à *Desolando* : de-
relictus. Desolatus filius, i, solus ē libe-
rissimilis: ἀπολωλες. Forlorn, desolate,
left alone, destroyed, solitary. Plin.
Desŏlo, as; solum & desertum facio :
ex Solus, a, um; & ἐρηόω. To make deso-
late, to make waste. Virg.
Desŏlūtum; idem quod Exolutum. Brif.
Desŏpŏto, is, ivi; Var. To rife from sleep.
Despēŏto, ōnis; f. verb. ex Despicio: κα-
ταφθῆναι. A looking downward.
Despēŏto, as; & ex Despicio : fap-
Deorum apicio : κατὰ θεοῦ, κατὰ
θεῶν. To look downward (fien, to despise).
Virg.
Despēŏtor, m. Apul. κατὰφθῆρας. He
that despiseŏ or contemneth.
Despēŏtus, ūs; m. Cæl. verb. à Des-
picio. Sign. prospectum ex superiori
loco ad inferiorem. Accipitur & pro Con-
temptu : κατὰφθῆναι, παρὰφθῆναι, κατὰφθῆ-
ναι. A looking down ward, a looking out,
a prospect: a despising.
Despēŏtus, a, um; part. & Despēŏtissi-
mus, Suet. κατὰφθῆς. Despised.
Despensātus, a, um; adj. Pacuv. solu-
tus. Dispersed.
Despērāns, tis; part. ἀνελπίστως, ἀπο-
νύσσω. Despairing, past hope.
Despērānter, adv. ἀνελπίτως. Despre-
rately, past all hope.
Despērātē, adv. Firm. & Desperanter,
Cic. idem.
Despērātio, ōnis; f. verb. ἀνελπίστως,
ἀπονύσσω. A despairing, despair to
obtain.
Despērātur, imperf. Aug. It is past
hope.
Despērātus, a, um; part. ἀνελπίστως,
ἀπονύσσω. Despaired of, of whom no
man hath hope, desperate, Desperata ul-
cera, ōmneŏable fores.
Despēŏre Vetereŏ dixerunt, pro Dis-
perŏre. Calv.
Despēŏno, is, ēvi, ētum, ēre; valde
ŏsperno, κατὰφθῆναι. To despise, to con-
vince.
Despēŏro, as; ἀπονύσσω, ἀνελπίστως. To
despair, to be out of hope.
Despēŏrissim, adv. Donat. Dispersē. As
it were dispersed here and there.
Despēŏcabilis, le; & κατὰφθῆναι. Wor-
thy to be despised.
Despēŏcatio, ōnis; f. verb. à Despicio
or : κατὰφθῆναι. Contempt, despight.
Despēŏcātissimulus, a, um. M. ŏt despī-
sed, &c.
Despēŏcātor, m. Aug. He ibat despiseŏ
or contemneth.
Despēŏcātus, a, um; part. κατὰφθῆς
κατὰφθῆναι. Despised, not regarded.
Despēŏcātus, ūs; m. κατὰφθῆναι, ὀλι-
γοῖα. Contempt, despight. Despicatu
duci, To be had in contempt.
Despēŏcens, entis; part. Looking down
despising, setting lights by.
Despēŏcētissim, æ; f. A despising
or contemning.
Despēŏcio, is, xi, ŏtum, ēre; ex De &
Specio : deorsum despicio, video, animad-
verto : κατὰφθῆναι, κατὰφθῆναι. To loo-
down, to ŏe: or look, to look with disdain
to d'spise; also to looŏ from or way, not
to regard.
Despēŏco, as; Marcell. ut, Despicar
curŏis axi vincitum. To puke in pueri, t
quarter with horses.

Despīcor, aris; depon. *πολύς ἀπαιτός, ἡλαφροῦς*. To despise or contemn.
 Despīcus, ci; m. A watchman to see who comes, as it is in a town of war, Mōr.
 Despoliō, as; in antiqu. Solin. To pick out thorns: à De & Spino.
 Despoliābūlum, i. Revelling, rioting and whoring, which spoil youth, Nonnius.
 Despoliābula, ōrum; loca ad despoliandum apta; Places of ill rule.
 Despoliātus, a, um, *ἀπορρυμμένος*. Spoiled, robbed.
 Despōlo, as; & *ἀποσυνάω, δαμάω*. To spoil, to rob, to pill.
 Despōlor, aris; Stat. *ἀρματώ*. To be spoiled or robbed.
 Despondēbitur, imperf. She shall be betrothed, Tert.
 Despondēō, es, di, sum, ēre; *ἐμολογῶ, ἔρχομαι, ὑπαίνομαι, μνησθῆναι*: ex De & Spondeo. Despondō, vet. pro Dico usurp. unde Respondeo, i. Posteriori loco dico. Postea verò Spondeo usurp. cœptum est Promittere; unde qui puellam spondet, Sponior; quæ despondetur, Sponsa; cui despondetur, Sponsus. To affianc or betroth: to promise in marriage: to promise and assure: to fail in courage, to despair. Despondic ci filiam suam, Betrothed his daughter. ¶ Despondere animum, *πῶς ψυχῇ δουλεύειν*: To be out of all hope: to be quite out of heart. ¶ Despondere sapientiam, To despair of ever retaining unto wisdom. ¶ Despondere sibi aliquid, To promise and assure himself of a thing.
 Despōnsiō, f. Digest. An affianc or betrothing.
 Despōnsātor, m, Cod. He whose h. ip is used in the espousals.
 Despōnsātus, a, um; *μνησθῆναι*. Affianced, promised, betrothed or made sure to a husband in marriage.
 Desponso, as; Digest. To betroth or espouse.
 Desponsum, pro Destinatio posuit Cic. in Respon. aruspīc.
 Desponso, a, um; promissus, destitatus, attributus. Promised in marriage, affianced, betrothed.
 Despōta; dominus, præfectus, Cerd.
 Despōtārē, chirurgonē, Surgeons. Cerd.
 Desprētus, a, um; part. & Despernor, Fest. Greatly contemned, despised, very little set by.
 Despūi, pass. Plin. To be detested, to be spit on.
 Despūitur, imperf. Cal. ex Liv. 5. ab Urbe.
 Despūmātiō, f. Apic. A foaming or purifying.
 Despūmātus, a, um; adj. Plin. *ἐκπύρωσις*. Purged, clarified.
 Despūmō, as; Plin. *ἐκπύρω*. To foam or clat ifo liquor: also to cast up foam, to foam; & translat. pro Decoque-re, Perf.
 Despūō, is ūi, ūtum, ēre; i. deorsum spuo, *καταρῶ*, Perf. To spit downward to delude, to contemn, to detest, to shed or pour out, Prudent. Despuor, pass. Plin. To be detested.
 Desquāmātiō, f. Apic. A scaling of fish.
 Desquāmātus, a, um; Plaut. Unscaled.
 Desquāmō, as; i. squamis exuo, *ἐκτινῶ*. To scale fish, to take off the shell or bark. Plaut. Plin.
 Desquāmur, aris; Apic. To be scaled to have the scales taken off.

To *beaten*, as; *Prisic*, *sterno*, *prosterno*,
to beat down with blows.
Desterno, is, *ēre*; *Veget*, ut, *Desternere* equum, *To unsaddle an horse*.
Desterto, is, *ēre*; *Perf.* ἐξομνίζω, ἀποπνίγω, *Suer*, *To snort*, *to vent*; *to break off with a snort*.
Destico, as; *Philom*, *To make a noise like a Rat*; *verbum ficitium*.
Destillatio; *vide Catarrhus*.
Destillo, as; *pro Destillo*, *Col*, *To dribble or run down*.
Destimulo, as; *Plaut*, *Bacch*, ut, *Bona destimulant*, i. *Rem familiare tantum stimulo conficiunt*.
Destina, *as*; *m*, ut, *Atlas destina cœli*, *Arnob*, *An under-braver or upholder*.
Destinâté, *vel Destinâto*; *adv*, *Suer*, *With a full purpose, resolutely or earnestly*, *Am*, *Marcell*.
Destinatio, *ōnis*; *f*, *verb*, *Plin*, *De allocatione*, *A purpose or appointment*; *a deliberation*; *also a conjecture*, *Papin*, *ἐκλογὴ*.
Destinatio, *comp*, *With better aim*, *Am*, *Marcell*.
Destinatus, *adv*, *Destinaté*.
Destinatus, *as*, *part*, *δοστικαγρητος*, *Destinatus domesticus*; *pro Delibetore*; *pro Delator*, *Appointed, levied at, determined, proposed, promised, resolved, notified, elected, intended, allowed or commanded to be*, *et nichil aliud eandem destinatus*, *Apul*, *et nichil aliud destinatus*, *Deo*, *non*, *Veget*, *et nihil destinatus idem pater*, *To select parents, and misc*, *as*, *12*.
Destinatus, *as*, *conjectura*, *κατακτα, ὁ κατακτα*, *De*, *pro comp*, *vide ut quod est*, *Am*, *Marcell*, *Legum*, *addico*; *q*, *non*, *fieri*, *Perot*, *Quandocum pro Allezere*, *mittere*, *emere*, *desinire*, *notare*, *designare*, *Vide Peritino*, *To depose, ordain, appoint or choose*; *to purpose*, *to send*, *to prepare*, *to note*, *to intend*, *to set a price*; *to buy*; *to conceive or select*; *to define*, *to d*, *signe*, *to conjecture*, *Quanti destinari debet*; *Plaut*, *At what price doth he told his house*? *Destinare aliquem aræ*, *Virg*, *To appoint one to be sacrificed*, *Destinare puellam*, *pro Despondere*, *Plin*, *jun*, *Destinor*, *pass*, *Destinari ad mortem*, *Liv*, *To be appointed to be slain*.
Destipilior, *aris*; *dep*, *Nonn*, *To deny his promise*.
Destitio, is, *ū*, *itum*, *ēre*; *ex De* & *Statuo*; *καταλειπτο*, *To forsake*, *to leave*, *to fail at a need*, *or dispossess one*; *to cause to lack*; *to break promise*; *to lose or abandon*; *αὐτὸν ἐξέστη*, *place*, *Cæcil*, *Sorti fortunas destitueret*, *To leave his goods to adventure*, *Destituere navem anchoris*, *i*, *Disvolere*, *Næv*, *To weigh anchor*, *Also to set f. st or fix the oyster*, *q*, *Obutrum acerrimum in me destituit*, *Apul*.
Destitutio, *ōnis*; *f*, *verb*, *derelictio*, *perditia*, *ἀπολείπειν*, *A leaving or forsaking*; *καταλείψουσι*.
Destitutio, *a*, *um*; *part*, *derelictus*, *καταλειπθεις*, *ἀπολειπτο*, *Gr*, *Destitui*, *absolure*, *pro Desperans*, *Suer*, *item Orbatu*, *Destitui*, *forsaken*, *deprived*, *pro*, *decayed*.
Desto, *as*; *ex De* & *Sto*, *Liv*, *To stand behind*.
Destricäre; *consumere*, *vel consummare*, *Isid*, *Leg*, & *Destigare*, *a Striga*, *Mart*.

Mart. *When an horse hath made an end of piping.* Cerd.
 Deſtratus, vel Diſtratus, a, um. *'Un-saddled, unsuſtained.* Deſtrati equi, Vegeſ. Such as the Numidae rode upon of old, and the Crabars at this day.
 Deſtricti, Vet. uſurp. pro Diſtricti, Britſ.
 Deſtrictio, A binding: vide Diſtri-ctio, Calv.
 Deſtrictus, a, um; Gram, vet. Bound. Deſtrictare, V. Deſtricare.
 Deſtrimentum, ti n. Plin. ſtrigmen- tum ſive ramentum, τὸ δακτυλίου, τὸ ἔξισμα. That which is ſcaped or pulled off any thing.
 Deſtringo, is, xi, ſum, ēre; δακτυλίσσω decerpo, colligo, avello. Eſt item Deſtringere, ſudores aliſiſſe ſordes cuti adhe- rentes abradere, quem in uſum clim in balneis ſtrigiles habebant, Item Auferre; Obundare. To bind hard, to rub or ſcrape off, as with an horſe-comb. Col.
 Deſtructilis, leſ, adj. Λατ. ἀφανιſτῆς. Cor- ruptible, that which may be deſtroyed. Prud.
 Deſtructio, ſonis; f. Hier. Ruine, de- ſtruction, overthrow. Deſtructio & Con- ſtitutio, Rhetorical excecricſis, Quint.
 Deſtructor, m. Hier. A deſtroyer or o- verthrower.
 Deſtruſus, a, um. Built or raiſed up. Humanā manu deſtruſis. Raiſed up by man's hand, Amm. Marcell.
 Deſtro, is, xi, ſum, ēre; ἀναισθίζω. To deſtroy, to throw down that is build- ed: to abate: to diſtroy or diſorder. Nec vultu deſtrore diſtra tuā, Mar. noi your words by your looks, Ovid.
 Deſuſor, ſoris. A diſſwader. Suſor & Deſuſor, adverſa; Amm. Marc.
 Deſubdo, is; Tert. i. de alto ſe ſubde- re; V. Cerd.
 Deſubito, adv. Plaut. ἰζάμην. On a ſudden, unprovoked.
 Deſubulo, as. Nonn. To pierce with an aul or bodkin; to dig.
 Deſudacio, is, ēre; Plaut. idem quod Deſudo. Deſudacatio, imperf.
 Deſudatio, ſonis; f. Jul. Firm. δει- δεσθῆναι. A ſweating.
 Deſudatōrium, ſi; n. Celf. A place or horſe to ſweat in, an Hor-houſe.
 Deſudo, as. Avic. κατὰ ἐσθ. To ſweat at the doing of a thing; to labour earneſtly.
 Deſueſcacio, is, ēci, ſum, ēre; ἀμει- ζω. To make to diſuſe, or leave a ſuſe.
 Deſueſcatus, a, um; part. Brought out of uſe.
 Deſueſcio, is, ēci; Var. δαδῆς ποιεῖ μὴ. To come out of uſe or cuſtom.
 Deſueſci, ēci, ſum, ēre; Nonn. To bring out of cuſtom or uſe, to diſuſe.
 Deſueſcendus, a, um; Quint. That miſt beſet, forgotten or diſuſe.
 Deſueſco, is, ēvi, ſum, ēre; Liv. δαμνέειν. To diſuſe, or to change his fa- ſhion or cuſtom. Quandoque accipitur pro Conſueſcere, Plaut.
 Deſueſcuto, ſonis; f. Liv. ἀδύειτα, ἀνε- ſταμέ. Diſuſe, lack of cuſtom.
 Deſuectus, a, um; Virg. αἰδῆς, δειν- ῆς. Out of uſe.
 Deſulto, as, freq. & Deſilio, Jul. Poll. deſalto. To dance frolic a dance.
 Deſultor, ſoris; m. verb. & Deſilio: ἀνελπίστῳ. A vaunter; that leaps up & down from an horſe: a man of war, whoſe man- ner was to lead two Horſes, and often times to take the back of the ſieſth Horſe, when the

other was weary and tired, ¶ Defultor equus, Varr. Such a Soldier's Horse as was easy to take, and would stand by without a Bridle: a low horse: a foot-cloth horse.

Defultorius, a, um, Plaut. ut, Defultorius equus, idem quod Defultor equus, ¶ Vaulting horse: & Defultorius, pro Defultore, Also unconstant, mutable, wavering.

Defultūra, a; f. κατὰ φύσιν. Vaulting from one Horse to another, lighting up and down from an Horse.

Defūm, es, fūi, esse; ex De & Sum: ἀπειμι, ἔπειμι, ἔφειμι. To lack; to fail: not to do or forsake: to be negligent: also to be absent: Deesse alicui operā, To be wanting to one with his help, not to help: ¶ Huic convivio Quintus desuit, pro Absque; Huic non present ēi.

Desūmo, is, p̄si, p̄sum, ēre; Liv. παρακαλέω. To take out, to choose.

Desūmpcio, f. Aug. παρακλήσις. A taking out for choice.

Desūo, is, ūi; ex De & Suo, Liv. To swoe behind.

Desūper, adv. de superiore loco, ἀνωθεν. From above. Desuper infundere, Virg. To pour upon.

Desyderō; V. Desidero.

Detecō, ōnis; f. Ulp. διακρίνωσις. An opening or discovering.

Detector, m. Lucr. διακρίνωτης. He that betrayeth any thing.

Detectus, a, um; part. a Detegor, Liv. ἀπαρκαλύπτω. Discovered, disclosed, made apparent and manifest; bare, naked: also hidden, close: A tergo & supra caput detecta insidit. The Ambush close hidden, Liv. ut De sit ἐμπροσθεν.

Detegō, is, xi, tum, ēre; & κατακλύπω. To disclose or discover: to utter or open; to manifest: to put out.

Detendo, is, di, sum, ēre; ἀνίμω. To stretch out or stretch.

Detentatio, est insistentia corporalis, non domini causa, sed ratione alterius effectus vel juris, quod ei datur. V. Calv.

Detentator, m. Cod. That keeps his back others due.

Detentō, ōnis; Ulpian. κατηγόρησις. A withholding or restraining.

Detentor possessionis aliena. A holder or wrongfull keeper of another's possession.

Detentus, a, um; part. a Detineor, Cae. κατηγόρησθαι. Withheld or kept back.

Detet, five Detetius; qui, detritus: καταδύει, καθεύδω. I. naughty, Detetrix porcae; i. maculenta, Pest.

Detergēdo, es, si, ēre; Plaut. & Detergo, is, si, tum; διατίωμι, διατίωμαι, διατίωμαι. To wipe off, to scour, to wipe away, to rub off; to put out, to break, to pull off.

Detetior, ōris & comp. & Deterimus, a, um; superl. ξελεγορ, ξελετωρ. Worse, more unbecomly, very low & worst.

Detetiororata; fawda detetiora, Cal.

Determinatio, ōnis; f. verb. διακρίνωσις, πείρωσις. A conclusion, end, limit or border.

Determināus, a, um; adj. ἀπεωρίεσθαι. Determined, limited, discessed.

Determinō, as; ἀπορίωμι, ἀπεωρίζω, ὁρίζω. To prescribe the bounds and limits: to discuss: to measure: to state or determine: to define, conclude.

Detetō, is, Ivi, tum, ēre; Plin. imminuere, tritigare, καταπίεω. To bruise or beat out; to wear & to diminish, to waste, to consume.

Detetresco, es, ūi, tum, ēre; ἀπείργω, καταπνέω. To let by fear, to discourage or

draw away from, to scare or fright away,
to discourage or dismay.

Deterritus, a, um; part. *ἐκφειδότες, ἐκ-
φωθέντες*. *Dismayed, or to feared, discour-
aged*. Item *Terror* *levatus*.

Detestus, a, um; adj. *Κλαυδ, ἀπομυ-
χθεὶς*. *Scoured, wiped, put away*.

Detestabilis, le, & ior; compar. *βδελυκτός, ἀπρεπτός*. *Execrable, worthy to be abhorred*.

Detestantibus, a, um; adj. *βδελυγέες*. *To be abhorred, Lact.*

Detestatio, ōnis; f. verb. *ἀπομυχτήσις, μω-
ροσύνη*. *Detestatio, Aliq. sumitur passivè pro Odio, quo solemus improborum mores detestari. Apud J.C. est Denun-
ciatio facta cum detestatione. An abhor-
ring, execration, exsing, an eschewing. A summoning or arresting before witness, Ulp. Also a gelding; testium executio, Apul.*

Detestator, m, Aug. *One that abhor-
reth or detesteth.*

Detestatum, est cum detestatione denun-
tatum, Paul.

Detestatus, a, um; Hor. *Detected.*

Detellor, aris; depon. *ἀπομυχίζω, μω-
ροποιέω*. *Detellor, detest, have or esteem
abominable: to take earnestly to witness: to
eschew or put from him by words: to curse:
to wish to fly a thing. Detestari, est ab-
sentè denunciare, Paul. Also to geld or
sib. Cael. Rhod. Inven. & pass. sumpt.*

Detexto, is, ūi, tum, ēre; Aut. ad He-
ren. *ἐκτελέω*. *To weave or wind, to make
or work a thing like weaving: to finish or
continue to the end.*

Detextus, a, um; part. Ulp. *ἐξωφρα-
σθε*. *Wished or winded up.*

Detineō, es, ūi, tum, ēre; *κατέχο, ἀμείβο, παρέρχομαι*. *To withhold, to restrain
from liberty; to let or cause to tarry, to
keep in: to prolong: to occupy: to delight or
keep attentive: to retain. Detineo me
hoc negotium, Plaut. Detineor hoc ne-
gotio, Aut. ad Heren. & Detineor in ne-
gotiis, I am letted or troubled with bu-
siness.*

Detondeō, es, di, sum, ēre; Col. *ἀπομυ-
χεύω*. *To shear, clip, poll, pill or cut off:
to knot or shave.*

Detondēor, ēris; Lucr. *To be shorn or
cut.*

Detōno, as, ūi, āre; Quint. *κατα-
στρέφω*. *To make a great noise, or to
move.*

Detonō, as; Gell. 15, 10. *detonede.*

Detonsus, a, um; Ovid. *Cut off, pilled,
shorn, shaven.*

Detornatus, a, um; adj. Arnob. *Turned
or wrought about.*

Detorno, as; Plin. *περὶ ὧν, ἀποτορ-
νάζω*. *To work as Turners do: to turn or
throm.*

Detorquēō, es, si, tum, ēre; *κατα-
κλινάω, ἀποτορνώ*. *To bow or bend: to turn
out of the right way: to turn a thing
from its one side to the other: to twist, to
mistake, to wrest, to misinterpret.*

Detorsio, ē, Firm. *A turning or bend-
ing aside.*

Detorsus, a, um; part. a Detorqueor; *κατακλινόμενος*. *Turned away, writhen,
mistaken. Suet.*

Detoror, m, Arnob. *He thus turns or
r. r. washes aside.*

Detortus; id quod Detorsus.

Detrahitus, ūs, V. Detrahitio.

Detrahitio, ōnis; f. verbal. *ἀφαιρέσις*.

D E X

- DICT. Dictator. DIG. M. dignus
 memoria, vel more. D. IM. S. Dis
 X 2 immor-

D I A

of Aloes.

D I C

D I C

D. I. C.

D I D

100

DIE

100

DIE

Hujus nominis genitivus est *diei*, dies, & diei. Cic. *Equites non daturus iis dies pœnas*. Dies qui hebdomadam con-
stituit, a septem planetis cognominati
sunt, Primus septimane dies à Sole,
Dies Solis fides Phœbi dicitur, *πρωτη*
αυτης, ημεραν, Sunday. Secundus à
Luna, dies Lunæ, *δευτερα, Monday*.
Munday. Tertius à Martē die, Dies
Martis, *τηςτης, Quartus* à Mercurio,
Dies Mercurii, *Wednesday*. Quintus à
Jove, Dies Jovis, *Thursday*. Sextus à
Venere die, Veneris, *Friday*. Septimus
à Saturno die, Saturni, *Saturday* or
Saturday. ¶ In diem vivere ē, To be con-
tent for the present, and not care for the
future. ¶ Venire in diem, pro Nasci.
A day, time or season. ¶ Quinquenniū
die; pro Quinto anno. Procul, Die-
crastini vel septimi, pro Crastino vel
Septimo Plaut. Diequarti & Diequarte
(illud de præterito, hoc de futuro intel-
ligitur) pro Die quarto: & Dieprifini
vel Dieprifinit, pro Die pristino, Ma-
crob. l. 4. Gell. 10. 24. & 2, 19, ubi ē
in die corripit, contra ac cām solum
ponitur. ¶ Dies naturalis, The space of
24 hours: the space from Sun-rising to
Sun rising again. ¶ Dies artificialis,
The time that the Sun is above the Hor-
izon of any place: the time from Sun-
rising to Sun-fet. ¶ Dies civilis, The
day appointed by some civil constitution,
in time all one with the Natural; but
differing specially in the beginning and end-
ing: some Nations beginning it from the
Sun-fet, as the Jews, Athenians, Italian-
as: some from Noon: some from Mid-
night. ¶ Dies figuratē alio the time that
any Star is above the Horizon. ¶ Alfo
time and space. Dies admit æquiduen-
tem, Ter. Time wears away swiftly.
¶ Diesjusti, Certain days of respite for a
Debtor to provide the Debt confisted,
wherein the Creditor might not trouble him,
Aul. Gell. ¶ Dies Criticus or Decretori-
us, A Critical day, wherein signs of death
do appears, Jun. Bis die potius quam
semel cibum capere, Celf. Twice a day.
¶ De die, In the day-time, Martial, Alfo
day by day, Apul. ¶ Dies cognitionis,
Ulp. A day of hearing, or a day when the
matter is tried.
Diescit, *ημερα γινωσκαι*. It is day, it
waseth day.
Diesis, Vitruv. *δισης* semitonii di-
midium, vel semitonium minus. The
quarter of a tone, or half of half a tone.
Vide Jun.
Diespiter, tris; Hor. *3ides*, diei pater
vel Jupiter, olim Dijovis, & Diespiter
dict. h. e. aër, & dies pater.
Dies, imperfon. Plaut. luccr. It is
day.
Dieseteris, Conf. Græc. *δις* æque à *dis*
& *ter* annus, The space of two years.
Diesicus, a, um, Keeping from day to
day, Regular. Cat.
Diesim, vel Diatim; adv. Daily. Cat.
Dietio, as, To keep a day. Cerd.
Dioxodicus, a, um; copiose tracta-
tus, Mart.
Dioxodus, *διξωδus* exitus, transi-
tus, fufa expressio, Mart. A going
out or forth: a larger expression of him-
self.
Dizeugmendon neta, Jun. Gr. E. la-
mi. Dizeugmendon paraneta; penultima
divisibilis, D. la. sol. re.

D I F

Diffamabilis, le; adj. Cod. *Eafte* to be defamed.
Diffamatio, ōnis; f. Auguſt. *διπονη-
ζια, κηκορμια*. A defaming or flun-
tering.
Diffamator, m. Cod. *διπονητωρ*. A
lefamer or taker away of ones good
name.
Diffamatus, a, um; part. Ovid. *διπο-
νημεως*. That hath an ill name or re-
port.
Diffamo, as; Tacit. *διπονημιν* per
diverſas partes famam dividit; ſini-
ſtram famam de re quapiam ſpargo.
To ſpread an ill report of, to publiſh.
Leg. & Diffamor; To be flandered or tra-
duced.
Diffarrēctio, ōnis; f. *ἡ δμοζυγία*
διδαυος: genus ſacrificii, quo inter vi-
rum & mulierem ſic diſſoluto, dict. *Dis-
ſarreatio* quia febat farcio libo adhibito.
Feſt. A ſacrifice done between a man and
his wife at a divorcement, or Conſarrea-
tio was at the joining.
Diffarrēctus, a, um; Dig. Divorced.
Diffarrēdo, as, avi; Dig. To divorce.
Difficilio, as; Hor. To untwathe, to
untie or unwear.
Differcio, is, ſi, tum, tre; ex Dis &
Farcio, Hor. *συντρίβημι*. To ſtuff or pour
in. Leg. & Differcior, To be filled.
Differens, tis; part. *διαφρων, ἰδαφο-
ρος*. Differens; diſtinct.
Differēter, adv. Auguſt. *διαφορως*.
With difference.
Differētia, æ; f. ex Differo: *διαφορε-
ς*. A difference.
Diferitas; pro Differētia, Lucret.
Difero, erſtūli, latum, ferre; in di-
ſtinctas partes ſcindi. Aliquando Divide-
re, ſcindere, diſſipare, Interdum In
ordinem ponere, Aliſque, Diſtare: *διακα-
λουμεν, διαφρα*. To bring from one place
to another: to carry aſunder into diſtinct
parts: to trouble, and with ſudden fear to
bring to his miſs end: to prolong, to de-
fer, to put off or delay: to report, ſow or
ſpread: to rent or tear in pieces: to divide
or cut aſunder, to ſcatter: to differ, or
be in difference, to vary, to be unlike, to
diſagree: to ſet in order. Tempeſtas nos
differebat illis. Plaut. Scattereth or ſeve-
reth us from them. ¶ Differre aliquid in
aliud tempus, menſem, diem, &c. Cæſ.
To defer till another time. ¶ Vide quid
differat inter meam opinionem & tuam.
See what difference there is between,
&c. ¶ In diverſum quadrigis differre,
Virg. To pull in pieces with four horſes.
¶ Fama diſtulit. A rumor was ſpread a-
broad. Suet.
Differtio, as; Nonn. To ſtuff often.
Differtio, Nonn.
Differtus, a, um; part. a Differcio, Tac.
διανημερος. Filled or ſtuffed.
Diffibulatus, a, um; Tertull. Un-
girded or given to licenſe: taken from
the Players, who had their privities
bound with a buſſon for fear of looſing
their voice.
Diffibulo, as; Stat. *δωροτοπιπκος*. To
unbuckle, open or ungird.
Difficācia, æ; f. Vitruv. & Difficaci-
tas, atis; f. Hardneſs or difficulty. vide
Cat.
Difficāciter, adv. V. Difficuler.
Difficax, acis; adj. & cior, ciſſimus.
Hard, difficult, not eaſie: vide Cat.
Difficile, adv. Plin. Difficiliter &

D I F

Difficilius, cillime : *χαλίστις, δυσκολός*.
Ha'dly ; also seldom, never, by no means.
Difficilis, le ; Difficilior ; Difficili-
mus, a, um ; ex *δύς* & Facilis : *δυσκολός,*
δυσχερής, χαλίστος. *Hard, uneasy ; hard*
to please ; crabbed, laborious ; impossible.
Difficilliter, adv. Cic. *Hardly ; idem*
quod Difficuler.
Difficul, pro Difficile, Non.
Difficultas, *αἴτις ; f. ex Difficilis ; pro*
Difficultas : δυσκολία, χαλπίστυς, δυσ-
χερεια. *Difficulty : trouble, danger, peril ; a*
let ; hard ; sin ; scarcity, dearth, want, lack ;
a distress ; a de'tale, painsuffering ; pro
Inopia. ¶ Difficultas intestinum ; vide
Dysenterica. ¶ Difficultas urinae ; vide
Ictherica. ¶ Difficultas spirandi vel spiri-
tus, Cell. *Shoriness of breath, painful*
fetching of wind.
Difficulter, adv. *δυσκολός.* *With great*
pain, hardly, with difficulty.
Difficuto, as ; Gloss. *To make hard*
and difficult.
Diff-datio, *όνις.* *A defiance or denoun-*
cing of war.
Diffidens, tis ; part. *ἀπιστών.* *Mistru-*
sting, which deserveth.
Diffidenter, adv. *ἀπιστως, δυσανήτως,*
with mistrust, without hope.
Diffidentia, *αἰ f. ἀπιστία, δυσανησία,*
Μίστρη.
Diffido, as ; bellum indicio, hostem
declaro : *a sfida vel fide, & dis neg.*
tangum non fidum habere, fed perfid-
um. Vide Mart. Diffiduciae, Calp.
idem.
Diffido, is, fus, sum, ēre ; *ἀπιστώ,*
ἀπιστίζω. *To mistrust, to despair.* Sibi, vel
De te diffidere ; *To mistrust or despair*
of himself.
Diff-go, *To fasten divers ways : also to*
hoofe.
Diffidit-go, *διαμνησθώ.* *To form diversly,*
or to disfigure. Defiguro, idem.
Diffindo, is, fidi, fissum, ēre ; *διζέω,*
διαζέζω. *To cleave in sunder.* Diffindere
diem ; Liv. *To put off a matter in ex-ami-*
nation until the next Court day. Diffinde-
re diem, & Diei diffindo, significat diem
interficium, interapedinarum, ac proinde
dilatam, Nebriſſi, Leg. & Diffindor ;
indē part. Diffissus, a, um.
Diffingo, is, xi, ſum, ēre ; Hor. *δια-*
σείγω, μακροφρόνω. *To mar or undo that*
which is made.
Diffinitio, is, tvi, trum, tre ; Vall. ex
Dis & Finio : *διζέω.* *To declare in few*
words the signification or nature of a thing
plainly ; v. Definio.
Diffinitē, adv. *Definitely.*
Diffinitio, *όνις ; f. Quint. τειρησις.*
ῥητορ. *A definition or declaration of the*
nature, quality, or proper signification of
a thing by generalitv or speciality. Vide
Definitio.
Diffissio, *διζέωσις.* *A cleaving.* Cell.
14. 2.
Diffingor, m. Aug. *He that mistrusteth*
any thing ; ὁ ἀπιστών.
Diffissus, a, um ; a Diffindor : *διαζι-*
δεσθαι. *Cleft or cut in sunder.*
Diffissus, a, um ; part. a Diffido : *ἀ-*
πιστος. *Mistrustful.*
Diffiteor, *εἰς, ἐρι ; ἀπαριθμέω.* *To be*
unwilling.
Diffitsciscit, dissolvitur ; pro Diffatsciscit.
Cerd.
Diffixus, a, um ; Donat. *Loofed, un-*
fastened. Diffissus, a, um ;

D I G

Diffactio, & Diffusus, & Perflatus, ea quam Medici *singulum latenter respirandi* appellant, quâ diffantur corpora vaporosa & humida in vapores reoluta. Cerd.

Diffictus, a, um. *Bewailed, wept out or weebly.* Diffictus penè oculis, *flaving well-near wept his eyes out*, Apul.

Difflo, as; Plaut. *διαφλο*. To blow or puff down, to scatter with blowing.

Difflicens, tis; part. *διαφλιων*. Loose and ready to fall in sunder.

Diffluentia, w; f. Aug. *Α λοφενεσ* or *flowing forth* & *difflo*.

Difflo, is, xi, xum, &c; *διαφλο*. To flow or run abroad, or into divers parts; as water doth: to abound: to run (ut om. al. parts) to be through wet: to melt; dissolves, consume: *εστικω, αυλικω*, &c. Difflicere volapratibus, vel otio; To swim or be down-dm, to be altogether given to.

Diffilius, a, um; Actil. *δμιλλω* in, or fit red in.

Diffidlo, dis, di; perfodio, *διωπιλω*. To dig down to the bottom.

Diffingo, is, fregi, Gum, &c; Plaut. *διαφινγω*. To break in pieces, to bruise.

Diffingron, &ris. To be broken in pieces.

Diffigela, f. Gloss. *Α place of succour* to fly unto.

Diffiglo, is, fugi, itum, &c; *διαφυγω*. Per transit, pro Vicare, refugee, renure. To fly biher and thither, to run away, to refuse to do a thing, to eschew.

Diffigum, ii; Tac. *διαφυγη, κρησφυγιον*. A refuge, a place to fly unto.

Diffigo, as; Sil. To chase divers ways.

Diffigus, a, um. That flieth divers ways.

Diffilluino, as. To strike at with a thunder, to beat down. Apul.

Diffundibulum, ii; n. Aug. *Α sieve* or *tunnel* to pour through.

Diffundito, as. To spread or divulge. Am. Marcell. Diffunditans, part. Ubique sese diffunditans, Bearing himself still big, Id.

Diffundo, is, fudi, fustum, &c; *διαφυνω*. To scatter abroad, to spill: to dilate, so let run or spread abroad: to proceed: so barrel wine, oil, or any such liquor: to put liquor from one vessel into another.

Diffundere diem. To put off a matter unto the day following. Liv. Diffundor, Lucr.

Diffuse, adv. *διασχυρως, διαφυσω*. As it were scattered here and there. diffusely, scatteringly.

Diffusilis, le; adj. Diffusilis æther, Spreading, Lucret.

Diffusio, gnis; f. verb. *διαφυσω*. A sitting at large: a spreading.

Diffuso, as. To scatter or spread here and there.

Diffusor, m. Hier. *Α scatterer* or *spreader* of any thing; one that doth barrel liquor.

Diffusus, a, um; part. *διαφυσω*. Spread, broad, large, wide: spilled; scattered: banged loose; poured or filled out.

Diffusum vinum. Racked wine, Hor.

Digama, Gr. Hier. *Α woman* that hath had two husbands.

Digamma, Gr. The letter F. Sic dict. quod duplicis I imaginem referre videatur. Gell. 5. 4.

Digamus, mi; m. Grac. Hier. *Ha* that hath had two wives.

D I G

Dīgēris, ēi; f. Macrob. dispositio rerum quae digeruntur: διακοσμησις, διατάξις. *A disposition or order, a digestion.*

Dīgēro, is, ssi, itum, ēre; γιγνώσκειν, διακοσμεῖν. Quandoque blucido, interpretor. Aliquando Concoquo, Cic. Facias ut mea mandata digeras. *To digest: 10 fort: 10 set in order: 10 set in apt place: 10 divide, 10 separate: 10 attribute, 10 interpret or make plain, 10 distinguish: 10 declare and appoint: 10 resolve or sever that was gathered together: 10 digest, 10 temper, 10 extenuate, consume and make feeble: 10 bring out or prove: 10 carry hither and thither: 10 trim and dress.* Qui bene digerit, ingerit, egerit, est bene sanus.

Dīgēstatio, f. Aug. *An ordering or digesting.*

Dīgēstator, m. Ter. He that places or orders. b.

Dīgēstiblis, le; Pomp. πνίσις. *Digestive, or like to digest.*

Dīgēstiv, adv. *In order.* Prudent.

Dīgēstio, ōnis; f. διατάξις, διακοσμησις, πνίσις. *An order or due placing of things: also digestion or distribution of meat into the veins and members: ordinance, distribution, disposing.*

Dīgētika; qui cognoscit vel docet Digestum.

Dīgēsto, as; Lucret. *To set in order.*

Dīgēstor, āris; Aug. *To be placed or ordered.*

Dīgēstor, ōris; m. Stat. He that orders. b. c. c. b. or d. idest.

Dīgēstus, a, um; part. διατεταγμένος, διατεταγμένος, disposed: trimmed, ordered, y. yred or divided. Rubore morā digesto. The blushing red being digested and gone: Apul.

Dīgēstus, ūs; m. *A distribution or ordering.*

Dīgētabulum, li; n. Jun. διακυλλῶν. *A shamble.*

Dīgētale, is; n. Var. διακυλλῶν. *A thing covering the finger: a finger-stalk. a shamble: a finger of a glove.*

Dīgētalis, le; adj. Plin. διακυλλῶν. *Pertaining to a finger.*

Dīgētalis, is; j. Jun. The Bell-flower, Finger-herb, or Fox-glove: vide Lychnis.

Dīgētatus, a, um; Plin. ὀξύ η γὰρ δόκω. *That hath fingers, toes or claws.*

Dīgētellus, & Dīgētellum, li; n. Plin. δακτύλιος. *An herb called Sengreene the lesser: Mouse-tail or Prickmadam: also the same that Dignitulus.*

Dīgētare Musculus, or a like kind of shell-fish.

Dīgētāre fuere virgulæ aureæ, vel argenteæ, digitis similes. Cerd.

Dīgētō, tas; i. Digitis aliquid tractare: διακυλλῶν ἐκείν. *Gliss. offering digito, To finger or handle.*

Dīgētūlus, li; m. dim. Ter. *A little finger, διακυλλῶν.*

Dīgētus, ti; m. διακυλλῶν, διακυλλῶν. Perot. *ex digere, quod ordine digitti sunt; vel quod decem sunt, vel quia decem sunt existunt.* Id. Al. *ex digere, quod sit δακτύλιος, i. demonstretur di instrumentum.* Boc. ut index ab indiciando, daſſylus, breadth ὀξύ *ex δακτύλου. A finger; a finger-breadth or length; a claw; a toe.* Digitum tollere, significare, suffragari. ¶ Digitum deprimere, Suffragio derogare. Digitus u.

DIG

also a little pipe going from a Conduit, to carry water to an house; Solen. Extremis digitis attingere, I. leviter, ¶ Digiti pedum, The toes, Ad limen digitus refecti ita, She stumbled, Ovid, Pollex, quia pollex inter digitos; *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, quod sit qu. parva manus, vel toti manus solus aequipollat, Dignus auricularis fere minimus, *ἀριμς, ῥόλας*, The little finger, Plin. Dignus annularis fere medicus, Agell. *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, The Ring-finger next the little one, Dignus infamis, Perf. medius, Martialis, Impudicus, Ildor, Vervus & famulus, *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, The middle finger, Dignus index, Salutaris, a salutaris, Suer. Demonstratorius, Ildor, *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, The fore-finger, with which we both lead and point, Medius digitus Gracis est Medicus, *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, sic dicit, quod eo vel, Medici miscerent pharmacia, Alex. ab Alex. ¶ Dignis micare, *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, A play used in Italy, where one holds up his finger, and the other turning away, gives a guess how many he holds up: it is called here, and in France and Spain, The Play of love, ¶ Dignus aq̃ue, Paul. Sextadecima pars pedis, uncia vero duo duodecima, Singuli digiti Deo erant sacratissimi; pollex Veneri facit, index Marti, medius Saturno, medius soli, minimus Mercurio.

Dignifābilis, le; Prud. Fighting one with another.

Dignifātor, ōnis; f. *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, A debater, a fighter, a frisee.

Dignifātor, m, Liv. A Fencer, a small buckler.

Dignifātor, āris; *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, gladiis certo, contendendo, dissentio. To fight with swords, to contend or strive.

Dignandus, a, um; *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, To be thought worthy.

Dignanter, Vopisc. Vide Dignē.

Dignatio, ōnis; f. verb. *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, Great estimation, favour or familiarity with noblemen; reverence shewed towards a man: fame, reputation, honour, dignity, Protopogeni primus dignationem Rhodi constituit, He was the first that brought him into credit and request at Rhodes, Also a Say or taste, such as Princes have from their Cup-bearers: Poculum, unde dignationem sumeret, A sip or small draught. Aug.

Dignatus, a, um; Sil. Thought worthy: *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*.

Dignē, adv. & Dignanter, Tac. *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, Worthily, honestly, deservedly.

Dignitas, ātis; f. *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, Dignitatem species quatuor numerant J. C. Illustres, superillustres (quæ digno non minus Latinae) ¶ Spectabiles, Clarissimos, Worthiness, manly majesty or comeliness in favour, *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, estimation, honour due to ones merits: an estate of nobility or authority, gravity.

Dignitōtis, a, um; l. dignissimus, Cerd.

Digno, as; idem quod Dignor.

Dignor, ātis; depon. & pass. dignum judico, & dignus habeor; *ῥόλας, ἀρχή*, To vouchsafe, to think worthy: to be reputed and esteemed worthy.

Dignōtatio, f. Tert. A marking or knowing.

Dignōtator, m. Tert. He that methinks or knoweth.

Dignor, ātis; depon. & pass. dignum

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Dignoscere, as; Felt. *δυνασκειν*. To mark, as men do beasts, to know them.
Dignoscere, aris; Plaut. To be known or marked.

Dignoscere, is, novi, otum, ere; Suet. *δυνασκειν*. To discern, or know by divers parts.

Dignoscere, eris; Lucret. To be known or discerned.

Dignoscere, a, um; adj. Very worthy. Dignus, Dignior, & iustus; *δῖος*.
Dignus, Ter. Ex. *δυνασκειν* demonstro, ut Hebr. *דָּנָה* ex *דָּנָה*, quoniam ex iis quae gerimus, quid mereamur ostendimus, quod *dignus*. Al. *dignus* ex *δυνασκειν*, quod Pulchrum est digni monstrari & dicere, hic est. *Dignus*, cui iure aliquid tribuitur. Mart. a. *Dignus*, as; vel a. *dignus*. V. Peror. Scallig. poet. a. 16. *Worthy*, meet, apt, according, that becometh. Ut dignum est credere, *As we may well think*. Amm. Marcell.

Dignoscere, tis; part. Virg. That departeth from.

Dignoscere, eris, sus sum, di; depon. *παρισκάνω*, *παρισκάνω*. To depart, go away, digress or make digression, to turn aside, to leave the principal part, to go from the purpose, to defend or go down. Am. Marcell.

Dignoscere, onis; f. verb. *ἀναχωρεῖν*, *παρισκάνω*. A departing: a changing of purpose.

Dignoscere, m. Aug. He that goeth aside or departeth.

Dignoscere, a, um; part. Suet. *ἀναχωρεῖν*. That departeth.

Dignoscere, us; m. verb. *ἐκβαλεῖν*, *ἀναχωρεῖν*. A departing or going away, a digression, Virg.

Dii patris, five tutelares, The gods of cities and towns, defending and maintaining the good estate of them, as patrons. Dii vel Divi majorem vel minorem gentium, seu Acriptitii; Jun. The gods or patrons of the greater nations and countries, or of smaller countries and places. Dii communes, Jun. Which might favour or show themselves common or indifferent to either part, as Mars, Bellona, Victoria.

Dilambus, Iud. quod geminis constat iambis.

Dijicio, is, eci; ex Di & Jacio; Varro. To cast down, to cast away or afunder.

Dijudicatio, onis; f. *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. A judgement or determination, an interposition of judgement.

Dijudicator, m. Cod. A Judge or Arbitrator; *δυνασκειν*.

Dijudicatus, a, um; part. Judged, determined by sentence; *δυνασκειν*.

Dijudico, as; *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. Diligenter aut divinum iudicio. To judge between two, to determine, to discern.

Dijungo, onis; f. Arnob. A disjoining or severing.

Dijungo, m. Mart. He that unyokes or parteth.

Dijungo, as; Frag. Poet. To unyoke, sever or part.

Dijungo, aris, atus sum; Apul. To be unyoked or parted.

Dijungo, f. Poet. A disjoining.

Dijungo, eris, Farther off.

Dijungo, m. Hier. He that disjoyneth or parteth.

Dijungo; v. Disjungo.

Dilabens, tis; part. Hor. Falling or

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sliding down: *καταστρέφω*.
Dilabidus, a, um; Plin. *δυνασκειν*. That falleth, slideh or weareth away.
Dilabilis, le; Lucret. Easily slipping or falling.

Dilabor, eris, psum sum, lābi; *παυλάω*. To fall down or out, to fail, waste or decay: decursum labor.

Dilacerandus, a, um; Catull. To be rent and torn.

Dilaceratio, f. Aug. A tearing in sunder: *δυνασκειν*.

Dilaceratus, a, um, Stat. Torn or rent in sunder.

Dilacero, as; *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. To tear or rend in pieces, to destroy or consume, to spend, waste or mar: to trouble and vex: to mangle.

Dilaceror, aris; Lucr. To be torn or rent, &c.

Dilambo, is, bi; ex Di & Lambo, Non. To lick.

Dilamino, as. To cleave in twain as a Nut shell, Erasim. in Ovidii Nucem.

Dilancinatus, a, um. Cut or gashed. Prudent.

Dilancino, as; are; Auson. To tear in sunder, to lance, thrust through or break.

Dilancinatus, a, um. Cut or gashed. Prudent.

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Dilancinatus, a, um. Cut or gashed. Prudent.

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pcio, i. quae differt actionem, Ulp.
Dilatrator, m. Aug. He that barketh or basteh.

Dilatro, as; Gell. To babble or bay at one like a dog: *καταλατρώω*.

Dilatro, aris; Hier. To be baited at.

Dilatus, a, um; a Differo. Deferred, delayed: spread abroad: *δυνασκειν*.

Dilancino, as; are; Auson. To tear in sunder, to lance, thrust through or break.

Dilancinatus, a, um. Cut or gashed. Prudent.

Dilancino, as; are; Auson. To tear in sunder, to lance, thrust through or break.

Dilancinatus, a, um. Cut or gashed. Prudent.

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Dilancinatus, a, um. Cut or gashed. Prudent.

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Dilisco, is. To begin to be light.
Dilucidatio, onis; f. Capel. A declaration, explanation, or declaration of a matter.

Dilucidator, onis; m. Sen. An explainer of a cause.

Dilucidus, a, um; *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. Evidently, manifestly.

Dilucido, as; Aut. ad Heren. *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. To declare or make plain.

Leg. & Dilucidor. To be made plain.

Dilucidus, a, um; Plin. *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. Clear, light, manifest.

Dilucidat, abas, avit, are; Gell. *δυνασκειν*. It waxeth day: *δυνασκειν*.

Diluculo, adv. *δυνασκειν*. In the break of day.

Dilucidum, li; n. *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. tempus cum dilucidetur, cum dies dilucidare incipit. Gloss. *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. The dawning or breaking of the day.

Diludā, orum; Hor. ludorum intermissio, cessatio a ludo. The space between breaks.

Diludo, is; ex Di & Ludo, i. diversis modis ludere. To delude or mock many wiles.

Diludo, is, utum, ere; *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. lavio, purgo: a. Di & Ludo, *δυνασκειν*. item Diluo, dissolvo: a. Luo, quod *δυνασκειν*. Aquam vel alium liquorem tempero, miscuo. Diluere molestias, i. extenuare.

Diluere crimina, i. Purgare, reficere. Aliq. pro Explicare, declarare. To wash, rinse or make clean: to put away, to release: to dissolve: to declare: to temper or mix: to purge or clear: to discharge a fault laid to one: *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. To diminish. Diluendo mitigare vinum, To allay wine with water, Plin.

Diluo, Lucr. To be washed or cleansed.

Dilucio, f. Cod. A cleansing: also answering.

Diluto, as; Apul. To spread.

Dilutum, tis; n. Plin. *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. Wine or liquor, wherein herbs or other things be steeped for a time, Physicians call it an infusion. Dilutum vinaceorum, Varro. Wine of the second pressing out, as when the husk and kernels of the grapes are pressed, and cast into a vessel, and then have water cast upon them.

Dilutus, a, um; part. & Dilutor, tis; sum, Hor. *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. A laced, tempered, mingled and mixed with water, washed or wet: weak and superfluous: not well laced with sufficient stuff. Vinum dilutum, Wine mingled with water, mixed, mild, not strong. Mollis, remissus.

Diluvialis, le; adj. i. ad diluvium pertinens. Solin. Of or belonging to the deluge: *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*.

Diluvies, eris; f. Lucr. & Diluvium, li; n. *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. eluvies, inundatio; ex Di & Luo, a Lavo, Iudo. Diluvium dict. quod aquarum clade omnia que inundaverit, delect, MS. leg. Diluat, commisceat, & destruat. A deluge, a great flood drowning the ground.

Diluvio, as; i. diluviis & inundationibus commiscere & conturbare, Lucr. *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. To overflow and drown a country.

Diluvium; inundatio, qua terra diluitur. Vide Diluvies. Also Metaphori-

cally, the overflowing and destroying of Troy, Virg.

Dimachea, arum; plur. Graec. Dimachea, quasi duplicem pugnam committentes, qui pro loco vel equites vel pedites erant. Graviora arma portabant, ceterum equis bevebantur; Quintus Curtius.

Dimanatio, f. Aug. A flowing or the springing of a thing.

Dimano, as; *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. To flow, spring or spread abroad, to come to the hearing of many: to drop out.

Dimembro, as; *δυνασκειν*. To divide: membra dividere.

Dimensio, onis; f. verb. a Dimetior: *δυνασκειν*. A measuring.

Dimensor, m. Liv. A measurer.

Dimensum, li; n. Spart. *δυνασκειν*. A portion measured out to serve a man a whole day: a measure containing about a quarter of a peck, all one with Charnis, Jun. V. Dementiam.

Dimensus, a, um; part. *δυνασκειν*. Measured, or that measureth: appointed, limited or set.

Dimergo, is; Quint. To drown or to plunge in the water.

Dimensio, onis; f. A measuring.

Dimensionalis, le; ad dimensionem pertinens.

Dimensus, a, um; adj. Measured.

Dimensio, onis; f. Liv. The measuring of a thing.

Dimensatus, a, um; adj. Measured.

Dimeter versus; Graec. *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. qui habet duas mensuras, i. binos pedes.

Dimetrens, tis; Plin. a. *δυνασκειν*. That wherewith any thing is measured: the Diameter of a figure.

Dimetior, iris, ensus sum, tri; *δυνασκειν*. To measure or mete, to compass, to account, reckon or rehearse.

Dimetio, is, cisui; Col. To lap as they use to lap trees.

Dimetor, aris, atus sum; idem quod Dimetior, Cic.

Dimetria, as; f. ut, Volucris dimitetria. A poem of dimeter or quaternary Iambicks, Auson.

Dimicatio, onis; f. *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. Brawl, fight, contention, a combat, danger, the shock.

Dimicator, onis; m. Laet. *δυνασκειν*. A challenger or fighter.

Dimico, as; ex Mico, as, Peror. quod dimicantes armis micant: *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. To fight or contend, to enforce, to skirmish. Dimicare cum legionibus, To win with the help of Legions. Magnitudo Romana semper cum legionibus dimicans, tantum hostium vicer, quantum vel ipsa voluit, vel rerum natura permisit, Veget.

Dimidiatim, adv. Plaut. *δυνασκειν*. By halves.

Dimidiatio, f. Hyg. A parting in the middle.

Dimidiatus, a, um; adj. *δυνασκειν*. That is divided into parts, halved.

Dimidietas, atis. The half.

Dimidio, abl. adverb. positus: *δυνασκειν*. By the half.

Dimidio, as; bipartior, *δυνασκειν*. To divide into two parts.

Dimidium, li; n. *δυνασκειν*. Dimidium & Dimidiatum, quod dimidiatum, in duas partes divisiu: ex Dis & Medium. Half part.

Dimidius, a, um; adj. *δυνασκειν*. Half part.

Dimidius, a, um; adj. *δυνασκειν*. Half part.

Dimidius, a, um; adj. *δυνασκειν*. Half part.

Dimidius, a, um; adj. *δυνασκειν*. Half part.

Dimidius, a, um; adj. *δυνασκειν*. Half part.

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Dimidius, a, um; quasi per medium divisus: *δυνασκειν*, *δυνασκειν*. Half, that is divided. Dimidium quam, Liv. Scantily half.

Dimidio, is, di, utum, ere; *μελεω*. To diminish or cut off, to break in pieces, to shrike, to make less.

Diminutio, eris; Cael. To be lessened.

Diminutio, onis; f. verb. *μειναι*, *μειναι*. A diminishing or abating: a falling. Diminutio capitis, The changing of the form: estate, either by losing his liberty or the freedom of the City, or by adoption, submitting himself to another mans power. Diminutio capitis, de eorum qui plebsur capite, Cael. 2. bel. Civ. ¶ Diminutio mentis, Suet. Aug. 99.

Diminutivum, vi; n. Vall. A diminutive.

Diminutor, m. Gell. He that lesseneth.

Diminutus, a, um; *μειναι*. Broken, diminished, wanting. Diminutus capite, Justin. He that hath changed his former estate. V. Diminutio.

Dimissio, onis; f. verb. *ἀποστέλλω*, *ἀποστέλλω*. A discharging, dismissing or sending away: leave, Cic.

Dimissorius, a, um; Digest. Dimissoriae litterae, *ἐπιστολὴν ἀποστέλλω*. Letters of Appeal: V. Apolloti.

Dimissus, a, um; part. *ἀποστέλλω*, *ἀποστέλλω*. A dismissed, sent down, forsaken, low and humble, submitted: also divorced; Suet.

Dimitto, is, si, sum, ere; *ἀποστέλλω*, *ἀποστέλλω*. Diversa in loca mitto. To send divers persons divers ways: to license or give leave to depart: to dismiss, dissolve, discharge or send away, *δυνασκειν*. To leave, to cease: to let pass or escape: to bequeath by will or Grants: to suffer: to humble: to let down or fall: to forgive: to give or apply: to loose or let slip: to abate: to relate or give intelligence of a thing by writing. Amm. Marcell. Dimittere equum, To fight not on horseback. Suet. Morus novissimè germinat, cum primis folia dimittit, Plin. Looseth her leaves, ¶ Dimittere sponfam, To cast off or put her away: to divorce (Suet.) per hæc verba in Renuntiatione; Conditione tuâ non utar: Vide Beroaldum, & Repudio.

Dimitto, eris; pass. To be sent away.

Dimotio, f. Hier. A removing. Vide Prophanones, Stupan.

Dimotus, a, um; part. *καταρριπύω*. Removed.

Dimovēo, es, vi, ere, otum; *ἐκσπίνω*, *ἐκσπίνω*. To remove, to take from, to let aside, to put out of a place, drive back or cause to retire: to reject, to move or stir.

Dimovēor, eris; Liv. To be removed.

Dimulgatio, f. Gloss. A publishing abroad.

Dimulgator, m. Digest. He that noiseth or publisheth.

Divulgo, as; *δυνασκειν*. Divulgo quidam leg. apud Cic. To publish abroad.

Divulgor, pass. Gloss.

Dimyxos, *δυνασκειν*. A lamp with two lights, or a candlestick with two sockets, or a candle with two wicks.

Dindyma, orum; n. sunt sedes vel loca montia, vel promontoria montis, vel terræ. The tops of hills, as of Ida in Phrygia.

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Dindyma, orum; n. sunt sedes vel loca montia, vel promontoria montis, vel terræ. The tops of hills, as of Ida in Phrygia.

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Dindi.

DIS

Dindymus, m; m. *The hole in a man's yard.*
Dingrāvī & Gogravī fuerunt iudices pedanei, Calv. ex Cuj. verbum Feudistarum.
Dinōdūm, fig. donaria omnia, & res sacras, Cerd.
Dinōdo, as; Sid. dissolvo, *To pay or pay off.*
Dinōsis, δεινσις' vehementia orationis.
Dintrō, tris; ut, Mus dintrit, Ovid. *To chirp or squeak like a mouse.*
Dinūmeratio. onis; f. verb. διαβή-
μοσις; διακατάλογις. *A numbering, paying or telling.*
Dinūmētor, oris; m. Veget. διαλογ-
ιστής. *He that pays or tells.*
Dinūmētro, as; & δεχτήριον. *To number, to reckon; to pay or sell money.*
Dinūmētor, atis; Veget. *To be told.*
Dio; genus pifis in Ponto.
Diōbōle; v. Diobolaris.
Diōbōlaris, re; Plaut. διόβολοι, duo-
bus obolis conductus. *Hired for little money, cheap, vile.* Diobolare prosti-
bulum, Plaut. *A whore, Harlot or Strumpet.*
Diōbōlus, vel Diobolum; Jun. Gr. *Two penny farthing of our money.*
Dioemītra, Amm. Marcell. *Half armed.*
V. Dioñoniti, *Light appointed horsemen to follow in chase.*
D'ioñoniti, orum; m. Amm. Marcell. *ex diuino persequor, & κτηνὸν μαίω, κτήνη.*
Diōdēla, & millefolia.
Diōcēsānus; qui habet domicilium in diocesi, *Also he that hath the jurisdiction of a Diocese.*
Diōcēsīs, is; f. διοικήσις, gubernatio: ex διοικῖν gubernare, rector. Accipitur pro Provincia. *A jurisdiction, a government, a Diocese, a Province: item Administratio, dispositio, jurisdictio.*
Diōcētā, a Publicā, one that gathereth tribute, Cerd.
Diōcētes, διοεταί' qui procurator-
nem regiam vel magnatis alicuius susci-
pit, dispensator, Cic. pro Rabirio, At
Diocetes fuit regius. *He that hath the charge or oversight of a thing, a Bailiff, a Governour.*
Diōcētārii: vide Diocetarii.
Diōmēdia, avis, Virg. *A Heavn.*
Diōnycifis, orum; Græc. *Little swellings in the temples of the head.* Coop.
Diōnymas, διδρυμοι. *That hath two names.*
Diōnysia, & f. Iov. Coop.
Diōnysia, orum; plural. Dionysius Bacchus, διουσίας, a διόνυσος, πατήρ τῆς οἰνῆς τὸν οἶνον αἶ, διὸ τὸν οἶνον τὸ δία: eò quod Jupiter claudicavit in fine Syraculanā cladum: consule Dion. 1.8 *The same that Bacchanalia; Plin. Et Liberialis Iuvenalis & Junio. A merry time like to Shrovetide.*
Diōnysas, Plin. Græc. *A precious stone having red spots.*
Diōnysōnymphas. *An herb. See C. signetur, Plin. Being bruised in water smelleth of wine: yet it resisteth drunkenness.* Solin.
Diōpētes, Plin. *Certain frogs.*
Diōpēce, Græc. *That part of Astrology that by instruments searches out the distance of the Sun, Moon or other Planets.*

Diotra, α ; f. Gr. Plin. a $\delta\iota\omega\tau\alpha$ disipio. A mesuræ to weigh water; a quadratæ or Geometrical instrument, wherewith the distance and height of a place is known at far off, by looking through little holes therein; the looking hole or sight of any instrument; a prospective glass.

Dioryges, Strab. Ditches in Egypt, made with hands, to drain the waters of Nilus into the fields. pl. num. a.

Dioryx, ygis; f. Gr. $\delta\iota\omega\rho\gamma\varsigma$, Pomp. Mel. $\delta\iota\omega\rho\alpha\varsigma$ fodio. A ditch or trench made with hands.

Diostæ, $\delta\iota\omega\sigma\tau\alpha\epsilon\varsigma$. $\Delta\iota\omega\sigma\tau\alpha\epsilon\varsigma$, $\Phi\omega\tau\iota\varsigma$ pueri. Jun. Two lights appearing in likeness of fire, and sitting upon the M. $\beta\iota$ and Sail-yards of Ships, brokering a lucky Voyage to Sailers; Castor and Pollux: At Helena appearing alone beshadowed a tempest.

Diofeyamus, m. Gr. $\delta\iota\omega\phi\epsilon\gamma\alpha\mu\alpha\varsigma$.

Diopoliciton $\delta\iota\omega\phi\alpha\lambda\iota\tau\omega\nu$. Gal. ad Glauç. A medicine made of summit, pepper, ryes, &c.

Dioptyros, m. Plin. 27. 11. The herb *Stoncrop*.

Diotæ, α ; f. Hor. vel Dyora, $\delta\iota\omega\tau\alpha$ genus vasis, a duabus auribus, i. ansis: ex $\delta\iota$ $\beta\iota$, & $\delta\iota$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, auris; vel a $\delta\iota\omega$ & $\epsilon\varsigma$. A kind of Amphora or vessel for Wine with two bandles, any drinking piece having two ears.

Diphoreticus, vel Diaphoreticus sudor, ut quibusdam placet Lexicographicis. A faint excessive sweat, that spendeth the body and powers thereof, Cæli Rhod.

Diphrys, Grec. Plin. 37. 10. A presion stone of two sorts, white and black, male and female.

Diphryx, vel Diphryges, ygis; Plin. 34. 13. i. his togium: a $\sigma\phi\iota\lambda\alpha$ $\sigma\phi\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ sorreo: perfecti æris fex; i. quatuor quædam terrea, que in metallis æris inventur, aut in ipsiis etiam concis, in quibus æs expurgatur. A kind of fluff found in Symbythides of brass: so called for that it is twice burnt, Encl. de Re Metall.

Diphthæra, $\delta\iota\phi\theta\epsilon\gamma\alpha$ pellis fere exuvia, membrana, tabula, lamina vicem membranarum prestans: $\pi\alpha\epsilon\tau\alpha$ $\tau\omega$ $\delta\iota\phi\theta\alpha\delta\iota\omega\gamma$, i. exuviorum. Eym. quasi $\delta\iota\phi\theta\alpha\delta\iota\omega\gamma$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$ $\epsilon\varsigma$ $\tau\omega$ $\delta\iota\phi\theta\alpha\delta\iota\omega\gamma$ $\delta\iota\phi\theta\alpha\delta\iota\omega\gamma$ $\gamma\epsilon\mu\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$, quod in duabus partibus, i. utrinque ferat literas, because it would bear writing on both sides: V. Marr. A Shepherds pelt. Insuper stragula quedam pellicea, que in inferiori navis pavimento extendebatur; & Pellicæ Amalthæ capræ, in qua dicitur Jupiter res humanas describere.

Diphthongus, Gr. a $\delta\iota\epsilon$ & $\sigma\delta\iota$ $\eta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ sono. $\Delta\iota\phi\theta\alpha\delta\iota\omega\gamma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$ conglutinatione duarum vocalium in eadem syllaba, vim suam servantium, ita dicta, quod duarum in ea vocalium sonus audiat. A diphthong, two vowels contracted into one body or form.

Diple, $\delta\iota\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\varsigma$. A note or mark in the margin, to signify that there is something to be amended.

Diplechrum, thri; n. The third part of Stadium.

Diplinthus, aum. Diplinthius paries, Vitr. of two bricks thickness: $\pi\alpha\lambda\iota\delta\iota\omega$ $\epsilon\varsigma$ later.

Diplo, as; i. duplico, $\delta\iota\pi\lambda\alpha\lambda\omega$.

Diploze $\delta\iota\phi\lambda\iota\varsigma$; f. Gr. Jun. vestis du-

plicis genus, Græci enim διπλῆν appellat quod nos Duplex. *A lined garment, now taken for a doublet*; *a Soldiers coat for warmth*.
 Diplōma, ātis; n. literæ patentēs, Græci διπλῆν dicunt *duplum*, unde videtur diplomata fuisse literas complicatas, & lino trajecto obsignatas. Al. quod in duplici rebella solutum fit olim concedi supplicibus. Apud J.C. accipitur pro literis festinatione; h. e. cdm per dies singulos duplicia itinera faciuntur. *A Charter or a Princes Letters patents; a Writ, a Bull. Also great speed and hastening of a journey*. Venul. *Also a double vessel, which being set over another kettle, doth boil with the heat thereof* feeling: *a Still called Balneum Mariz*. Jun. *Also a double cloth*. Jun. *Also the Popes Bull*. Jun. Diplōmata codicillū; *writings so called quod charta duplicatā scriberetur. Indulgences: linnen cloth or a linnen cloth folded. Dover writings and licenses to take up post-horses*. Vide Evēctiones, Modellin. Plin. Diplōmata traſactoria, *By vertue whereof, there was allowance also of Viaticum*. Cujacius.
 Diplōnarius: V. Duplicator.
 Diplōnator, ōris; m. *A doubler*.
 Diplōnūs, a, um; adject. duplicatus, *Doubled*.
 Dipōdā; duo pedes, mensura in poetis.
 Dipōndiarius, a, um; Plin. διμῶν, *ἡ δύο λίστιμ, That is of two pound weight*.
 Dipōndū, n. vel Dipondius, ii; m. five Dupondium & Dupondius; à duobus ponderibus: nam ut Var. docet, duos asses pendeat. *Dipondium*, duo pondera, i. duæ librae; quoniam pondus abutiva libra est una: *duo Alreys. A weight of two pound. Also a piece of money, the penny half penny*. Jun. Also Numulus, duos obolos valens: merces vilissimarum meretricum. Sen.
 Diprosōpos, qui & Dichromos: emplastri genus, Gal. 13, 11. Vide Dichroma.
 Dipśæcon, διψακῆς? spina alba, quæ asphacalibus & dæxylon est: item renum quidam affectus, sitim inducens maximam. leg. & Dipśacum, n. vel Dipśacum, ci; m. Plin. *A reazle, a Fallers thistle. Some think it to be the same that Diabetes: Matelle intercus, urine profusivum*.
 Dipśas, adis; f. Gr. Lat. *Sissals*, Isid. *ἡ διψα σισί*; suo enim moritu humorem omnem confumens, sitim maximam inducit. *A kind of Snakes*. Lucan.
 Dipśatūm, mi; m. Jun. Vide Diſtannum.
 Dipśetū, a, um; *ἡ διψητορ*, duplex alas habens. *Also having two rows of pillars*.
 Dipśhēra: V. Diphthera.
 Dipśōnfa, x; f. Suet. *A single word having a double meaning*.
 Dipśōta, Græc. *Nouns having two cases*.
 Diptycha, x; f. Erasim. *tabula manu-alis. A mannary table, a pair of writing tables*.
 Diptychum; duplex tabula, quarum una vivorum, altera mortuorum continent nomina.
 Diptychus, a, um; *ἡ διπλῆ* ex δισβίς, & πλῆξ πλῆγος, plica. *Having*

two leaves when it is opened, any thing like to leaves.

Diphyrenus, nij n. Aurel. An instrument of Surgery, having at both ends a long round knob fashioned like an Olive stone, which is put into fore mouths with lint want about it.

Dipyrus, ij com. gen. Twice in the fire. Sic dicitur Phaethon encaustus, i. Examelled, Martial. Epigr. 47, l. 4. Encaustus Phaethon tabula depictus in hac est:

Quid tibi vis, Dipyron qui Phaethonta facis?

Dipyrus; panis nauticus. Bisher.

Diradiatio, f. Vitruv. An enlightning or setting with beams.

Diradio, as3 Col. οὐρεὶ ἐκ δακτύλων δίσχη, ἐκ σφύων δακτυλοῖς δακτύλων. To set in fashion of branches or beams.

Diræ, arums f. quæ deorum iræ & dolores. Di. unum in celo Diræ, & ægæi Furia; & ævæ in terris; Eumenides, & diavæ in inferis; unde & tres esse dicuntur, & Græci σπυαλ vocantur ab Atheniis. Pauf. Cal. V. Nat. Com. The Furies; execrations, bannings, curfings; also punishments. Diris devovere, Tacit.

Diræcon. The herb called Solanum somniferum.

Diræctarii, Ulp. Diræctarii, fures appellatur ij, qui in aliena conacula se dirigunt furandi animo. Sunt qui legunt diractarii. Diræctarii sunt, qui se fraudulenter per tegulas vel alio modo in ædes alienas dirigunt, unde & nomen. Dic, & Deræctarios, & Dereregæ, Mart. Cujac. They that go to other mens chambers and busies of, & purpoe to steal, night thieves.

Diræctæ, & Diræctio; adv. ἰν' ὁδοῦ, καὶ ὁδοῦς, ἰν' ὁδὲλας. Rightly, straightly, sc. per. in a straight form; directly, properly and to the purpose.

Diræctio ônis; f. verb. Quint. ὑποθέλη, διδωμεν, ὁδοῦμελα. A direction, aim or mark; a straight leading to a thing.

Director, m. Liv. He that giveth instructions or directions: ὑποθετής.

Diræcum, ti3 n. ὁρθότατος. Right, right, straight.

Diræcus, a, um; part. ὑποθέλης, Straight, right, direct, set or placed rightly and justly; plain, without circumstances. Vide Diræctus.

Diræmigo. To tow divers.

Diræmigo, ônis; f. verb. διδωμεν, διδωμεν, διαίμεν. A separation or division, a setting apart, a breaking in sunder.

Diræmptor, m. Aug. He that separateth.

Diræmptus, a, um; part. διαρμύμενος, διαρμύτης. Lucr. ex Dirimo. Divided, separated, broken in sunder.

Diræmptus, ôs; m. idem quod Diræmptio.

Diræptio, ônis; f. verb. a Diripio: διαρπάζω. Robbing, spoiling or ransacking of places and persons for goods and riches; and taking it away; properly in the winning of a place by assault, when as all things lie open to the lust of the conqueror.

Diræptor, ôris; m. verb. διαρπάζω. A robber, spoiler or risher.

Diræptus, a, um; part. διαρπυγῆς. Robbed, spoiled, sacked, plucked or rent from, torn in pieces; as when taken away.

Diræptus, ôs; m. A taking away.

Diribdo, & distribuo, Mart. ex Dirimo. vel ex διαρίπτω dissicco. To

Distributo, separate 3 to pay.
 Distributor, pass. To be divided.
 Distributor, distributor, distributor. A
 pay-master or distributor of money; he that
 does number an army, and pay the sol-
 diers their wages. Also an Officer in the
 Roman elections, who marshalled the Tribes
 into their Classes or Orders; and held the
 Tables to them, when they gave their voices.
 Rofin. Also a Judge. Qui gentes & re-
 gna distribat, jura externis mittit, Plin.
 36. 15. Also a Carver.
 Distributorium, distributor, n. Plin. δι-
 στρον. A place wherein soldiers are num-
 bered, mustered, and receive their pay. dist.
 a distribuendo. i. distribuendo. Distribi-
 torium etiam locus in quo ministri ver-
 abantur, Distributores & ipsi disti. Also
 a place, where when the Romans went to give
 their voices, certain Ministers called Distri-
 bitores, attended (Suet.) dum sententia
 distribuerent, i. were divided as in a
 Scrutiny, Varro.
 Dirigendo, dirigens, u. m. To be measur'd.
 Dirigendo, dirigens, dirigens; Virg. pulchrum.
 To wage stiff, or shrink for cold or fear.
 Dirigo, dirigens, u. m. dirigens; ex Di &
 Rego: διρύνω. καταρτίσω, rectum facio,
 dispono, ordino, item Plaut. pro Discede-
 re ulup. Felt. To make straight or right;
 to order, direct, conduct, turn or rule; to
 bring, train or lead: to measure; to frame
 and make agreeable to: to level or cast: to
 refuse: also to cast aside. Plaut. To
 go to sleep. Dirigere missilia, ut plum-
 batas, Veget. To level and discharge from
 them darts and other casting weapons.
 Dirimo, as: Glott. To seek narrowly.
 Dirimo, is, emi, emptum; διακί-
 νω, διακίνω, διακίνωμαι * ex Di & Emo,
 interpositi f. five ex Dis & Emo, s. in r.
 mutata, componi videtur: divido, se-
 paro, ditraho, Cal. Litem dirimere, i.
 differre; To defer the action to another
 day; Aliq. non pro Desistere, To break
 or leave off, to intermit, to sit apart, to
 depart, determine, finish or end: to sepa-
 rate, to part them that are at variance or
 fighting, and set them at one: to dis-
 tinguish Also to sever or put off. Dirimere
 nuptias, To break a marriage; Suet.
 Dirimor, diris; Plaut. To be dissent
 or asunder.
 Diripio, is, ūi, eptum, ēre; ἀρᾶν ὁ
 ρῖσιν, διαρῖσιν * in diversas partes rap-
 io, To rob, spoil, rack or take away by
 violence, to diminish or pull away, to cast
 to the ground: to tear off: to draw or
 pull out. To pluck asunder or dispart. Pen-
 them diripiunt aiunt Bacchas, i. di-
 straxisse, Plaut. Diripior, pass.
 Dirisissimum; i. severum.
 Diritas, diris; f. ἀρᾶς ἀρῖσιν, ἀρῖ-
 σιν. Cruelty, vengeance, terrible, fiercer-
 ness or clubbiness.
 Dirumpo, is, ūpi, ptum, ēre; Plaut.
 διαρῖπναι. To burst or break asunder, to
 trouble or break up. Dirumpor; pass.
 Plin.
 Diruncinatio, f. Col. A wedding or
 cutting of trees.
 Diruncinatio, m. August. He that
 weddeth.
 Diruncino, as; Fest. tradium a run-
 cinis, quæ majores ferre dicuntur, qui-
 bus fabri lignarii majora ligna secant.
 To weed out, to purge that which is naughty.
 Diruncinor, aris; Col. To be weeded.
 Diruncio, is; depurgor: ex Di &
 Runco.

Runca, vel Rúnco, as. To *purge, cleanse* or *wear*.
Dirio, is, ii, ſitum, &res καταλινω, κατασυνθίω. To *break down, overthrow* or *destroy*.
Dirioſus, &res; Livy. To *be plucked down*.
Dirupto, o, nis; f. A *bursting*. Sen.
Diruptor, oris; m. He that *breaketh* or *maſeth*. Tac.
Diruptus, a, um; ſi Dirumpor: διαρρεῖς. *Burst or broken, clean waſted and ſpent*: ſtep. Omni ere exhaustus, Bud. B. ſen. Aſſo rigorosus: Ita implacabilis & diruptus, Am. Marcel.
Dirus, a, um; &res; κατακαλῶ. Dirā natus, Feſt. Dirus, præparcus & ceter, quaſi divina irā in id actus; nam dirum dicimus, quod divina fertur ire. Aliis dirus, magnus, Dirum Non. eſt criſte, inſellum, & quaſi decum ira immiſſum. Cruel, terrible, curſed, damnable, monſtrous, rigorous, great, horrible.
Dirutor, oris; m. He that *deſtroyeth* or *pulls down*. Hier.
Dirutus, a, um; ſi Dirutor: κατακαλῶ. Feſt. Dirutum ere militem dicebant Antiqui, cui ſtipendium ignominia cauſa non erat datum: quod as diruebatur in ſificum, non in militis ſaculum. Broken or caſt down, deſtroyed, overthrow.
Dis, Disis; c. g. & Dite, n. Plaut. ex Dis, i. &dis vel diſ contra& ex Dives, unde diſior, diſtimpus. Eſt & deus Plu- to. V. Dives: πλεον. Rich; wealthy, fertile, great, ample.
Dis; præpoſitioneque componitur, & modo Diſverſitatem ſignificat, ut Diſſide- reſ; modo Diſivionem, ut Diſſocio; modo Valde, ut Diſſereno; modo Variet, &c. A præpoſition ſignifying diverſity and diſſion, greatly, diverſely, evil: It is only uſed in poſſeſſions, as Di, Vuide in Di.
Diſbullo, aſ; ſi Bullo, ſigno: ſignum tollo.
Diſcalceātio, onis; f. Suet. Unſho- ing, pulling off ſhoos.
Diſcalceatus, a, um; Suet. Anymō- tōt. Unſhod.
Diſcalceatus; aſ; Suet. ex Dis & Calceo: calceos exuio, &εμπόδιω. To unſhod, to pull off ſhoos.
Diſcanto, aſ; Eraſ. To ſing deſcans.
Diſcapedānatus, a, um; Gloſſ. Opened or uncl.ſd.
Diſcapēdino, aſ; & diſſepo. Manus in canendo diſcapinare, eſt Refrare, explicare inſtut capedinus, quod eſt vas capax; niſi velimus ibi capedinem eſſe ſimpliciter Capacitatem, ut ſit Capacitatem maris explicare. To open or make patent: ſi cap-din; Apul.
Diſcarpo, diſcarpo.
Diſcivēātus, a, um; Plin. Set open or opening.
Diſcavēo, es, vi, cautum, &re; Plaur. διακωνδύω. Diſcavos, eſt Diligenter caveo. To be wary and circumſpect on all parts.
Diſcedens, part. Ovid. Going away, being at leiſt at an end, departing.
Diſcedo, is, ſſi, ſlum, &re; &re; &re; Diſcedo. To depart, go away or ſeparate himſelf; ſi leaves, to ceaſe, to do againſt or contrary to: to change, to conſecond or agree to: to open or gaze: alſo to accept: to ob- ſerve. Diſceditū, imperf. They depart or follow. Aſſo to give place, Vivere ſi redē neſcis, diſcede peritis, Hor. ¶ Diſcede

Disjūgātus, a, um; Arnob. *Severed*.
Disjugo, as; Arnob. *To disjoin*. Disjū-
gor, aris; Apul. *To be severed or parted*.
Disjuncte, & Disjunctivē; adv. διαδ-
κτικῶς. Ulp. *Severally*.
Disjunctim, adv. Frag. Poët. *Disjunctively*.

Disjunctio, ōnis; f. verb. διαζεύξις.
Disjunctio, a separatio, a parting and
disjoining.
Disjunctivus, a, um; Gell. διαδ-
κτικῶς. Disjunctive.
Disjunctor, in, Apul. *He that separateth
or parteth*.
Disjunctum, ōnis; n. Gell. διαζεύξις.
*A thing disjoined, one of the which must
be true & the other be false, or else he
is dead*.

Disjunctus, a, um; part. Aior. Aissi-
mus; διαζευχθε. *Separated, unyoked,
far off, asunder, far distant, not agreeing
with*.

Disjunctio, ōnis; f. Tert. *A dis-
joining*.

Disjunctus, a, um; Arnob. *Disjoined,
severed, parted*.

Disjugo, as; Arnob. *To disjoin, to
sever, to part*.

Disjugo, is, xi, ōnis, ēre; διαζεύ-
γω, disjūgo. *To separate, to part, to sever,
to unyoke, to wean, Var.*

Disjugo, eris; Lucan. *To be sepa-
rated*.

Dismembrator, ōne that dismembeth.

Cerd.

Dismōia, a; f. Vide Dymnia.

Dispalatio, f. Arnob. *A wandering or
scattering*.

Dispalatus, a, um. *Scattered, Dispersed*.

Salust.

Dispalio, cis, ēre; Plaut. δια-
παύω. *To publish abroad, to make known
to all men*.

Dispalio, as; & Dispalor, aris; Gell.
ex Dis & Palo, as; & διαπαύω, δια-
παύω. *To wander hither and thither, to
scatter, to be common or known*; Am.
Marcell. *Dispalio*, separatio; nempe palis
disjugo, Nonn.

Dispampino, as; idem quod depam-
pino.

Dispando, is, di, ōnis, ēre; Plaut.
διαπένω. *Etiam apud Plaut. Dispen-
do, i, expando, in Mil. Dispensat
hominem diversam, atque extendit. Alii
legunt Dispensat, quasi a penia. Meuri-
vult dispensat: Tenuis est verbum au-
cupale, pro tendere, Mart. rursus
to stretch out, to spread abroad. Dispans-
ter hiam. To make a chink, Lucet. Dispan-
dor; To be spread abroad.*

Dispansio, f. Aug. *A spreading abroad*.

Dispansus, a, um; adj. Lucet. δια-
παστός. *Stretched out, spread abroad*.

Dispar, aris; adj. non par & divo-
r. *Unlike, unequal, unmeet, dis-
sent, divers*.

Disparata, ōrum; n. *Separate things,
divers, unlike*.

Disparatē, adv. Aug. *Disparly*.

Disparilis, le; divo & divo. *Un-
like*.

Disparilitas, Macr. & Disparitas; α-
πομοία. *Unlikeness, diversity, inequality*.

Dispariter, adv. αἰσώς & αἰσώς.
Unusually, diversity.

Dispario, as; & διαζεύγω. *To sever,
to separate; to be unyoked or unlike. Faciam
ut aequē disparet, i, dispar sit, Plaut.*

Disparior, aris; Frag. Poët. *To be par-
ed or severed*.

Dispartio, is; & Dispartior, five Dis-
partior, tris, itus, ōnis, īri; διαμέρι-
σις. *To divide or part*.

Dispartico, tefcis; Cat. effluo. *To be
published or spread abroad*.

Dispartico, ōis; m. verbal. a Dispartio:
διαμέρισις & διαμέρισις. *Consideration;
also discretion or choice, Sen.*

Dispellens, tis; part. Stat. Thrustling or
driving away.

Dispello, lis, ūli, pultum, ēre; δια-
πύλω. *To thrust or to put in sundry places*.

Dispellor, Sil. *To be thrust asunder*.

Dispensatio, adv. Apul. ζυμωδός.
With lisp.

Dispensatio, as; V. Dispensum.

Dispensatus, a, um; Col. ζυμωδός.
Harmful, unprofitable. Dispensio est
cunctatio. D-lays be dangerous; Col.
juxta illud, Mora creat vel trahit peri-
culum.

Dispensium, ūis; n. Plaut. δυνάμει, δ-
υνάμει. *cum are impendendo. Varr.*

Dispensio, idem dictum, quod in dispen-
dendo solet minus fieri. Expence, cost,
charge, loss, also a long way about.

Dispensio, is, di, ōnis, ēre; Col. distin-
ctio, disjūgo. *To separate, to part, to sever,
to unyoke, to wean, Var.*

Dispensio, eris; Lucan. *To be sepa-
rated*.

Dismembrator, ōne that dismembeth.

Cerd.

Dismōia, a; f. Vide Dymnia.

Dispalatio, f. Arnob. *A wandering or
scattering*.

Dispalatus, a, um. *Scattered, Dispersed*.

Salust.

Dispalio, cis, ēre; Plaut. δια-
παύω. *To publish abroad, to make known
to all men*.

Dispalio, as; & Dispalor, aris; Gell.
ex Dis & Palo, as; & διαπαύω, δια-
παύω. *To wander hither and thither, to
scatter, to be common or known*; Am.
Marcell. *Dispalio*, separatio; nempe palis
disjugo, Nonn.

Dispampino, as; idem quod depam-
pino.

Dispando, is, di, ōnis, ēre; Plaut.
διαπένω. *Etiam apud Plaut. Dispen-
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ter hiam. To make a chink, Lucet. Dispan-
dor; To be spread abroad.*

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Dispansus, a, um; adj. Lucet. δια-
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r. *Unlike, unequal, unmeet, dis-
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Disparata, ōrum; n. *Separate things,
divers, unlike*.

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Dispens

Condo, a Da, dat, & vertunt e in i, Plaut.
Curr. act. 3. v. 54.

Discedens, tis; part. *αποχωρῶν*. Disagreeing. Supercilia diffidentia, Quint.
When one lifeb up one brow and hangeth down another.

Diffidentia, æ; f. *διαφύσσις*. Diffcord; Also when bones are difcordat, Plin.

Disidēdo, is, edi, sum, ēre; *διαφύσσειν*, *διαφύσσει*, *διφύσσει*. Disidēdo, distindē fēdo: item Dissentio, discordo. To be at variance or discord, to dissent, to disagree, to be unlike, to be contrary or diuirt, to differ. Also to be divorced, Suet.

Disidium, ii; n. ex Dissidio. Dissidium ubi diffinita sedes propria corporum notant separationem: *αἰσῆς*, *διαφύσσει*, *διαφύσσει*. Variance, debate, breach of friendship, separation, divorce. Scribitur & Dissidium, qu. a Dissidio.

Designator, ōris; m. Vide Designator.

Disigno, as, āre; 3 Vinc. Liv. To break open, or pluck off the Seal, to cancel. Librum quis dissignare audeat signatum?

Dissilabus, a, um; adj. rect. Dissyllabus, Of two syllables.

Dissilō, ōis, ūi & iui, ultum, ēre; Virg. *αυαπιδδω*. To leap down off a place: to leap thither and thither, or from one place to another, to hark or leap asunder: to go asunder, to chop.

Dissimilares partes, *συνετα μόρια* h *οργανικῶν*, a Medieis appellentur partes corporis compositae, quae similes non sunt, sed ex iis constituuntur, & in eas possunt resolvi: *As the Head, Feet, Heart, and Liver: Similes, That are like in every part, as the Skin, the Nerves, &c.*

Dissimilis, le; & Dissimilior, Dissimillimus: *ἀνόμοιος*, Unlike.

Dissimiliter, adverb. ad Heren. *ἀνομοίως*. In a divers fashion or fors, diuēly.

Dissimilitudo, ōinis; f. *ἀνομοίωσις*. Unlikeness, diversity.

Dissimulabilis, le; adj. Gell. That is or may be dissimulated.

Dissimulamentum, n. Apul. *ειρωνεία*. A dissimulating.

Dissimulanter, adv. *ειρωνικῶς*, h *αποκρυπτικῶς*. Obscurely, covertly, closely, as though he did not dissimulatingly.

Dissimulantia, æ; f. *ειρωνεία*. Dissimulating.

Dissimularis, re; adj. Unlike.

Dissimulāre, adv. Quint. Closely, as though he did not.

Dissimulatio, ōnis; f. verb. *ειρωνεύομαι*. Dissimulating, cloaking, making or though that were not which is, a dissimulating. Negligence and forgiveness. Quis credat militem bellicosum esse, cuius dissimulatione, sic ut rubigine arma fœdantur, Veget.

Dissimulātor, ōris; m. verb. *ειρωνεύομαι*. A dissimulating, which maketh or though, &c.

Dissimulatus, a, um; Ovid. Dissimulated. A so not dissimulated and cloaked, has passed, Amm. Marcell. Larius dissimulata licentia.

Dissimulo, as; diligenter & astute celo, ne quid nosci possit: *ειρωνίζομαι*,

αποκρυπνύμι. Fingo id non esse, quod est; ut Simulo contrā. Fingo id esse, quod non est. To dissimulate, cloke, hide, show countenance contrary to mind, to disguise, to counterfeit: to pretend that not to be what is indeed, or to make semblance as though, Ex alto dissimulare, To dissimulate deeply, Ovid.

Dissipabilis, le; *διασπιδεύς*, *διασπιδεύς*. That may be sparried and scattered abroad.

Dissipatio, ōnis; f. verb. *διασπιδεύς*, *διασπιδεύς*. A dissipation, a scattering, a wasting.

Dissipator, m. Aug. He that casteth abroad or spreadeth.

Dissipatus, a, um; part. Scattered, spread abroad, dispersed, discomfited, driven asunder: *διασπιδεύς*.

Dissipimentum nauci, Felt. The skin or partition in the midst of a naui, specially a wallnet. V. Dissipimentum.

Dissipium, ii; a Dis & Sēpio. The one of the three principal guts: quod ventrem & cetera intestina fecerunt, Macrobi. Leges autem Dissipium pro Dissipium: v. Hira.

Dissipo, as; ex Dis & Separo: quasi Dissipare, & quibusdam literis intercisit Dissipare. Peret. *διασπιδεύς*, *διασπιδεύς*. To scatter or spread abroad, to publish, to disperse, to break in pieces, to spend and bring to nought, to dissolve, to put away: in diuersas partes spio, i. spargo, Mart.

Dissipare ædificium, pro Diruere, Digest.

Dissitus, a, um; Lucet. qu. procul situs, *ἀπὸμαχ*, *ἀπὸμαχ*. See far distant. Dissitus etiam sparsus; Pars animæ per totum diffusa corpus, Lucet.

Dissociabilis, le; Hor. *ἀκρίβης*, *ἀκρίβης*. That cannot be brought to fellowship or company.

Dissociatio, ōnis; f. verb. Plin. *διασπιδεύς*. A separating of company. In dissociatione germanitas concors, In dissociatione brotherly unity, Plin.

Dissociator, m. Arnob. He that separateth friends.

Dissociatus, a, um; Ovid. Separated, far asunder.

Dissocio, as; *διασπιδεύς*, *διασπιδεύς*. To break company, to dissolve fellowship, to set apart.

Dissolēdo, es, ūi; Ulp. *αὐθις*. Not to be accounted.

Dissolōgia; f. Gr. *διασπιδεύς*, i. sermo duorum. The speech of two.

Dissolubilis, *διαλυτός*. Easy to lose or dissolve.

Dissoluo, is, vi, ūtum, ēre; *διαλύω*. To lose, untie, undo, dissolve, break, melt: to drive away: to dispatch or rid: to pay several debts, to acquit, to perform. Dissolve me, Put me out of doubt, and that quickly, Plaut.

Dissolūtē, adv. *ἀσφαλῶς*, *ἀσφαλῶς*. With care or regard, dissolutely, negligently.

Dissolutio, ōnis; f. verb. *διαλύω*. A dissolving or loosing: a purgation or answearing: an abolishing or breaking: a weakness, diffidence or looseness of life, Spart. A fratris dissolutio sejunctus. From his dissolving life, Treb. Poll. Dissolutiones; animi defectus, Stup.

Dissolutor, m. Hier. He that dissolveth.

Dissolutum, i; n. V. Dissolutio.

Dissolutus, a, um; part. & Dissoluti. or; *διαλυτός*, *διαλυτός*, *διαλυτός*. Loosed, dissolved, untied, broken and abolished, weak: also of life dissolute and unruly, that will keep in no order: wasting riotously.

Dissolūans, tis; part. Quint. Disagreeing: *ἀπορροή*.

Dissolūantia, æ; f. *διαφύσσει*. A discord in times and voices.

Dissolūo, as, ūi, ūtum, āre; Col. *διαφύσσει*, *διαφύσσει*. To discord or disagree.

Dissolūus, a, um; Liv. *διαφύσσει*, *διαφύσσει*. That greeth not, dissimulating, disagreeing, confute, diuers.

Dissolutes; quibus patrimonium vel fors hereditaria diuisa est. Etiam qui disjunctam so tem habent.

Dissortio, ōnis; f. & Dissortium, ii; n. Gloss. Diuisio patrimonii inter concores.

Dissuadēdo, es, ūi, ūtum, ēre; *διασπιδεύς*, i. Non suadeo, seu diuersum suadeo: *μπαταῖω*, *μπαταῖω*. To dissuade, to counterfeit the contrary: to reason against.

Dissuasio, ōnis; f. verb. *διασπιδεύς*. Conneling to the contrary.

Dissuasor, ōris; m. verb. *διασπιδεύς*. A Counselor to the contrary.

Dissuasiō, ōnis; f. Sweet kissing.

Dissuasiō, āris; *καταπιδεύς*. To kiss sweetly.

Dissuetudo; v. Desuetudo.

Dissulus, m. porcus dicitur, cum in cervice setas diuidit, Felt.

Dissulatio, ōnis; f. Aug. A leaping to and fro.

Dissulto, as; freq. a Dissilio, Virg. *καταπιδεύς*, *καταπιδεύς*. To leap thither and thither: to break and bruise in such manner, that the pieces fly thither and thither or all about.

Dissum, *ἐλεγκτωρ*, Gloss. Leg. & Bissum: *αὐθις*, a morsel.

Dissuo, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; *διασπιδεύς*. To rip that is sown: to undo; to break off by little and little. Leg. & Dissuor, To be untied.

Dissuiliis, le; Aug. Easily ripped.

Dissutus, a, um; Ovid. *ἀπορροή*.

Dissolūo, es, ūi; To consume or wither away. In quantas iniquitates distabui; Aug.

Dissolūesco, is, ēre; Cato. *διασπιδεύς*. Quasi in omnes partes valde tabesco. To consume or pine away.

Dissolūtē, ēbat, ūit, & sum est; Plaut. *αὐθις*. I am weary of it, it leatheth or irketh me.

Dissans, tis; part. *διασπιδεύς*. Differing, or distant: far asunder: diuers.

Distantia, æ; f. intervallum, quo distat corpus a corpore; *διασπιδεύς*, *διασπιδεύς*. Distance, difference, space between. Respect or regard. Sine fortunaum distantia, without respect of estate, Rich or poor, Amm. Marcell. Vide Indistanter.

Distegus, Græc. duo tecla seu conignationes habens; a *στῖνα* *τεκλῶν*, Mart.

Distemperāmen, ōnis; n. & Distemperantia, æ; f. Quint. A distemperature.

Distemperio, & Distemperio, as; Liv. To distemper.

Ditendo, is, di, tum & sum, ēre; *διατείνω*.

διατείνω. To stretch or stretch out; to fill as a bladder is filled: to stuff out, so to fill that it stretcheth, *διατείνω*. To soils, scatter or deceive.

Distennere; expandere ut rete: v. Tenzo, quod est Tendo.

Distentio, ōnis; *διασπιδεύς*, *διασπιδεύς*. A stretching or straining out.

Distentio, Col. idem quod Spasmus, Celf. A Convulsion.

Distentio, as; freq. Virg. *διατείνω*. To stuff a thing and make it stand out.

Distentor, pass. Lucet.

Distentor, m. Cod. A suffer, or he that racketh his lands.

Distentus, a, um; a Distendor, Plin. *αὐθις*. Full, bollen out, straining, stuffed out.

Distentus, ūis; m. verb. *καταπιδεύς*. A stretching or straining out.

Distentus, a, um; part. A Distincor; & istinus, a, um; *καταπιδεύς*. Greatly occupied, busied, or troubled, let, withholder, hindered.

Disternatio, f. Liv. A dividing of bounds and limits: *διασπιδεύς*.

Disternator, m. Hygen. A remover of common bounds.

Disternio, as, āre; *αὐθις*. To bound place from place, to divide, to separate.

Arabia Judæam ab Ægypto disternat, Plin.

Disternior, āris. Liv. To be in diuers limits.

Disternius, a, um; Apul. Divided, separated.

Disterno, is, ēre. Disternere equum, To unsaddle an horse, Veget.

Distexo, is, trivi, ūtum, ēre; Cat. *καταπιδεύς*. To break small, to pound or bray in a mortar.

Ditichon, chi; n. Græci *εἶς* *versum* voc. A double meter, two verses belonging to the same matter.

Ditichos, The herb Simlak.

Ditichum hordeum, cuius spica binis granorum versibus seu ordinibus constant; a *εἶς* *ordo* five *versus* Col. A kind of barley having two rows of ears, or barley sowed in two rows.

Ditillarius, ii; m. Sen. Ep. 56. A maker or seller of things distilled. Leg. Clustularius, al. Crustularius.

Ditillatio, ōnis; f. Plin. *καταπιδεύς*. A distilling from the head, a rebum or catarrh.

Ditillator, ōris; m. Celf. A distiller of herbs and medicines.

Ditillo, as; Virg. *καταπιδεύς*, *καταπιδεύς*. To distill and drop down by little and little.

Ditillor, āris; Plin. To be dropped down.

Distina; diastema ōnis temporis: V. Mart.

Distinctē, adv. *διασπιδεύς*. Distinctly, severally, pointed in order.

Distinctim, adv. Distinctly.

Distinctio, ōnis; f. verb. *απορροή*. A difference, variety; a point or note: a Distinguo.

Distinctor, m. A distinguisher, Amm. Marcell.

Distinctus, a, um; part. *διασπιδεύς*. Divided, distinguished, separated, pointed, noted, marked, distinct: discerned, or differing in, better with orderly.

Disticus, ūis; m. Tac. A distinction

or separation: diversity, variety. Distinctio, es, ūi, entum, ēre; *απορροή*. To let with diuers business: to withhold or put back, to stop or stay: arcere.

Distinctor, ēris, To be occupied.

Distinguo, is, xi, ūtum, ēre; ex Dis & Tingo: *απορροή*, *απορροή*, *απορροή*. ex Di & Tingo, Mart. Cal. a Dis & Tingo, quia diuersis tincta coloribus facile separatur & dignoscuntur: *απορροή*, scilicet punctis & notis; vide Tingo. To divide, separate, make and put distinction or difference: to distinguish with diuers notes, marks and colours: to mingle: to set or garnish: to discern.

Distinguo, ēris; pass. To be known from another.

Distisum, pro Distasum, Felt. ut Pertisum pertasum.

Distito, as; Col. *απορροή*. To stand apart, to be distant one from another.

Disto, as; *απορροή*, *απορροή*, *απορροή*. To differ, to be unlike; to be distant one from another.

Distorquēdo, es, ūi, ūtum, ēre; *διασπιδεύς*, *απορροή*. To set awry, to wrestle, to distort.

Distorio, ōnis; vel Distorio; f. *διασπιδεύς*. A twisting, writhing or crookedness.

Distoror, m. Aug. He that maketh crooked or awry.

Distorus, a, um; part. & Distortissimus: *απορροή*, *απορροή*. Set awry, writhen, mis-shapen, deformed.

Ditrahio, ōnis; f. verb. *διασπιδεύς*, *διασπιδεύς*. Alienation, pulling asunder & a selling away: venditio.

Ditrahissimus, a, um; adj. Patere. idem quod Occupatissimus.

Ditracor. He that divideth or draweth into parts, or fillets. Cod.

Ditracus, a, um; part. *απορροή*. Drawn into diuers parts: separated, divided, alienated, distracted, pulled in sundry: spread through.

Ditrahio, is, xi, ūtum, ēre; *απορροή*, *απορροή*. To pluck away, draw asunder, divide, separate or withdraw: to distract, to pluck or pull in pieces, to break off, to alienate: also to sell, *απορροή*, *απορροή*. Ulpian. To defer or drive off a thing, to prolong, Cal. Also to end or finish, *απορροή*. Ditrahare controversias, To compose or end controversies, Suet.

Ditrahor, pass. To be withdrawn, &c.

Ditrahus, a, um. Covered, spread over.

Ditrahū, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; *διασπιδεύς*, *διασπιδεύς*. In diuersas partes tribuo: & ipsum Tribuo est Divido, Mart. To divide, to deal, to bestow, to appoint.

Ditributor, ēris; pass. To be divided.

Ditribute, ūis; adv. *απορροή*, *απορροή*. Distinctly, particularly, distributively, in parts or portions.

Ditributum, adv. Distinctly, particularly.

Ditributio, ōnis; f. verb. *μερμερῶς*, *μερμερῶς*. Distributio a Rhetoribus appellatur Figura, quæ Græcis *μερμερῶς*, cum singulis rebus suam proprietatem tribuimus. A distributing, a partitioning: also a Figure in Rhetoric.

Ditributor, ōris; m. verb. *απορροή*, *απορροή*. A divider, distributor; or the dealer at the game of Cards, Lod. Vives.

Ditributus, a, um; *απορροή*, *απορροή*. Divided, bestowed, employed, or spread abroad.

Districte, adv. *απορροή*, *απορροή*. Shortly, in few words: precisely, sharply, straitly. Ulpian *απορροή* for Omnino and Prorius. Nec amare, nec districte; Not bitterly nor sharply, Quint.

Districum, adv. Sen. Straitly.

Distridio, ōnis; f. Paul. *απορροή*. Lening or cumbering, difficulty, doubtfulness.

Districus, More bound: magis districte.

Districor, m. Dig. He that letteth or hindereth.

Districus, ūis; five Districio; coetendendi potestas. Principatus, Dominica, Districus, Civitates, &c. Quare Freher. Orig. Palatinatus, Authority given to Magistrates in certain places of the Country, Calv. ex Feud.

Districus, a, um; part. *απορροή*. Districus potest esse & sine vinculis; Obligator, nodis vinculo. Alcon. Vide Calv. Hard bound, strait, troubled, drawn as a sword; fever, hard, rigorous.

Districlacio, f. Arnob. A currying or rubbing.

Districlato, m. Firm. He that currieth horses.

Districlo, as; Gloss. To curry over, to rub or gaul.

Distrigmenta, Broken pieces. Distrigmenta calami, The broken pieces of a quill.

Distringens, ntis; part. Plin. That rubbesh or writheth off.

Distringo, is, xi, ūtum, ēre; *απορροή*, *απορροή*. Aliqu. Distraho, five impeditum tenere, Aliqu. Colligere, To bind fast, to strain hard: to let or trouble greatly: to strike, prick or touch softly: to rub or cleanse the fish or fowl of the body, *απορροή*, *απορροή*. Post eam dico: to chip or pare off: to pluck, pull or gather: to break in small pieces: to draw a sword, *απορροή*, *απορροή*. Post eam dico: innuēra quæ caperat fura Favonius, innuēra rusticos cura distringit. To wound or hurt. Nec tertia cupis aperit, Et se præbentem valuit distringere Cygnum, Ovid.

Distringor, pass. To be drawn out, &c.

Ditruccatio, ōnis; f. A cutting off in pieces, a maiming. Celf.

Ditruccator, ōris; m. He that maimeth or cutteth. Id.

Ditruccus, a, um. Cut off a piece, to cut in pieces, to maim. Medium ditruccabo, I will cleave thee along in twain, or cut thee through the midst, Plaut. Leg. & ditruccabo, To be quartered.

Ditruho, is, xi, ūtum, ēre; Suet. *απορροή*, *απορροή*. To build asunder.

Diturbatio, ōnis; f. verb. *απορροή*, *απορροή*. A casting down, a rising, a destruction.

Diturbator, m. Gell. A letter or hinderer.

Diturbatus, a, um; part. Cast or beaten down.

Diturbus, as, āre; *απορροή*, *απορροή*. To cast or beat down: to rattle or rattle: to drive away: to disturb and break to tops, to overthrow: to let ones enterprise or purpose.

Diturbus, ci; m. Felt. An Hog that hath the bristles of the neck divided.

Diturbus, as; Liv. To leap thither and thither.

D O C

upm usury. Item pro Reddere. ¶ Dare
 mancipio. i. Vendere. ¶ Dare sententiam,
 pro Dicere, judicare, mandare, offerre,
 obijcere, obtemperare, facere, citare.
 ¶ Dare manus, est Victum se fatei.
 ¶ Dare potas, i. Sustinere. ¶ Dare
 fidem, est Promittere. ¶ Dare operam,
 i. Intervire. ¶ Dare actionem vel judicium,
 est Actorem ad intendendam actionem adducere. ¶ Dare verba,
 i. Decipere. ¶ Dare in manum, To deliver
 into ones hand. ¶ Dare linementum in plagam,
 To put a lint into a wound. ¶ Darum est, i. Decretum est.
 ¶ Datur cernere, i. Licet cernere. ¶ Duint,
 pro Dent vel Dederint. ¶ Dant pro Dant,
 deprecands. Plaut. Gloss. habet Dor, passivè, To give, to grant or permit
 to offer, to proffer, to minister, to tell or declare,
 to shew, to make, to do; to submit to commit or deliver, to put, to sell or appoint,
 to assign, to sit or bend. ¶ Absentibus
 fecundum presentes facillimè dabat, i. item dabat. Suer. Claud. 15.
 Secundum reos dedit, Plin. jun. 7. Ep. 6.
 Docendus, a, um; Ovid. To be taught.
 Docēo, es, iiii, cum, ēres, ex didicisti. μαθησθε, μαθητής. Scal. ex docui, unde
 διδάσκατος sapientum. Var. ex Dico, vel
 quod cum docemus dicimus, vel quod
 quicquid inducantur in id quod docentur.
 To teach or instruct, to give knowledge,
 to inform, to advise or prove: to declare,
 tell or advertise. Docere aliquem
 fidibus, To teach one to play on the Lute.
 Docere literas, To instruct in good learning.
 Docēor, ēris; Liv. To be taught.
 Dōchimus, red. Dochnius, ii; m. Grac.
 Fit ex Baccio & Iambo, vel ex Iambo
 & Cretico: stabilis in clausuris &
 severus. διδοῦμαι, est obliquus, μάθη-
 γος, quod facile est διδόναι. A foot
 in Verse or Prose of five syllables. A
 Short & two Long, a Short and a Long as
 ibi, amicos tēnes.
 Docibilis, ē; Prisc. didūbilis, Apt
 to be taught.
 Docibilitas, ātis; μαθησιμότης, Gloss. Ea-
 siness of teaching. Mart.
 Docibilliter, adv. Teaching'y.
 Docilis, le; δεικναι, διδασκῶν. Aptely
 taught; apt to learn.
 Docilitas, ātis; μαθησιμότης, aptness
 to learn, easiness to be taught.
 Docis, idem. A fiery imagination or Me-
 morie like a beam. Apul. Vide Docos.
 Docēdo, adv. διδακτικῶς, συνειδητῶς, Can-
 ningly, learnedly, pretily, scathly, civilly,
 subtilly.
 Docēdoquum, quili; n. Learned speak-
 ing.
 Docēdoquus, a, um; adj. That speak-
 eth learnedly.
 Doctor, ēris; m, verb. διδάσκαλος, δι-
 δασκαλός, a Teacher of a School, a Doctor,
 an Instructor. Doctor armorum, μάχο-
 διδασκαλός. He that teaches Soldiers the
 use of their Arms. A Dikler: idem qui
 Armadoctor, Vege.
 Doctorina, a; f. διδασκαλία. Learn-
 ing, doctrine, teaching, instruction, know-
 ledg.
 Doctorināle; quod est inter doctorem
 & discipulum.
 Doctorinalis, le. That pertains to do-
 ctine.
 Doctorino, as. To teach.

D O G

Doctrina, Apul. ἡ διδασκαλία, *μυστ.*
She that teaches.

Doctus, a, um; part. vel nomen: Do-
ctor, & Doctissimus, *Doctus*, qui ratio-
nem rei tantum retinet; *Peritus*, qui
cum ratione experientiam: *παιδείας*
ἐμπειρίας, *μαλιστα*. *Learned, instructed,*
cunning, wise, fine or subtil.

Doculus, A. *deicifil frangat.*

Dōcūmen, Inis; vide Documentum.

Dōcumentātiō, ōnis; f. Gloss.

warning or teaching.

Documentor, aris; Aug. *To warn or*
teach.

Dōcumentum, ti; n. *διδασκαλία, ἐπι-*
δερμεια; a. præt. *Docui*, sicut a *Monui*
nonnumquam; idem quod admonitio,
exemplum, probatio, quod nos aut do-
cutores reddit aut certiores & pruden-
tiores. *A lesson, proof, experiment or ex-*
ample.

Dōcus, Plin. 2. 26. Græc. *δοκός*, quod
διδασκαλ. Ion. pro *διδασκαλ.* i. capit onera,
A beam; s. A *beam* like a beam.

Dōcēdācistylon; duodenum intesti-
num, primum omnium intestinorum,
fundo stomachi alligatum, à longitu-
dine 12 digitorum dict.

Dōcēdācētēris, Græc. tempus *δωδεκά-*
τηρον, decennium.

Dōcēdācēmōrūm, *δωδεκάμηνορον*; est
duodecim pars unus integrī, Scal. in
Manil. *One of the twelve parts of the Zo-*
diack; a Sign of the Zodiack: she twelfth
part of any thing.

Dōcēdācēthēs, Plin. Gr. *δωδεκά* *δου-*
δεκέν, ἢ *δῶς* *deus*: quod omnium deo-
rum majest. commendat. *Dodecatheoi*,
Dii majorum gentium. De quibus Eni-
nius; *Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana,*
Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jupiter, Neptu-
nus, Vulcanus, Apollo. A certain verb,
Plin. 25. 4. *Also a secret banquet that*
Octavius made, consisting of twelve guests
of both sexes.

Dōdra, π; f. A drink made of nine
several things.

Dōdra ex dōdrante est. Sic collige;
Jus, aqua, vinum,
Sal, oleum, panis, mel, piper, herba;
rorem, Aulon.

Dict. a dōdrante, quæ est mensura no-
vem unciarum.

Dōdrans, tis; m. dict. quod ad con-
ficiendum affem *disti quadrans*, Var.
Dodrans, a duodecim dempto quadran-
te: *τετρακοετα*. Nine ounces or inches:
nine parts of the twelve, or three parts of
four. *Also a full and perfect spout from*
the thambus end unto the top of the little fin-
gers. Ion.

Dodrantālis, le; Col. *τετρακοεταίς*.
Nine ounces, or nine inches in length or
weight.

Doerium vel Doarium; dotis aug-
mentum. Calv.

Dōga, m; f. Gloss. vel rectius Do-
tha; ex *διδασκαλ.* capio. A kind of Boat:
a fast great wine-vessel, or cup like it.
Sic erat ratio *Dogæ*, Cuparum, navi-
um, &c. An account was taken of the
quantities of wine brought in the Ships
called *Dogæ*, Cupæ, &c. Vopisc. *Doga*
is also a water-pipe. Fossas fieri jussit ne
forte dogis ocululis limphæ deducerentur.
Greg. Turon. He caused trenches to
be digged, lest they might have water by
secret pipes.

Doga, m. Gloss. ἡ βότρυς. A Neat-herd.

D O L

Dogarius, vel Docharius, *A Cooper for such vessels.*
Dogmata, tis; n. Græc. *Ibid.* Dogmata à putando Philof. nominaverunt; i. Hoc puto esse verum & Hoc puto esse bonum: à δόγμα, unde δόγματα decreta doctōrum, *A decree, a received opinion.*
Dogmatizans, a, um; δόγματιζῶν. *Prudent or wise.*
Dogmatistes, m. Gr. Hier. *He that induceth any f. b. or opinion.*
Dogmatizō, as; Aug. Epist. 57. inftruo, erudio: & Dogmatico, δόγματιζῶ. *To inftrict or teach.*
Dolabella, æ; f. dimin. à Dolabra, Col. ad 2. *Small Ax or Hatchet, a little plane, Jun.*
Dolabellāna, pyra longissimi pediculi, Plin. 15. 15. ab infidore Dolabella dict.
Dolābra, æ; f. Liv. ex Dolo, *Ibid.* δόλιον, πλάκων. *Dolabris* quod habear duo laura, nam securis simplex est. Dolatoria, & Gloss. *Dolamen*, pro eodem, Cerd. *A Carpenters Ax or a Cooper's Adz* à Πικ-αζ, a great *Planer*. *Dolabris* subruta Saguntī mœnia fecit Livius.
Dolābrum, bri; n. *Ibid.* *An hewing or making even or smooth.*
Dolāmen, inisi; n. *Hewing or squaring with an Ax. Apul.*
Dolātilis, le; adj. *That may be hewed.*
Dolātim, adverb. affabre, δολυχῶς. *Artificially, cunningly, workman-like.*
Dolātio, onis; Aug. *A smoothing or making even.*
Dolātor, m. Capell. *A Turner, or he that plaineth or smootheth.*
Dolātorium; idem quod Dolabella. Hier.
Dolātūra, æ; f. *An hewing.*
Dolāus, a, um. *Curf smooth.*
Dolendus, a, um; part. *A thing whereof one ought to be sorry.*
Dolens, tis; part. *Being sorry, being in pain, grieving or repining.*
Dolent, pro Olent. *Unquents a lent.* Plaut.
Dolenter, ius; δολυντέρις, μετὰ δόλῳ. *Sourly, against his good-will, wofully, grievously.*
Dolentia, æ; f. Gell. δολύνειν. *Grief, sorrow, heaviness, pain, anguish.*
Dolēo, e, i, ū, itum, ēre. Vide Dolor. Quiddam à πένθος: δολύνειν, *To feel pain or grief, to be grieved or sorrowful, to ache, to repine.*
Dolēfco, is; δολομαι. *To be irved.* Gloss.
Dolēfari, res; Plaut. μεθόδε, δ' ἔτι τιβ. *Great like a Turn, gorbelled: also turned and put into vessels, Ulp.*
Dolēfarium, iis; n. Caius. μεθόδε. *A Wine-cellar; place to lay great vessels in: also a Turn.*
Dolēfā Tus, iis; m. Plin. μεθονοίς, κατ' ἐμαστικὴν, κατ' ἐμῶδῃς *A Cooper that maketh such vessels.*
Dolichōdrōmi, Jul. Poll. δολιχὸδρόμιον. *They that run twelve furlongs at one race.*
Dolichis, genus leguminis.
Dolichūrus, δολιχόρῳ. longam habens caudam. *Dolichurus verius, Jun.*
A long-tail'd Verse.
Dolichus, chis; m. Jun. Gr. *A space of ground containing 12 furlongs: or rather a double Stadium, that is, 16 furlongs.*

D O M

lo, gr. *Alfo an herb, the fame that Phacolus.*
Dōlō-nen; idem quod dolabra dolat.
Dōlō, as; freq. Cat. a Dolo.
Dōlō, is, ivi, itum; auriq. pro Dolo, as.
Dōlōtūm, li; n. dimin. a Dolium, Colum. πιδιολόν. A tunnel or little barrel Dolohla, idem.
Dolis. A medicine laxative, dissolved in fome kind of liquor, and given to drink.
Dōlōto, as; frequent, a Dolo, Cat.
Dōlītūm, pro Dolatum, i. abrafum.
Var.
Dōlō-ūrus, a, um; part. That will te grived with, or ferry for. Liv.
Dolivium, vii; n. Col. A broad ax, or chop-ax.
Dolūm, ii; n. πιδιολόν ab antiq. fupino Dolitum pro Dolatum; a Dolando, unde Dolatum, Perot. A very great vefel, or a wine vefel of a greater fize, as run, pipe, or hogfhe-d: in old time it contained 30 Amphoras. Dolia curta, Ce rain robes, fet in every lane, alley or ftree in Rome, meendi caufa. Lucret.
Dōlo, as; δολο πιδιολο, maculo, lēdo: δολοζο, πιδαζο. To cut or hew fmooth with an ax, to figure: to go about or work.
Dōlo, vel Dolom, ōnis; m. Gr. δόλος δόλους vagina lignee in quibus pugio later vel baculi fpecie, a δόλος dolus nomen adept, lifid, Dolon genus fice, quouuntur latrones. Dolans pro Gladiolo, Suct. Claud. 13. A great flaff or whip with a fmall head of iron, and a fword within it; a Jacob's flaff; a fmall fari in a thip called the Trunk.
Dōlor, grīs; m. δόλος, δάλοζ, δολός, doli a Dolando. i. Dolom, a quo figi, Minuo, quippe lartitia angentur corpora, dolore minuitur; vel δολο πιδιολο lēdo. D. lor eft motus afper in cor, ore, a fenfibus alienis, C. C. Tufe, 2. a Doloz Gr. eft δόλος, &c. Bec. Aven. a ῥιν Gr. f. pain, jina i achfor, neffs, sorrow, wofulneffs, &c. &c. ῥιζιζ a ruiroz a wringing, a throe, as in hildbirth; a withering.
Dōlorificus; quod dolorem facit: δάλοζ, Cal.
Dōlōto, as, Te caufe one to have sorrow and pain.
Dōlōto, adv. δολοζοζ, δολιζαζ. Crasfly, de crafily.
Dōlōfi, pro Doloriantiquitas dicebat, Var.
Dōlōf-tas, ātis; f. i. occulta malitia.
Dōlōfus, a, um; δολοζοζ, πιδιολοζ. Guileful, fubtil, crasfly, deceitful.
Dōlūmen, fōis; n. Dig. & Dolabra; idem quod Dolivum.
Dolus, li; m. a δόλος δόλοζ, ἀντιπυ Canin. δολο πιδιολο, i. lēdo, maculo, unde Gr. δόλοζ pro fraude ufurp. Ali. a δόλοζ, quod eft δόλος, i. fallere. Don. a lūdendo, i. dolando, i. minuendo, cum etiam δόλοζ Gracis leffim in fig. vel ex δόλοζ fervus, quod fervei dolofus Guile, decit, trumpet, craft, treachery fallido; caute, a decit, a crasfly endeuor pū-rofe or feth. Dolus malus v. Bonus
Dōma, tētis; n. Hier. Gr. ex δόμο extruo, A foldar or flat roof of an houfe alfo an houfe.
Dōmā Ilis, li; c. Horat. τιδαζοδολοζ
Eafte to be named, or overcome,

D O M

Dōmandus, a, um; Claud. *That must be tamed or kept under.*
Dōmāto, ōis; f. verb. a Domo, Tibull. *domatus huius erit. A taming, breaking, or bringing in subjection.*
Dōmātor, ōis; m. verb. a Domo, Tibull. Vide Domitor.
Dōmātus, a, um; part. Don, idem quod Domitus.
Dōmēfica, æ; f. *A tame beast.*
Dōmēfīcatim, adv. *ἐν οἰκίᾳ κατὰ οἶκον by house, Sen.*
Dōmēfīcatō, f. Gloss. *A keeping at home.*
Dōmēfīcātus; dignitas Ecclesiastica & Politica. *The dignity to be of the household.*
Dōmēfīcor, āris; Gloss. *To be much at home, not to stir abroad.*
Dōmēfīcōs, a, um; qu. in domo eadem stans, ad domum pertinens; οἰκιστὴς, ἱεροκτῆς, οἰκῶν, qui in eadem domo nobiscum habitat. *Pertaining to the household; a tame, familiar; private. Bellum domesticum, Civil war. ¶ Domestici, Household Officers, Officers belonging to a Magistrate, as Secretaries and Counsellors within house, Pancirol. in Not. Also the same that Profectores. They were called Praefatales.*
Dōmīcīlium, iis n. οἰκηθῆρον, ἐσθλὸν οἶκον. *A mansion place, a dwelling place.*
Dōmīcīllus, dim. a Dominus; & Domīnellus, Domīcella, & Domīnella. *A fair young gentleman or gentlewoman.*
Dōmīcīnium; cœna quæ fit domi; οἰκονομία. *A supper at home in a mans house.*
Dōmīcīlū, æ; f. Front. ædīcula, οἰκηθῆρον. *A little nſ.*
Dōmīcus, a, um; adj. Gloss. *Pertaining to a house.*
Dōmīco, as; compo. ædīfīco. *To build, ædīco. fer up.*
Dōmīna, æ; f. δαμονία, κυρία. *A Lady. Mīstris, Dame, a Wife.*
Dōmīnans, ntis; part. Bearing rule or sway. *huiti. a chieftrore; guiding, governing; regitoy.*
Dōmīnātor, ōis; comp. Lucr. Bearing a greater rule, sway, stōre, a dominion.
Dōmīnātō, ōis; f. δαμονία, δαμώσα. *Dominion, rule, authority over others.*
Dōmīnātor, ōis; m. κυρίατωρ, ἀποκεκρῶτο. *A Master or Lord, a Governor.*
Dōmīnātrix, cis; f. verb. κυρία. *A Mīstres, a Lady, a Goddess.*
Dōmīnātus, ūs; m. verb. κυρίως. *Masterly; bearing of rule, authority over other, lordship, sovereignty, domination or power.*
Dōmīnātus, ūs; m. verb. κυρία. *The master of the house.*
Dōmīnīcālis. *A linen glove, which women used when they received the Sacrament. Vide Cerd, cap. 31.*
Dōmīnīcālis, le; adj. κυριακός. *Domīnīcal, belonging to the Lords day. Domīnīcales curiæ, Pandect. Court Barons.*
Dōmīnīcālīa, pro Regalibus feudis, Calv. ex Feud.
Dōmīnīcēda. *He that killeth his master.*
Dōmīnīcūm, n. *The domain of the Lord; a Church; an Assembly. Gloss.*

D O M

Dōminicus, a, um; Colum, κυριακός. Pertaining to the Lord and Master, Dies Dominicus, *Sundays or the Lords day.*
Dōn'Infum, iis n. idem quod Dominatio, Var. Estus de re corporali perfectē disponendi, Lordship, rule over men, dominion, empire, principality. Also a Banquet, Non, Dominum mutare, To change their Lords: δαμονία, imperium, principatus, Dominia item domi celebrata a domino domis.
Dōmōr, ātis; depon, δαμονίζω, κυριεύω. To le lord and master: to rule, govern, and have sovereignty: to bear rule, sway and stroke, Leg. & Domīnor, pass.
Dōmīnūlis, iis m. diin, a Dominus Digelt. A little Lord or young Master. So the Pedagogue stile their Patrons son, whom they had the charge of. Mævio domīnulo meo, To my young master, my scholar Mævius.
Dōmīnus, nij m. qui domui præest: κυριεύω, δαμονίζω. A lord, a master, owner; husband; he that maketh a banquet, Var. a God, Ovid, pro Dominus, Domnus, usu Ecclesiastico; ut & Donna pro Domina, De bono Domino melius emi, It is good buying land of a good husband, Plin. Vox Domini in obsequiis & blanditiis regnavit, ut liquet ex Suer, Mart, Ovid, & Epigrammate hoc Græco, «Ἦν ὁ φίλος τοῦ ἡδονῆς, Δόμινος ἐστίν, ἀνδρὲς ἰσχυροί»
«Hv δ' οὐ μῆτις ἡδονῆς, τὸν ἐσθλὸν εἶς τοῦ μόνου.»
«Ἄντα δ' αὖ ταύτῃ λαβήματα, αὐτὸς ἰσχυρὸς Οὐκ ἐβόλα δόμινος, ἢ οὐδ' ἔδωκε δόμινος.»
Domīfora; cochlea, dixt, quia domum suam portat; φορέω. A snails p. the: a. sh. ll. snail.
Domīfora, f. Gloss. A going home. Also: nisi g. breaking, Cic.
Domī'lo, onis; f. Padian, δόμαρις. A b. a. n. g. or taming of an horse. Vide Domitura.
Dōmīro, asq; freq. a Domo, as: συζητᾷ δαυλὸς, To tame, break or wary.
Domīter, oris, m. a Domo: δαμπτέρις, δαμπτέρος. A t-mir, a breaker, unquiesher or subduer, Succī salis & aceti domitores rerum, Plin.
Domītrix, cis; f. verb, Plin. δαμπτέρεσ, δαμπτέτρα. She that tames, or subdueth.
Domītūra, æf. Col. δαμπτέρις, Taming, breaking, pruning.
Domītūrus, a, um; part, Virg. ὁ δαμνέων, That will tame or subdue.
Domītus, a, um; part, Tami, subdued, conquered, brought under: δαμνάμελος, Domītus, iis m. v. verb, a Domo, A taming or breaking.
Domnūla, Gloss. A little Lady.
Dōmo, as, āvi & ūi, ātum & itum; ex Domus, vel δαμνέω. καταστονέ. Can. δαμνέω, Aven. דומי דומי. To make tame, to subdue, to vanquish.
Dōmor, ātis; pass. To be tamed.
Dōmūis, ingen, pro Domūs, Non.
Dōmūtio, onis; domum itio. A departing or turning home again to the house, Apul.
Dōmūcūla, & Domuscula; Ulp. A little house, a cottage; excludo.
Dōmus, iis vel mi; f. οἶκος, δόμας, δόμος, a δόμιω adifico, δόμας λέγεται. Proprie dēficium ad habitandum extructum & factum, quod ex tectō & parietibus constat, Improprīe pro quocunque habitaculo. Aliq; ando D. mus: di-

D O R

citor Familia. Aliquando sumitur pro
Tota aliqua gente. Aliquando pro Pa-
tria. Differunt genitivi *Domi* & *Domus* : ut *Domus* adificium ipsum significat,
quod ex tecto & parietibus constat &
aptè itaque dicemus *Partem domus suam*
demolitus, non Partem domi. Pro eodem
etiam apud Veteres legitur *Domus*.
In numero plures, facit *Domus*, *Domus*,
Dat. & Abl. *domibus*, Accus. *domos* vel
domus, Gen. *domorum*, nonnumquam
domuum. *Domu* in sexto casu antiquè
a Tenemento or dwelling house; a Tem-
ple or Church; a family or household;
whole nation; a nest; a cage; a stable.

Donabilis, le; ad. Infornum donabi-
lis. *Worthy to receive a mischiefs*. Amm.
Marcell.

Donacitis, subst. *Our Ladies thistle*.
Donandus, a, um; & Hor. *donandi*.
*Worthy upon whom gifts shall be be-
stowed*.

Donarium, ii; n. Virg. *donis, dāpnus*.
A gift or present properly given to an holy
use. *Donaria*, ōrum; n. *donāpnus, d-*
onēpnus. *Donaria*, dona quæ Deo
offeruntur. *Things offered to the gods*,
and hanging in the temples: also the tem-
ples wherein these gifts were off red.

Donatificus, a, um; ad; *donatificus*.
Fest. Ofor pertaining to a gift. *Donati-*
ca coronæ dicebantur, quibus victores
in ludis donabantur, quæ postea magni-
ficentia causa instituta sunt, super mo-
dum aptatæ capitis, quali amplitudine
sunt, cum lares ornantur, Fest. *Q*uon-
iam hæc, quæ militibus ob virtu-
tem dabantur: aliter *Provinciales* dictæ.
Seal.

Donatio, ōnis; f. verb. *donis, donatō*.
A free giving, a gift.

Donatium, vi; n. Suet. *λαμπρος*
διδωris. *A Princes or Captains largesse*
benevolence: a gift in money or grain to
the people or soldiers, a dole. *Donativum*
in milites, *Congiarium* in populum.

Donativus, *Donativus* creditor, qui
donationem facit. *He that is able to give*.

Donator, m. Cod. *δωδωris*. *He that*
gives any thing freely.

Donatus, a, um; part. *δωδωris, δω-*
δωris. *To whom any thing is given or for-*
given. Virg.

Donax, acis; m. Græc. *δωραξ*. *Horn*
ex δωδωris, quod facile a ventis agite-
tur, Plin. *A Reed or Cane whereby the*
made Arrows. It may be used for an
Angling-rod or Cane. Also the same ibi
Solen. *A Sea-fish*.

Donce, contractum ex *Donicem*, i.
idonee, quasi *donicum*, ex *Dum* & *Quin-*
que *Quidem*, i. quoad, quouque, *εως δ*
μηχεατ, δωδωris, εως δ *μηχεατ*. *Un-*
til so long as, whilst it lasts.

Donūcum, idem quod donec: *δωδωris*
Doniferus, a, um; Aug. & *Donifer*
That carries a gift.

Dono, as; v. vide *Donum*: *δωδωris*
δωδωris. *To give liberally and freely*
to present, to offer: to forgive, to remi-
tt. *Donari*, *visi* pass. *To be re-wred, &c*.

Donum, ōnis; n. *A Dando*, vel ex Græ-
quod illi vocant *δωδωris*, r in n. *δωδωris*
δωδωris. Fest. *Mart. A Do Donum*,
a Beo Bonum. *A gift, a reward; a pre-*
sent, a bribe, an offering, a sacrifice; also
promise. Virg.

Dorcas, adis; f. Græc. *Mart. δω-*
δωris δωδωris, quod fit acuti visus.

D O R

Due, a Buck; a lean woman; Lucret.
 Dorcūsus, eis m. nomen canis, Ovid.
 Gr. *Huor: Dor, Spy- all or Quick-fight.*
 Dorco, ōnis; m. Cal. ganco, helluo.
Agustus, a small-fest.
 Dōrica, æs f. idem quod Dorion.
 Doricæ, adv. *In the Dorick Diallect.*
 Dōrion, ijs n. & Dorica musica, vel
 Doricustonus; Gr. *A certain kind of*
Musick representing gravity, and there-
fore assigned to Noblemen.
 Dōrīphāgus, gij; m. *ὄρις φάγειν, τὸ*
δᾶειν. A man who presens, one that devour-
eth up gifts.
 Dōris, Plin. 22. 20. *A certain herb*
which is also called Anchutha: δάρις, achi-
um, Alciabium, Doris dialectus, The
Dorick Diallect. Dorias leg. pro Doris,
Cal. A spoa-knife, Helych.
 Dormitōis, ijs, part. *ὑπνιδίων. Sleeping.*
 Dormitōis, ijs, ivi, itum, ire; procul
 dubio ex *ὕπνισσι* sopiti. Scal. *ὄρις ἢ*
δωρῶν, quod fusi pellicies fragilis dor-
mitare solebant: hinc dormio Veat. &
δωρῶν Græc. καμψύκη, δόρις, ὄρις. Tu
sleep.
 Dormifeco, is, ære; Plaut. *ὑπνιδίων.*
To begin to sleep.
 Dormitans, part. *Sleeping oft, sum-*
bering.
 Dormitatio, ōnis; f. verb. Apul. *υπ-*
νοειν. A sleeping or sumbering.
 Dormitator, ōris m. Plaut. *ὕπνιδ-*
ιον. A sleeper a sluggard: a fellow of
few sleep that sleepeth by day, that he may sleep
by night.
 Dormito, as; freq. vel desiderativum
 à Dormio: dormire cupio; vel levitate
 dormito: *νυσθῆναι, ὀπνῶναι. To sleep*
to slumber, to take a nap: to be negligent
Cenato mihi jam dormitanti, Slum-
bering and ready to take a nap. Cic.
canula is said Dormitanti when it burneth
by day-Light. Sub aurora jam dormitant
lucernæ, Ovid.
 Dormitor, ōris; m. *A long sleep.*
 Martial. *Dormitor Endymion.*
 Dormitorium, ii; n. Plin. *νομισ-*
τιον, κεντρίον. A dormitory, a sleeping place,
bed-chamber.
 Dormitōrius, a, um; Plin. *νομισ-*
τιος. That pertaining or serveth for sleep.
 Dorodēcia, tæ; f. Gr. *a δωρῶς &*
δωρῶν capio. Corruption of judgment with
gifts and bribes.
 Dōron, Gr. Plin. 35. 14. Græci (in
 quibus) Antiqui *dōron* Palmum vocab. *Id-*
eo dora munera, quia manu darentur
A gift or present.
 Doronicum, ci; n. *A wholesome ro-*
brought out of Mauritania, good for a
stomach.
 Dōrōphōrus, Gr. *He that carrieth*
present.
 Dōrpiā, Gr. *Certain holy days among*
the Athenians.
 Dors, vel Dorx, cis; *δῶρξ. A Ro-*
buck; vide Dorcas, Grati de Venat.
 Dorsiculus, i; n. *ēim, à Dorsum*
 Plaut. *A little back.*
 Dorsūale, ijs; n. *An horse-cloth,*
pack-saddle. Jul. Capit.
 Dorsūalia, *ἄμνια. Skreens or su-*
like to save the back from the fire: also o-
verlets for horses or beasts.
 Dorsūalis, le, s; adj. *Belonging to a*
back: usque to bear as a pack-horse or bac-
ney. Amm. Marcell. apud quem le-
ceriam substantivè; Cujus dorsualis te-

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vicio ulus, *Of which jade having made use.* Dorfulas nota, quæ in dorio apparet. Apul., 11.

Dorsūaius, Dorsoφει. *One that bears a load on his back.* Gloss.

Dorsūgo, mitis; f. Spinalis medulla. *Marrow on the back-bone.*

Dorsum, n. & Dorsus, ūs; m. Plaur, Doron, Doronφειν. dict. quod ea pars corporis dextera sit dorsum, Fest. *A back of a man or beast: a promontory or hill lying out: the steepness of an hill: also used in a garden where seeds are sown.* Plin. *Also a shelf or heap of sand gathered in the Sea.* Virg. *Antiqui dorsum dicebant quod nunc dorsum.*

Dorsūfōs, a, um; Solin. Dorofω. *Great-backed; that hath a very unequal shape like unto backs, full of shelves.*

Dorycnium, ii; n. Theophr. Doronφει. *A venomous herb wherewith they poison arrow-heads, darts, &c.* Stychman species.

Dorymnūm, ii; n. Doronμιν. *A kind of grass.* Helych.

Dorymopes, m. *He that went before the sacred Bull, when he was to be sacrificed unto Jupiter.* Helych.

Doryphorus, ri; Gr. *ἀδρυ हाता, & Doronφει.* *A Gentleman about the Prince, always ready with his spear; a Pensioner.* Curt. l. 3.

Dos, ōtis; f. Doronφει. *Gift, dowry, dowry, a dāno.* Id sign. quod maritus cum uxore datum. *Dorem* manifestum est Græc. esse, nam *dōs* dicitur apud eos dāre, Fest. *Dos, dōis: dāe, dōtis, i. dōna donum. A gift or grace of nature towards money, goods or lands given to the wife in marriage.* Dos adventitia *Dowry given by other friends than by parents.* Jun. Olim m. gen. ut Sacerdos.

Dofinus; quod sit color ejus de asino i. cinereus, Ifid. 12.

Dofis, is; f. Græc. *A giving, a dowry, dōtis est yidipus do.* *A quantity of physic to be given at one time.*

Dōsēs, Græc. *Great promisers of things.* Hinc Antiochus Dofodifus, Alex. ab Alex.

Dofuārius, a, um; Doronφει. *That beareth burdens on his back.* Dofuaria jumenta, Varr. *Pack-horses.* *Corbis dofuaria, Jun. A pack-batch.*

Dofsum, pro Dorsum, Var.

Dofuria, Pannels or Pack-saddles.

Dofuaria, Jun.

Dotalis, le; Doronφει. *Of or pertaining to a dowry.*

Dotalitium, ii; n. Enn. idem quod Dotalis.

Dos. *A dowry.*

Dotalitius, a, um; adj. dotalis. *That pertains to a dowry.*

Dotāria. *A Dowager.* Camb.

Dotārium; idem quod Dotalitium.

Calv.

Dōtātim, adv. *Plentifully.* Plaur.

Dōtātio, f. Cod. *An endowing.*

Dotātifimus, a, um; Ovid. *Very richly endowed.*

Dōtātor, m. Cod. *He that giveth dowry.*

Dōtātus, a, um; Doronφει. *Endowed that hath dowry given to it.*

Dōtātion, enis; f. Doronφει. Abscessum tumore, qui ex crassis humoribus carnofis plerumque sit locis, mitis cur in sola cute coierit: maleficis auren-

D R A

nec faciliè curabilis, cùm ex alto in summa cutem emerferit, Marcell. Virg. *Abile*.
Dōto, as; Suet. *ἰδοῖμας, ὀφειλίζω*.
To endow, to give a dowry.
Dōtor, āvis; Ovid. *To be endowed*.
Doxa, æ; f. Gr. unde *Doxula*, dim.
Opinion, glory.
 D a n t e R
 DR. in notis antiq. *Drusus*, DR. P. dare promittat. D.R.S. de regibus. D.R.M. de Romanis. D. RP. de republica. DS. Deus. D.S. S. P. de sapientia sua perficit. DT. duntaxat, dicitur. D. T. G. Q. S. de tuo genio quod sentis, &c.
 Draba, vel Drabe; Ruel. 2. 89. Gr. An herb growing half a cubit high, and having a taste like Elder at the top. Candy Thlaspi.
 Drācena, f. Græc. *δρακίνα*, draconis fœmina, sicut Leonis leana. The female or she-dragon : also the fish *Trachinus*, *δρακονίς*, Jun. *Acanues* Plin.
 Drachma, æ; f. Gr. *δραχμή*, Heb. דרַחְמָן, ex דָּרַךְ et מָנָה distribut. de partibus, quod dicas Viaticum, quod expenditur viatori : hinc *Dracma* *πέντη* τὸ *δραχμή*, quod comprehendere pugillum implere sign. *δραχ* pugillus. The eighth part of an ounce, a dram, e unde possumus the score barely comes ; a coin signed with a bullock, e unde possumus an old sterling groat of eight to the ounce ; agroat. *Aginaea*, Jun. A sitting. Arica, cui respondet Medica, Jun. Seven pence. Auti, *Twelve silver grains*, that is, an ounce and half of silver.
 Drāco, ōnis ; m. Gr. *δράκων*, *Drō* τὸ *δρακόν*, i. *Serpens*, clarissimum enim dicitur habere oculos arithmum actem, Fest. *Dracō* vocatur Nicandoro. Vel *πασὲν τὸ δράκοντα*, qui animal venenatum atque homini infestum, Scal. Exerc. 183. Sect. 12. A dragon. Draco hortensis, Jun vide Tarchon. ¶ Dracones in viribus Plin. 8. 11. Palmatis emeriti ; sic dicti quia toruosi ; *Old crooked branches*. ¶ Draco marinus, Plin. A fish called a *Trachiner*. ¶ Caput draconis, *othoriscus* called. Nodus ascendens, *That point where in the circle of any Planet passing the Ecliptic, goeth out from the South part to the North*. Cauda draconis, called a; Nodus descendens ; *That point wherein the circle of any Planet crossing the Ecliptic, cometh down from the North part to the South*. Si geldum Alod necit Glacilla dracōnem, Martial. Al'o the Ensign to the several Cohorts in a Legion (which were the figures of Dragons) as the Eagle was to the whole Legion. Veget. 2. 13.
 Draconā, æ; f. Gloss. A certain disease in the eye-lids.
 Draconārius. An Ensign-bearer, carrying the image of a dragon, qui & Signifer dicitur, Veget. Amm. Marc.
 Dracon gēna, æ; c. g. Ovid. *δρακονογενής*. This is ingend ed or bred of a Serpent.
 Dracōnites, sive Draconia, æ; m. Plin. 37. 10. *δρακονίτης*. A precious stone coming out of the head of a Dragon.
 Dracontea ; herba sic vocata, quod hasta ejus varia sit, in modum colubæ similitudinemq; Draconis imitetur ; voc quod eam herbam viperam tentat, 11fd.
 Dracontium, ii; n. Plin. Græc. Th

D R O

same that *Dracunculus major* : also a kind of coin, Col.

Dracunculus, li; m, Plin. *δρακύνλιον*. *A little Dragon*. *Dracunculus major* Martioli. *Dracunculi* or *Dragons*, *Septemline* the greater. *Dracunculus minor*, *Small Dragon*; spotted *Aron*. *Dracunculus palustris*, *Water-Dragon*. *Marilli-Dragon*. *Dracunculus hortensis*, *Office*. *Taur-gu* or *living Dragon*. *Dracunculus* is also a kind of shell-fish also that which is called *Pudendum sacerdoti*. *Dracunculus hortensis* v. acetarium, Jun. *Garden Dr-gm*. *a kind of Bile*, Stup.

Dragma, *ἀτρίς*; n, Græc. *manipulus quantum manu deceret* i. *comprehendere* *collum*; vide Cal. & Mart. *A question* : also a gripe or baneful.

Dragmaticus, a, um; adj. qui interrogat.

Drägménus, vel *Drägmānus*. *An interpreter of strange languages*. Mart. *Drägeman* Turcis & Arab. *interpretes unde & Tegum* est explicatio Chaldaice. vet. Test.

Drām, *ἀτρίς*; n. *δραμα*, à *δρα* ago quomodo & *fabula partes Attici* nō. *When in a Comedy or Tragedy divers persons are brought in, some tarrying and some departing, or when the Poet himself speaks in it*. Vide Scal. & Mart.

Drāmāticum, Jun. *A kind of Poem which endeth with some matters merry in a Comedy*. *Dramaticus* *stylus*; ex *δραμα*, *ago*, *Which is not mixed*, and where the *Poet himself uses his*.

Drancus; obsecra dictio: *παύει τὸ δρᾶν*, *Dorico*; qui alios subagitat. Cui opponitur *Cinædus*, *pathicus*, *Martial*, *Juv*.

Drapa, *ἄ*. *An nuptie Olive*, Plin.

Drapenides, m. *Helich*. *Certain birds*.

Drapeta, *ἄ*; & *Drapetes*. *A f. gitus*. ex *δρα* fugio.

Drappi; vestes sunt ex panno, *drappolia*. *Woollen clothes*, *Cerd*.

Dremon, Plin. *A kind of fish*.

Drenso, *ας* Philom. *To sing as a Swan*.

Drensif hirundo.

Drepānis, Plin. Gr. *A Sea-Swallow*.

Dreptum, ti; n. *δρεπτόν*. *A kind of fish*. *Helich*.

Dricea, m, pl. *Certain birds*: *δρακύναι*, *Helich*.

Drios, Gr. à *δρῶ*, à *δρῶς*; Lat. *arbitratur*. *A tree*.

Drömas, *ἄδης*; Gr. *cameli species, velocitate cursûs nomen habens*. *El vel Dromon*, & *Dromeda*, & *Dromedarius*, ii; m. *δρῆμας cursûs velocitas* apell. *Ind*. *A Dromedarius*, *a kind of Camel with two humps on his back*, *very swift and m y abide three days journey without drink*. *Also the name of a Dog*; *ῥακνὸν* or *Poff*, *Ovid*.

Dromēdarius, ii; m. *He that guides a Dromedarius*.

Droēmedus, di; m. & *Dromeda*, *ἄ*; m. *A kind of swift Camel*. *Cath. Mart*.

Droimon, & *Droimo*, *ónis*; m, Jun. *δρῆμων*; *navis longa*; à *celeritate cursus*, qui *δρῆμα*. Gr. *Item cancer papyrus*. *A Caravel* or *swift Bark* that saunders the Seas : also a kind of fish very swift.

Droimos, Gr. *cursus*. *A place where men run swift*: also a way made to run or *Drospiciat*, m. *Gloss*. *He that pulls off hair*, and maketh the body bare.

D U B

Drāpax, ácis; m. Mart. Gr. *ῥεονα-
κίζω*, est Unguentis adhibitis corpus
glabrum reddere, Cal. *ῥεοναμα*. *A*
medicine or ointment to take away hair, a
Depilatory.
Drōsēlithus; lapis varius; dist. quia
si ad ignem applicetur, velut succorem
mitit; *ῥῥῥῥῥ*, Ifid.
Drōsmēli, Gr. *ῥῥῥῥ* ros, & μέλι
mel, Jun. *Honey-dew.*
Drudus, *A servant.* Vide Cerd.
Druidex, *A kind of G-m.*
Drungarius, a, um. *Of the band called*
Drungus.
Drungarius, ii; m. & Druncaries;
qui uni militum globo præerat.
Drungillus; idem.
Drungus, gi; m. Vopisc. globus mili-
tium, Drungus is a loose troop of soldiers.
Vagantes Globi, quos Drungos vocant.
Veget. 3. 19. V. Globus, Drungus is tak-
en by Leo for the third part of a Turma
or Troop; which we call a Squadron, Μί-
γμα (Turma) ex tribus partibus live drung-
gis conficitur.
Driōphyes, Plin 32. 7. & 10. in qui-
bus locis eruditi malint, legere *D species*
& dispersis, ut ranas illic intelligas. quæ
cum pluvia de cælo decidunt: Græci
enim *δριωφες* voc. quicquid ex ære est
delapsum, qu. *A Dove missum*, Cal.
A kind of frogs.
Drūpe, pro Drūpetæ, ærum; f. Plin.
δρυπτεῖς, πᾶσι τοῖς φρούτοις ἐν τῷ δρύδι.
An unripe olive, Jun. Leg. & *δρυπτεῖς*
ἡ δρύς, *A pistia coquo.* *An Olive waxing*
black with ripeness.
Drūpus, a, um. Propriè de arborum
fructibus, Ripe and ready to fall.
Drymus, Coop. *A vide Dryfnus.*
Dryites, m. Plin. *A species of stone found*
in the roots of trees, which burneth much
like wood.
Dryophōnon, p. b. Gr. Herba est Dry-
opteris similis. Officina memorale myr-
um appell. *Also the same that Draba*,
Plin. 27. 9.
Dryophyte, Gr. V. Druophytes,
Dryops, m. Hælych, Gr. *A bird like*
a Wood-pecker.
Dryopteris, Gr. p. b. Plin. 27. 9. *An*
herb called Ormond-royal, Oak-Fern, perry
Fern, wild Ormond.
Dryos hyphar; *δρύος ὑψηρ* genus
vici est copiosissimè in quercu nascens,
Plin. 16. ult.
Drypeta, Græc. Vide Drupa.
Dryfnus, mi; m. Gr. *δρυφνός*. *A*
venenous Worm in the root of an Oak.

D ante u
D. V. in notis antiquorum *devotus vir*,
vel *uivus*, vel *Diis volentibus*, vel *die-*
quintus. DUL. vel DOL. *dulcisimus*.
DVS, *devotus*, &c.
Dia pro Duo, Nonn. *Dia* in neutro
genere Vet. dixerunt pro *Duo*, *Die*, Quint.
1. 10. & Cic. *Vide sepulchra dua ædificum*
c. sporum.
Diālis; le; Quint. *Diālis*, Pertaining
to two.
Diāllatis; ātis; f. i. duplicatas.
Diālliter, adv. *Diālis*. In the dua
number.
Dubenus pro Domino, Fest. Scal; leg.
Dubienus apud Ant quos dicebatur, qui
nunc dubius al. qui nunc dominus. Gloss.
Dubinus (lege Dubienus) *diāris* &
Dubius, diāspōtis.

Dūb

$$E^{\circ}C^{\circ}H^{\circ}$$

also a stiffness, stubbornness, hardness.
Durans, utis; part. Suet. Continuing,
abiding.
Durāta, drum; n. Lucr. δέρετα, à
δοδερ, lignum, wood, timber.
Durātēs, a, um; δουρετός, δ' ερεσε.
Wooden, of wood, Equus durateus, The
Trojan horse of wood, Lucrēt.
Duratio, omis; f. Liv. ἔπιμα. Conti-
nuance, abiding; perseverance.
Duritor, otis; m. & Duratrix, teis; f.
Plin. à Duro: ἔπιμα. He or she who
endureth or hardeneth.
Durātus; a, um; Liv. σκληρωθείς.
Hardened, frozen, dried.
Durē, adv. Ter. V. Duriter.
Durō, es; σκληρύνειν. To be hard.
Ovid.
Duresco, is, iis, ē; σκληρά. To wax
or become hard; to be hardened, to be frozen,
or to continue long.
Dureta, Hispanica vox. A vessel in a
bath, to sit in and bath in. Suet. in Aug.
Duribuccus, That will not open his jaws.
Daribucius, Cerd.
Durīcordiūm; durities cordis, σκληρο-
καρδία. Hardness of heart. Tert.
Durīcoriūm, a, um; Bud. Which hath
an hard skin; also late or late-ward, Macr.
Plin. 35. 18.
Duriores, dis; com. gen. σκληροτέρ-
οι. σκληρότερον, Hard-heated.
Durīlōquum, iis; n. An harsh speech,
or saying.
Duritas, ātis; f. Cκληρότης, Cκληρμα,
Cκληρής. Hardness, rudeness, rigour,
sharpness, asperity, cruelty.
Duriter, darius, durissimē; adv. σκλη-
ρῶς. Hardly, with much pain, cruelly, se-
verely, grievously or roughly, ungenially,
un-courteously.
Duritia, & Durities, eis; f. V. Dur-
itas, Durities is used of Physicians for Scir-
rhous, Duritia cœli, Suet. Sharpness or
hardness of weather. ¶ Duritia alvi, Co-
stiveness, Sen.
Durītudo, Nonn. idem.
Durūs, ria, rium; Cæl. Rhod. Wood-
den or of wood, very great. Val. Flacc.
Durīuscūlus, a, um; dim. Plin. δου-
ρεσκός. Somewhat hard.
Duro, as; Col. Cκληρωμα. Durat fullo,
cum vestem cogendo & incretando du-
ram facit. Vide Plaut. Añs. 2. v. 58.
To harden, to confirm or make hard; to
stop or make stive; to sustain or suffers
to forbear, abide, endure, last or continue;
κατεστῆναι. Nō sonitum quidem armorum
durat, Not to endure so much as, &c. Am.
Marcell. ¶ Durare nimia pon-
dera, To bear exceeding great weights.
Idem.
Dūror, ātis; Ovid. To be hardened,
&c.
Dursā, æ; f. terminus, meta, limes.
A meet or mark.
Dūrum, adv. Durum cacare, To be
hard bound, or go hardly to the stool.
Mart.
Dūrus, a, um; & ior, iffirmus; ἀντι-
πός, Cκληρός, χαλκός. Bec. δέρετα,
es, i. lignus; δέρετα. item δ' οδός, i-
gnis; δ' οδόν, lignum, quod à δέρε, quafi
δύμα γένναι περὶ τοὺς δ' οδόν, seu ἐξ
αὐτῶν ἐκδ' οδόν, Hinc & durus, edurum.
Aven. ες γῆ. Hard, solids estive, bare,
witid, dull, rude, cruel, grievous, stiff
heavy, sharp, rough, Dura mater. The
scalp or film that covers the brain next

Pia mater, ¶ Dura membrana, Vide
 Cornua.
 Dufinosus, pro Dumofus, Feft.
 Diumvir, iri; m. & Duumvir, ſum;
διδυμῖρις, ὁ τῶν διῶν ἀρχόντων ἑκαστος;
 Two officers in Rome which had authori-
 ty over priſons and jails. Duumviri ca-
 pitales, Jun. Theſe which had the charge
 to ſee the execution which were condemned
 to dy, as our Sheriffs or the Judges of the
 Aſſes or Gaol-delivery.
 Duumviralis, le; Digef. *διδυμῖρις*,
 nob. Perſtaining to that office.
 Diumvirāns, ſus; m. *διδυμῖρις*. The
 office of two in equal authority: the Sher-
 iff-ſhip in acty.
 Dux, uciſ; com. gen. ἀρχὴς, ἀρχων,
 ἡγεμὼν. Varr. ex Dico, inde Dico:
 vel ab eo quod fit Ducere: qui dicit dux
 aut ductor, qui ita inducit ut doceat.
 A Captain, a guide; a principal dier, a
 ring-leader; a Duke or a Prince; a War-
 den of the marches of the land, Dux mili-
 tium; V. Ductor ordinum, Dux is any
 leader, from a General to a Corporal, Ro-
 mafter or File-leader.

Dyas; *δύας* : numerus binarius; sicut
Denas est numerus denarius, *Two*, a
Duce.
Dyastōle: v. Diastole.
Dynamene : v. Dinamene.
Dynamīs, Gr. Plaur. Πεδω, 1, 2. v. 77.
Power, plenty.
Dynaſta vel Dynastes, α; m. Gr. *Dynaſta* dicit ſunt reges, quod magna præ-
diti ſunt potentia, ac populos, quorū
liber, ſua vi atque perſuaſione impel-
lant: a *δύναμις* potentia, Strab. *A lord*
of great power; a Prince, a ruler, a Baron,
a Potentate.
Dynaſtia, α; f. Gr. *Government, might,*
rule, power.
Dyonīſſi, ſunt oſſes eminentiæ, quæ
propè tempora naſcuntur, Stup.
Dyora : v. Diora.
Dyspæcus : v. Diabete.
Dys, Gr. *δύς*, præp. *In compoſition ſi-*
gnificet evil, difficult, or impoſſible.
Dyſthēſia, Gr. ſenſus difficultas, *A*
weakneſs of ſenſe or feeling, Stup.
Dyſcoelūſ, *δυσκολία*, quī malè af-
fectū eſt alvo, alvus aſtrictior, Mart.
Dyſcolia, f. Gr. *Difficultieſſe, wayward-*
neſſ.
Dyſcolūſ; *δυσκολος*, & *δυσκολος*, a *δύ-*
ος labor, *Ill to treat, nagrob, way-*
ward.
Dyſcrāſia; Græc, intemperies, *Where*
ſome humour or quality aboundeth in the
body, Stup.
Dyſentēria, f. Gr. a *δύς*, quod hī
non tam difficultatem quam dētrēmē-
tum notat, & *πύον* inſiſſimum, ab in-
tione & intus. A *p* *ri*ous ſinx, with exorci-
tion and painful flowing of the bowels
and ſome blood iſſuing : the bloody flux
termina.
Dyſentēricus, c; adj. Gr. *δυσεντερικός*,
zēt, Plin. *One that is or hath been troubled*
with that diſcaſe.
Dyſgargaliſ; *α* equus *δυσγάρταλος*
ac difficultis, qui ne tactum quidem ani-
tillationem, i. *γάρταλον*, pati queat
Cæl.
Dyſnōmia, α; f. Gr. *Evil conſtitution*
or ordering of the Law.

Dyspſiſtſia, Cæl. ad patiendum diffi-
cultas, Stup.
Dyspepsia, æ; f. Gr. Gal. a *düs* &
pepsis coctio. *It concoction or digestion,*
rawness of stomach.
Dyspſilus, Gr. amicus parum synce-
rus, juven. *A false friend.* Castigatorii
exempla habent *Diphilus*, a *Diphilo*.
Dysphſonia, i, vocis difficultas, Stup.
Dysphorica, Firm. Set *on*, hard, ri-
gorous. Dysphorici, infelices; Dyſ-
phoria, infelicitas; Cæl.
Dysplasiſmus; duplicatio. *Two mas-*
cles that go about the arms: V. Stup.
Dyspnoea, æ; f. Gr. Plin. a *düs* ægrè,
& *pnoia* spira. *It denoteth or straineth*
of breath, stopping the conduits of the lights,
puſſineſſ.
Dyspnoicus, a, um; adj. Gr. Plin.
Purſe, having ſtraineth of breath.
Dysprigi; a *prigös*. *That are always*
cold. Cæl. 25. 7.
Dysphſerapeuta ulcera, *Ulcers hardly*
to be cured.
Dysphumia, *Sadneſſ, melancho-ly.*
Dyſticos. *The herb Smilax.*
Dystrapeli, qui & Atrapeli; Cæl. 19.
12. *That will never be pleaſed when they be*
angry.
Dysſtriachifis, *Hairs growing ſo that*
they trouble the eyes. Stup.
Dysſtrichſa, *Hair on the cheek out*
of order. Stup.
Dysuria, æ; f. Gr. a *düs* & *Segy* urina. *An*
hardneſſ to piſſe, with a great pain, by reaſon
of the sharpneſs of the waters, and the in-
flammation or excoriation of the neck of
the bladder.
Dysurius, a, um; dysuriâ laborans.

E In nominis antiquo, *eff*, *ens*, vel *ejus*.
EE, *eff*.
E & *Ex*, extra compof, fignif. Tempus
 ex alio tempore. Aliquando *E* & *Ex* funt
 locales prap. ut *E* celo. Modò fignif.
 Pro, vel ad: modò *In*; ut, *E* renibus
 laborat. In fine corrip. n fit a Græco
Eta &, Ablat. quintæ Declin. & Impera-
 tiv. fecundæ Conjugat. item mono-
 fyl, præter quæ, *neq*, *ve*.
E Præpof. ferviens Abl. contract. ab
Ex: *ex*, *ē*. In compofitione fignif.
 modò Eminentiā & Perfecutionē, ut
Elude, *exoro*: quandoque Privationem,
 ut *Elinguis*, *exangui*: Quandoque Ex-
 tra, ut *Educo*, *Excludo*, 1. *extra ducō*,
extra claudō. Cum fuo cafu adverbia-
 ter fæpè ufiurpat. ut, *E* contrā, &
 contrario, Plin. *E* diverfo, *E* converfo;
ἐναντίως, *ἐναντίον*, *ἐξ ἀντίας*, Contrari-
 wife: on the other fide, on the other part
E facili, *Enſite*, without labour or care
E longinquo, Plin. *A far off*. *E* regio-
 ne, *Over againſt*, *juſt oppoſite*. *E* Repub-
 lica, *For the profit of*, &c. *E* præponi-
 tur confonantibus, & vocalibus. *E* in
 appoſitione, & in compoſitione eveni-
 tur, ante *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*. & ante
 & *r* loco confonantium. Item in com-
 poſitione eſt Jurandi particula; ut *E*
caſor, 1. *E* caſore affirmo, tanquam co-
 cato teſte. *From that time, from that*
place, from, according to, beſeeming, man-
ing for.
Ea, *ejus*, *ei*; **f**. à mafculino 1.
 pron.

pronominē, Terent. *She or that.*
Eddem, ejusdem; f. ab Idem pronomi-
ne. *The same that.*
Ee, pl. ab Ea pronom.
Eale, Plin. 8. 21. *A beast in India like
an horse, found by great rivers.*
Eample, pro Ham ipsam, Plaut.
Eaprompter. *Therefore.*
Eaple, pro Ea ipsa, Fest.
Ear, ris; n. Gr. *The Spring time.*
Eatēnus, adv. p. l. ea scil. parte te-
nus. *And soon, readily.* *Unio that in the
manner till that time, thither, until
then, so far or long.*
Eāgites; idem quod Hæcrites,

E. B. in notis antiq. *עבא דבא*.
 Ebacchari, Lampr. debacchari, To be
very drunk.
 Ebēcās, a, um; hebenatus privatus,
 Ebēnus, m. & Ebanum, ni; Virg. *Æc-*
cor. & Æcor., Suid. *עבא דבא* *hoīnīm*.
 in plur. propter duo genera : erat enim
 & Ebur fossile, Plin. 36. 18. Hebenius,
 Hebeneus, & Hebeninus; adj. *The Eben-*
tree, whereof the bud is black as jet within
and beareth no leaves nor fruit.
 Ebēō, as beatudine privo. *To bring on*
of prosperity, דמאסא דעבא.
 Ebibo, is, bi, tum, ēre; & Ter. ex E &
 Bibo : *עבא דבא*. *To drink up all; to suck*
dry; by drinking to forget. Ebibere im-
 perium domini, Plaut. *By drinking to for-*
get his masters commandments. ¶ Ebibe-
 re sanguinem alicui. *To suck out one's*
blood, Idem.
 Ebūcūlum, li; n. *The back of a knife.*
 Ebron, onis & *עבון*. *A poor man.*
 Eblandior, iris; itusum, iri; depono
 p. l. *עבא דבא*. *To get or obtain a shine*
by flattery.
 Eblandior, p. Col. *To be mitigated*
&c.
 Eblandritus, a. um; part. Plin. *Obtain*

ed by flattery or by fair words : also *the
pleasant or liketh*.
Ebor, vide Ebur.
Eboratus, a, um ; part. Sosp. V. Ebu-
ratus, Cerd.
Eborëus, a, um ; p. b. Quint. ἐλεφαν-
τίνος. *Made of solid Ivory*.
Ebria, a, f. Sosp. *A wine vessel : also
a woman drunk*.
Ebricius, a, um ; p. l. Plaut. Drunken-
μέθυρος.
Ebricius, a, um ; inebriatus. *Mac-
drunken*.
Ebricitas, atis ; f. p. l. μέθη Drunken-
ness. *Fulness of juice or liquor*. Pom-
pius etiam in sua matre ebricitas
Plin.
Ebrjō, as ; Macrob. μεθύω. *To make
drunk*.
Ebrjōla, *A woman somewhat drunk*.
Ebrjōle, vel Ebrjūlo, as ; Laber. μέθυ-
σκος. *To make drunk*.
Ebrjulus, a, um ; adj. μεθύμων. *Some-
what drunk*. Cat.
Ebrjōstor, Catull. *More drunk*.
Ebrjōstas, atis ; f. εὐνολούζια. *Consi-
dual drunkenness*.
Ebrjōsus, a, um ; εὐνοήλυς. *A drunken
often drunk ; a great drinker*.
Ebrjūs, a, um ; μεθύων, μέθυσος, εὐνο-
χός. *Ebria*, qu. ehiberius, ab hauri-
endo potu, Peror. Alii ab ebrja, vel
quodam vinario ; vel ab ebibendo. Becm

à *bria*, quod dolium vini plenum veterat, ὀβολὸς τὸ βριεὺν σκατερον, plenum esse *Bria*, ὀβολὸς ἀξίειν. Gloss. Al. extrinsecum bibens, ab E & *Bria*, quod emensura. *Drunk*; n, ὀβολὸς καὶς drunkenness; f. *Also plentiful*. Cœna ebria, Plaut. i. opipara.
 Ebuceñor, Æris; dep. To praise or commend.
 Ebucum dicimus, qui illam sententiam animi tarditate & stupore, qui hallucinantibus plerumque usu venit. Feil.
 Ebuit, Ecubuit: V. Buo.
 Ebullo, is, ivi, itam, ire; p. I. ἐκρυσσάμην, ἐκρῆξην. To boil or bubble up also to utter, to break out into talk; to speak gloriously or with ostentation; to warm.
 Ebullitio, ðnis; f. A boiling or bubbling.
 Ebullo, as; Perf. ἐκρυσσάμην. To bubble out, to babble or brast out: ab E & Bulla.
 Ebulum, n, vel Ebulus, li; m. χαμῶδον, Col. fortè ab *ebulliendâ*, propter celeritatem nascendi, & celsitudinem. Wall-worts or *Dawsonia*, *Hyssopus idem* Mart. ex Ebolo vel Ebulò, *Διψασία* illula, Iiid.
 Ebur five Ebore, ðris; n, quasi è *barro* barrus, i. elephas antiq., a barrui: *Ebor* ἑλεφάντης: ἄ τὸ ζῷον, ὃν ἡ γὰρ ὀδὸς ὀβύλον. Gloss. Ivory or any thing made of Ivory, an elephant's tooth, an Elephantus. Illud Ebor ducatur ad aras, Juv. Ebur medicæ artis, Mart. vide Nardaceum.
 Eburætus, a, um; p. b. Plaut. ἑλεφαντάδευς. Covered with Ivory.
 Eburneñsus, a, um; dim. p. b. ἐμυρνήσας. ἑλεφαντίνους ποτιμύμην. S. with little pieces of Ivory.
 Eburneñs, a, um; p. b. ἑλεφάντιον. Of Ivory, fair, white like Ivory.
 Eburnus, a, um; V. Virg. Idem.

E. C. in notis antiquorum, *E Comitatus vel Capitulo*.
 Ec in compositione alig. occurrit; ut *Eccebi*, *Equus*, & signifi. *Num?* vel *Am?* Videtur esse ab *ex*, ut *Equus* sit *Ex quis* vel ab *en* quod in *ex* transit; ut *Ecce* vel *à Gr. kvav* am, Mart.
 Ecállidus, a, um; inconsideratus. *Rass. foolish, unwisdomed*.
 Ecárdia, *A kind of Ambr* which hath in it a figure of an heart, black and green.
 Ecástors; verulandi adverb. quasi per *edem* *Cassius*; vel ab *ex*, & *castre*. By *my faith*: commonly used of women.
 Ecáfis, Gr. *The figure of Digression*.
 Ecébola; *ἐκέρχθ* *Evola*, Aug. *Things rejected, as of no use*. *Cerd*.
 Ecébolas, ádis; sicut faciens abortum. *Plin. 14. 18. Ecébola est fictio*.
 Ecébolla, órum; Jun. & Echoline; a rum; Bud. & Echolus; *ex ἐκέρχθ* *evjendo*; *ÆgeHoria*, *A Medicine to fetch dead child out of the womb*.
 Ecca, est pronomen demonstrativum, *Plaut. Hercle ab se ecca exiit*. *Certe ecca* *ea* *domo* *via* *exit*.
 Ecce, adv. demonstrat. *id est* *ab ex* *ex*, quod est in *bice*. Mart. *Ecce*, ab *hiv*, *hivis* *vel* *ex hiv*. *Lo, behold, sic*.

Eccentricus, a, um; Eccentrici orbis
 Græc. *Circles or spheres one inclosing
 another, yet not having one common
 Center.*
 Ecce; jurandi adv. i. per Cererem :
*Æreareum Per ædem Cereris : at Ecce
 per unicum c. sign. ædem Cereris: sic
 Equivine, Ejano, Esaffur, Gloss. Ecce,
 Mart. Ecce, pro Ecce, καὶ τὴν δὲ μυσίαν.*
*Lo now, sic now! al. qu. Ecce res vel Ecce
 rem.*
 Eccheuma, tis; Gr. five Eccheumatum,
 tis *the blemishes of ointments : unguentum
 eccheumatum.* Plaut. *Pæn. 3. 3.
 v. 87. Unguentum eccheumatis;* i. suffu-
 sionis.
 Echfion, *Vipers graß.* Dod.
 Echites, Plin. 57, 11. *A precious stone
 somewhat like a viper.*
 Eccillam, pro Ecce illam,
 Eccillum, pro Ecce illum, Plaut. *See
 bim.*
 Ecclifam, pro Ecce istam, Plaut. *See her.*
 Ecclësia, æ; f. Gr. Jun. Derivatur ab
 antiquo verbo κλάω, quod est το κλάω vel
 ποτις πλάω το εκκλησιον quod est *evocare*,
 cùm illa sit cœtus hominum ex universo
 genere humano collectus *huc evocatus* per
 Evangelium; ex Heb. *עקלסיה*, i. Congrega-
 tio. *The Church or Congregation of people
 agreeing in one faith; also an assembly or
 meeting for to worship God; also the Church
 in which the meeting is.*
 Ecclësiarum, æ; m. εκκλησιαρχης,
 Ecclësia præfectus, Mart.
 Ecclësiafles, m. Gr. εκκλησιαστας ab
 εκκλησιάζειν, Jun. *A preacher.*
 Ecclësiaficus, a, um; εκκλησιαστι-
 κός *Belonging to the Church or Church-
 men.*
 Ecclësio, *To gather together to preach.*
 Ecclola; dict. quod ex ecclësti rore
 margaritam concipiant. Geln. quod ex
 cœlo in sua concha concipiuntur. *A
 pearl muscle.* Isid. ubi tamen leg. *Celæ.*
 12, 6.
 Ecclôpe; Lat. *exscifo;* divisio est cal-
 variae, quæ os offendit refractum est,
 Stup.
 Ecclûbi; idem quod Nuncubi, *ἔκκυ-
 βος* est quod *an alienus?* ἢ *est an,* vo-
 cula interrogantis, πῶ *enclit. alienus.* Est
 ut et *alieni πῶ* alterum c. inferitur soni
 firmandi causâ, velur in *Stenbi*, i. si alieubi;
 et *Necubi*, ne alieubi; et *ta Necumde*, si-
 cunde, Mart.
 Ecceum, am, os, as; demonstr. Ecce eum,
 &c. *To be or sbe, those men or those women
 here.*
 Ecceymôma, Gr. *When the blood goeth
 forth of the pores of the skin by some drai-
 ning.* Gal.
 Ecclôyes, Gr. ἐκκλῶν index, defensor,
 autor; quod pro repub. agit, qualis pro-
 curator fisci, Alciat. *A Proctor or an
 Attorney of a town or village, whose duty
 is to defend the common cause thereof.*
 Eccefcæti, Antiqui pro Effecteris, Palin.
 Sic Ecferre Plaut.
 Echëmythia, æ; f. Græc. ab ἐχμῶν
 tacet, Gell. *Silenus.*
 Echëmythus, Gr. Bud. ἐχμῶν ab
 ἐχμῶ *tacere, & μῶν sermonem. He that
 keeps silence in a common assembly.*
 Echënës, Idus; f. Gr. Lucr. πῶς
 ἐχεν πῶς ἦν, quod teneat navem, *A Sea-
 Lampy.* P. Remora, Tenuit Caii Pri-
 scipis navem contra 400. remiges sempe-
 dalis pifciculus; Plin. 32, 1.
 Eckê;

Echēsa

Edor, Felt. ab Antiquis appellatum fuit Far, quod postea ad rem. dict. ab edendo, quod Pop. Rom. trecentis fere annis ex omni frumenti genere solo fuisse usus fuerit, Plin. 18. 7. It was afterward called Ador. *Flower, bread-corn.*

Edor, Edoris, effus vel esus sum. To be eaten, Estur, Imp. Ovid. It is to be eaten, it is eaten.

Edormio, is, ivi, itum, ire; καλῶμαι, κοιμῶμαι. To sleep out, to sleep soundly to the full. Edormire vinum, live crapulam, To sleep out his surfeit: to sleep till he be sober again. Dicitur & Tempus edormiri, Sen. To be spent in sleep.

Edormisco, is, ere; Plaut. Carvō. To sleep out ones sleep, to take a nap: to digress by sleeping: vide Edormio.

Edormitio, f. Capell. A full sound sleeping, or out sleeping.

Edorsatus: V. Redorsatus.

Edorlo, as, To break the back.

Edicarius, m. Gloss. τρεφῖς. He that nourishes.

Educatio, onis; f. verb. παίδω ἀγαγῶ, ἐκτρέφω. Education, bringing up or nourishing.

Educator, oris; m. verb. τρεφῖς. One that nourishes and brings up.

Educatrix, icis; f. verb. Σπινίται, τρεφῖς. A nurse that brings up.

Educatus, a, um; part. ἐκτρέφεις, ἐκτρέφω. Brought up, nurtured, fed.

Educatus, usidem quod Educatio, Tert. Educatus, as; ἐκτρέφω, ἀνδρῶν, τῶν αὐτῶν ab E & Duco (Perot.) quamvis repugnat quantitas. Educare & Educere hanc habent differentiam: Educere, est extra trahere; Educare, enutrire vel provehere.

Non Var. Educit n. obsterit, educat nutrit, insinuat pædagogus, docet magister, Idem Non Educare, ad satietatem perpetuam educere. To bring up, to nourish.

Educare mammis sorum, Plin. To nourish or bring up with sucking.

Educo, is, xi, tum, ere; ex E & Duco; extra duco, ἔγωγω. Educere e domo in jus. To bring forth or lead: to draw out: to deliver: to raise up or build: to nourish, to bring up. Letho aliquem educere, Valer. Plac. To stave from death.

Aram educere celo, Virg. To raise up an altar even with the sky. To drink all off, Eduxi, i, Ebibi, Plaut.

Educus, a, um; Tac. ἔγωγε. Brought forth, nourished; also run out.

Educabilis, is; Frag. Poët. Very sweet.

Educo, as; Gell. γλυκύω. To make sweet, Educulo, as; idem, Cerd.

Edule, is, n. Apul. idem quod Edulium.

Eduilia, æ; f. i. bonum servitium: ex i. duxela.

Eduilis, le; adj. idem quod Edilis.

Edulitas, atis; Lamp. annona. The Princes' largesse of vittuals in the time of dearth unto the people.

Edulium, ii; n. Varr. ἰδωδῶ, βρωμα. Meats, food, any thing to be eaten; Edulium pro Edulorum, Cal.

Eduilus, li; m. Gloss. A great eater, an eatal.

Eduatio, onis; f. verb. Celf. An hardening.

Edure, adv. p. i. Ovid. Σποκλυρῆται, Σπῆλαιος. Very hardly.

Eduto, as; p. i. Colum. σκληρῶς. To make very hard & also to endure and continue.

Edurus, a, um; Virg. Edurum, non durum, qu. extra durum; ὑπερσκληρῶς. Half

hard half soft, vere dr̄ssed, also very hard. Idura pyrus, i. valde dura, Serv. qu. ex ipso duro, vel duritie ea fit. Becm.

E ante F

E. F. in notis antiq. ejus filium. Effabilis, le; Virg. ab Ex & Fari, vel Fabulæ: ῥῆτορ. That may be spoken, uttered, expressed.

Effabilitas; V. Affabilitas.

Effaco, as; Sipont. καὶ δαλεῖν. To purify from dregs; & facibus purgo.

Effacuadati. To be made fruitful, Volpic.

Effasilatum; exertum, i. extra vestimentum filo contextum. Scal. apud Felt, leg. exsilatum, vel exassilatum. V. Felt. Loose, at liberty; taken from garments; where the hand may be put out loose forth of the sleeve.

Effamea, inis; n. Gloss. A speech or speaking to.

Effamino, as. To speak.

Effarolo, is, tum, ire; Cæf. ἐκτρέφω. To stuff or fill hard.

Effarctus, a, um; Plaut. Effarctum fame pro Famelico, Alii leg. Effertum, Alii Effraum.

Effaris vel Effare, actus sum, ari; ex E & Fari. For non dicitur: Σποκλυρῆται, ἔφαρσα. Effari & Effata a Fando, quod ipsum a Græco φῶμαι. Effata, elocuta.

To speak, to speak out: properly it belongs to Bishops and Angures in consecrating or dedicating, when as they pronounce the last part of their prayers. Effari alicui, Virg. To speak to one.

Effartus, a, um; Pla. Dies effartus fame. Effartimentum, ti; n. Aug. A bewitching.

Effascinatio, onis; f. verb. Plin. βακακία καταιγισθῆναι. A bewitching, a charm.

Effascinator, oris; m. Plin. βακακιστῆς. He that charmeth or bewitcheth.

Effascino, as; Plin. καταιγισθῆναι, βακακισθῆναι. To bewitch by praising or other like means.

Effatum, ti; n. ἀξίωμα. A dialectical proposition, Apul. Effata, orum; n. Certain prayers spoken of Diviners, telling the success of matters, or at the end of their divination: oracles, answers or prophecies.

Effatus, a, um, Spoken; also consecrated with certain words or prayers by the Augurs.

Effaxillo, as; Sipont. To put out the arm, so that the arm-pit be seen.

Effacio, onis; f. verb. ab Efficio: poliare, ὑπὸ τρεφῖς. The making or bringing to effect, a work.

Effectus, a, um; adj. Plin. πεινῶν. Effectual or effectuous.

Effector, oris; m. verb. πεινῶν. He that makes, worker, doer or finisher.

Effectrix, icis; f. verbal. πεινῶν. She that maketh or procurereth.

Effectum, ai; n. Quint. idem quod Effectus, is.

Effectuosus, a, um; quod habet effectum.

Effectus, a, um; part. ἔξεργασθῆναι. Done, made, dispatched, ended, brought to pass. Hoc tibi effectum reddam, Ter. I will dispatch this thing for thee, Effectior, comp. More perfect.

Effectus, us; m. verb. ἔξεργασθῆναι, ἐργάζεσθαι. Bringing to pass, a thing made or procured.

Efferrate, adv. Aug. Wildly, madly.

Efferratio, f. Aug. A making mild or mad.

Efferrator, comp. Liv. & Efferratus.

Cell. More wild, savage. Efferratus, a, um; part. ab Effero, as; Σπῆλαιος. Made wild, fierce.

Efferratus, es, ūi, ere; Liv. To be hot or angry.

Efferrans, part. Plin. Lifting up, advancing, growing and increasing.

Effero, as; Plin. ἀγῶν, ἀποκρίνω. To make wood, quicken, or wild as beasts are.

Effero, ers, ūi, latum, ferre; ab Ex & Fero; extra fero, ἐκτρέφω. Provehere, exaltare, aliquid Laudare, extollere, in altum levare: item Elevare, minuire, & quasi extra fere, h. e. evaculare; aliq. Divulgare, manifestum facere; aliq. pro Efficere, To bring or carry forth: to lift, hold, put or puff up: to advance or promote: to commend, praise, extol or set forth, ἄνθ' ἡμῶν: to vanquish or overcome by sufficiency: to utter in words, to speak or pronounce, to divulgate or sell abroad: to do a thing greatly beyond measure, or extremely.

Efferre de nave in terram, Liv. To carry to land. Efferre ex acie faucibus, To bear out of, Efferre pedem domo, To lift his foot, or to go one step out of doors. Efferrī dicitur cadaver, Liv. To be carried forth to burial. Belli signum ab arce exulit, i. protulit, Virg. Verbis aliquem efferre, To extol one in words. Efferrī iracundiā, To be carried away with anger, so be exceeding angry.

Effertio, vel Effertio, is, ire. To fill or cram full, Plaut.

Effertus, a, um; i. pinguis, plenus; unde Effertissimus, Plaut. Afin. 2. Sc. 2. & Effertior, compar.

Effervens, & Efferventior; Gell. More fervent.

Effervē, es, būi, ere; fiveis, vi, ere; Virg. & Effervēco, is, būi, ere; ὑπερθεῖν, ὑπερθεῖν: vehementer fervere, ebullire. To be very hot, to boil over-vehemently: to be chafed, troubled or moved: also to be allayed and wax cold, or less. Effervēco quodam quasi assu, To be in a great rage. Effervēscere in dicendo, In pleading to wax hot or earnest.

Effervescens, tis; part. Being very hot, fuming or chafing.

Effervescētia, æ; f. Celf. ἔκστασις. A sudden anger or fury.

Efferus, a, um; Virg. ab Effero: Σπῆλαιος. Fierce, cruel, rude, in arege.

Effexis, pro Effeceris, Plaut. Cal. 3. 5. sic Confexim, idem Truc. 4. 4.

Effibulo, as. To ambition: unbuckle, unclasp.

Efficacia, æ; f. Plin. & Efficacitas; ἀγρία, ἀντος. Force, strength, vigor, virute, ableneis, effectuosus, efficacy.

Efficiator, Efficiatissimus; Plin. Of more efficacy and force.

Efficiatier, Efficiatus; adv. Plin. δὲ ἐκ τῶν ἐκ τῶν. Effectually, with effect, to some purpose.

Efficax, acis; adj. ὑπερθεῖν, δυνάμις. Effectual, forcible, prevailing much: of force, strength and power: it can do much, strong and valiant, able to achieve that he taketh in hand. Efficaces ad muliebre ingenium preces, Liv. Prevailing much with women's nature. Efficax adversus serpentes, Plin. Effectual against.

Efficiens, tis; part. five nomen. Accomplishing, causing, making, bringing to pass: also the efficient cause.

Efficienter, adv. ἐκτρέφω, ἐκτρέφω. In manner of making, or causing to be.

Efficientia.

Efficientia, æ; f. ἀγρία, δυνάμις πρὸς τὸ ποιεῖν. The virute or power to do.

Efficio, is, ēci, tum, ere; διαμετρεῖν. To bring to pass or effect: to fulfill, accomplish or finish: to do, to make: to procure: to cause, to engender: to improve by argument: to conclude: to profit: to supply or be in stead of. Officium sumum efficere, Plaut. To do his duty. Epistolum efficere ad aliquem, To make an Epistole to, Argumen efficere alicui, Plaut. To procure money for. Efficiam tua ut sit, Plaut. I will cause her to be thine own. Quibus rebus effectum est, ut, &c. Whereby it cometh to pass, that, &c.

Efficitur, imperf. It is brought to pass or proved.

Efficio, onis; f. ab Effingo, Ave. ad Heren. διατρίβω, ἐκστρα. An expressing or representing.

Efficius, a, um; part. ἔξεργασθῆναι, ἀποκρίνω, ἀποκρίνω. Expressed, represented.

Effigia, pro Effigies, Plaut. Rud. 2. 4. Effigatio, f. Apul. A fashioning.

Effigiator, m. Aug. He that draweth portraiture, or resemblence or fashionieth any thing.

Effigiatum, a, um; Apul. Fashioned, formed, wrought with imagery. Am. Marc.

Effigiatum, us; m. ἐκστρα. A form, shape or fashion.

Effigies, ei; f. ab Effingo: ἐκστρα. ἔκστρα. A signum ad altitudo imaginem confectum. An image made to the similitude of a man or beast: shape, likeness, form, figure, fashion, example or pattern. Columnæ effigie jaci, To be cast in the form of a pillar.

Effigio, as; Aug. ἐκστρα. To counterfeite ones image in painting, carving, &c. To draw or make the shape of a thing.

Effingo, is, xi, tum, ere; διατρίβω, ἀποκρίνω, ἀποκρίνω. To make like, to represent, resembles, express or devise the form or likeness of: to fashion, to work, grave, describe or make. Caus aliquos effingere in auro, Virg. To engrave in gold certain stories. Effingere aliquid animo, To imagine a thing in his mind.

Effingere mores ad aliquibus, To resemble or imitate such conditions as we see in others.

Effio, is, eci, tum, ferri; Plaut. To be made, done or brought to pass.

Efflagitatio, onis; f. & Efflagitatus, a, um; m. verb. ἔκστρα. A demanding. An importunate suit or begging: an instant or earnest request or desiring.

Efflagitator, m. Aug. He that earnestly desireth.

Efflagitatus, a, um; part. Instantly or earnestly required.

Efflagito, as; ἔκστρα. To desire, crave or ask importunately. Auxilium efflagitare ab aliquo, To crave help.

Efflamus, as. To blaze out as fire.

Effans, part. Puffing up.

Effatio, onis; f. Gorrh. Est exasperatio & pulmone confertum facta: dicitur etiam Exaffatio, Efflationes & Belchings; breakings of wind. Effatus, idem, Stup.

Effeo, es, ēvi, tum, ere; Quint. ἐκστρα. To weep out.

Efficitum, adv. Plaut. i. vehementer, usque donec affligatur. Fligere

simpl. est in Lucret. 2. ὑπερθεῖν. Beyond all measure, vehemently; Efflicē, idem.

Efflicio, onis; f. Col. ταλαιπωρία. Torment, affliction.

Efflicus, a, um; ab Effligo, Gell. Maved.

Effligo, is, xi, tum, ere; Plaut. κακῶν. To torment, to afflict, to vex sore.

Efflo, as; ἐκστρα. Efflare animam, pro Mori. To blow or beat out, to yield or give up.

Efflorationes; exulcerationes superficialis, Stup.

Effloresco, es; Tibull. V. Effloresco. To spring or spread as a flower.

Effloresco, is, ūi, ere; ἔκστρα. To blow as a flower, to spring, to spread the flower: to flourish greatly, to abound. Utilitas efflorescit ex amicitia, Aristhor springeth out of.

Effluenter, adv. Plaut. Abundantly.

Effluentia, æ; f. Plin. ἐκστρα. Flowing or running out, flux or issue.

Effluo, is, xi, tum, ere; ἀποκρίνω, ἐκστρα. To flow or run out, to fly out or away: to be forgotten: to slip and slide out: to be published and spread abroad: to pass away: to run over: to wax faint: to decay. Ex animo effluere, To slip out of mind, to be forgotten. Utrumque salum est, effluere, Ter. I shall abroad, I will not conceal it. Boha praterita non effluere sapienti oportet, A wise man must not forget.

Effluvium, vii; n. Tac. ἐκστρα. A flowing out or running over.

Effluus, a, um; Frag. Poët. Running or flowing out.

Effocatio, onis; f. Celf. A choaking up.

Effoco, as; Sen. ὑπερθεῖν, ὑπερθεῖν. Quasi fauces elido: ab Ex & Fauce. To choke or strangle.

Effoditatio, onis; f. Aug. A digging up, or plucking forth.

Effodico, as; Hier. To dig or pluck up.

Effodio, is, odi, tum, ere; καταιγισθῆναι, ὑπερθεῖν. To dig out, to ditch, to pull out: to grieve sore.

Effocundari. To be made rich and bawling, & ground in Vopisc.

Effodas, as. To pollute or defile by incest.

Effocināte, adv. Σαλῶς, ὑπερθεῖν. Womanly, tenderly, nicely, wantonly.

Effocinatio, onis; Jul. Firm. A making effeminate, wantonness.

Effocinator, m. Boët. He that maketh effeminate.

Effocinatōrium, ii; n. Lamp. The Stomach or breast-bone.

Effocinatix, f. Boët. She that effeminateth or maketh delicate.

Effocinatus, a, um; mollis, lascivus. Scortum maleculum: & Effocinatissimus; Apul. ἀποκρίνω, ἀποκρίνω. Woman-like, delicate, tender, that can abide no hardness.

Effocinō, as; ἐκστρα. In muliebrem molitiem atque lasciviam convertit, enervio, mollio. To effeminate, make delicate, wanton or nice. Effocinare præm, i. Suprare, To abuse against kind.

Effocit, adv. Mart. δακνῶν, ἀποκρίνω. Barely, remissly, feebly.

Effocus, a, um; ἐκστρα, ἐκστρα. Edifying, edifying.

ab Ex & Forus; al. ab Ec ēu, ubi nulla spes de seculo amplius; & sic Effocit est ἡ τῶν κερῶν ἀποκρίνω. Quæ desit parere. Al. significat Quod seculo liberatum est; Col. 17. 10. & sic Effocit est ἡ ἀποκρίνω. Sign. item quod ex toto, i. gravido, in lucem editum. Sed rare sunt hæc duæ significationes fere a. Effatium dic. quod definit seculum producere, jam debile & sterile factum. Itaque Effocit aliter fit ab ex locali, aliter a privativo, & alter a factis; ἡ, substantivo, a lter a Forus, a, um, adjectivo: Vide Mart. That hath lately been bred or brought forth; which beareth no more, ἀποκρίνω. feeble, weak, decayed, consumed, broken, worn; past labour and without strength, made barren with much bearing; spent. Effocia gallina, Plin. A hen past egg-laying.

Effor, aris; i. stultē loquor. To speak foolishly, V. Effaris.

Efforo, as; Col. ὑπερθεῖν, ὑπερθεῖν. To be or make holes through.

Effodio, as; f. freg. ab Effodio. To dig out.

Effosfor, m. Cod. He that diggeith or breaketh out or through.

Effossum, a, um; part. ab Effodior: Sen. ὑπερθεῖν. Digged or searched out.

Effovē, es, ere; Gloss. To succour, to nourish.

Effovēor, Cod. To be nursed or succoured.

Effracarū, vii; Sen. διαρρηκῆς. That breaketh down or open.

Effractor, oris; m. ab Effringo, Paul. διαρρηκῆς. A burglar, that breaketh open doors or walls to steal.

Effratura, æ; f. Paul. διαρρηκῆς, τρωμα. A breaking open.

Effractus, a, um; part. ab Effringo: διαρρηκῆς. Broken, made feeble, broken down.

Effractus, adv. ἀκατακτάτως, ἀκατακτάτως. Rashly, fiercely, warily.

Effrenatio, onis; f. ἀκατακτάτως, ἀκατακτάτως. Unbridled rashness, unbridled headness.

Effrenatissimus, a, um; sup. item & Effrenatissimus; Effrenatissimus moderatior, & humilior major, Sen. Ep. 86.

Effrenatus, a, um; Sen. & Effrenator; ἀκατακτάτως, ἀκατακτάτως. qui frænum detrahent, & pro arbitrio nostro regi non potest, indomitus, projectus, præceps: idem quod Effrenus, Unbridled, fierce, unruly, wanting government or guidance, headlong.

Effreno, as. To unbridle, Sil.

Effrenus, a, um; ex E & Frænum: vel Effrenis, ne; Liv. carens fræno: ἀκατακτάτως, ἀκατακτάτως. Unbridled, rash, fierce, unruly, immoderate.

Effricatio, onis; f. Sen. A rubbing out.

Effrico, as; Sen. ab Ex & Frico: fricando exento, ὑπερθεῖν. To rub off.

Effringo, is, ēgi, tum, ere; ex E & Frango: vi quadam & impetu frango: διαρρηκῆς, ἀποκρίνω. To break in pieces, violently to burst open doors or walls with intent to steal.

Effrons, tis; com. gen. ab Ex, i. extra, & Frons; Frag. Poët. Bold, imprudent.

Effugatio, f. Gloss. A putting to flight.

Effugendus, a, um; Ovid. To be avoided or eschewed.

dict. a βελῆν dormitare. A kind of bed.
Embroche, es; Græc. Anxilli genus,
cūm locis affectis, liquore aliquo hume-
ctatis perfusūque, lanam deinceps aut
linteum eodem liquore imbutum imponi-
mus. Afo a watering.

Embrionium, ἔμβριον. A kind of gar-
ment. Hefych.

Embryon, ii; n. Gr. embrio, ἔμβριον.
ὁ ἐν μήτρῃ διὰ τὸ εἶναι τὸν γέννη-
σθῆναι, quod inter uterum sustinetur yel
ἐν μήτρῃ ἔσθῃ, h. e. ab eo quod natus
in utero alatur, non secus ac fructus a sua
arbores. The child before it hath its perfect
shape in the mother's womb.

Embryonætes, Tert. ab ἔμβριον & ἔ-
σθῃ, rumpo; vel Embryothlastes; a θρύψω,
i. contulor, preforium, Gal. An book
wherein the dead child is drawn out of
the mother's womb.

Emēctus, a, um, Having passed by.
Emēctus, us, m. The falling of a stream,
or the mouth of a river. Amm. Marcell.

Emēditōr, unde Emēditatus, a, um,
Prenūciatus or prepared before. Apul.

Emēdullatus, a, um; Part. Plin. That
hath the marrow or pith taken out.

Emēdullo, as; Plin. medullam eximo,
ἀναιμαλύνω, ἔξινω, To take out mar-
row: to expiand, declare, or make man-
ifest: to rack, to take away the strength of.

Emēdullor, aris; Plin. To have the
pith and marrow taken forth.

Emēu, pro Eundem, Felt.

Emembris, bre; adj. Gloss. Out of
joins.

Emembro, as, āvi; Pac. eviro, Vide
Demembro, To geld.

Emēmōr, oris; adj. Eras. immemor,
ἀμνημον. Unmindful, forgetful.

Emendabilis, le; Sen. διόρθωτος. A-
mendable.

Emendatē, adv. ἐπινοητικῶς. Pure-
ly, with congruity, without fault, correctly.

Emendatio, oris; f. verb. διορθώω.
ἐπινοήσις. A correction or amending.

Emendator, oris; m. Cic. ἐπινοητής.
A corrector or amender.

Emendatrix, icis; f. ἐπινοήτρια. She
that correcteth or amendeth.

Emendatus, a, um; Hor. That will
correct or amend what is amiss.

Emendator, a, um; part. ab Emen-
dor: p. l. ἐπινοητικός. Amended, made
better, good and congruous; of honest be-
haviour.

Emendicabilis, le; Plaut. Which may
be gotten with begging.

Emendicabulum, li; n. A begging:
πρωχέριον.

Emendicatio, f. Aug. A begging or
asking.

Emendicator, m. Aug. ἀπελαττής. A
begger, one that obtaineth by begging.

Emendicatrix, icis; f. Hier. A wo-
man that getteth by craving.

Emendicatus, a, um; part. Justinian.
Beggard: gotten with much intreaty.

Emendico, as; Suet. ἐκτρέφω, ἐκτρέφω.
To ask as a begger, to beg.

Emendo, as; a menda purgo: p. l.
ἐπινοητικός. To mend, correct or make bet-
ter: to heal, cure or take away.

Emensus, a, um; part. ab Emetior.
That hath measured, or that going hath at-
chieved, passed or rid.

Emetior, Iris, itus sum, iri; ex E
& metior: ἔμειον, ἔμειον, mentio-
re, confingo, comminutor. Aliquan-

do pro Simulare, vel falsò aliquid expri-
mere. Emetiens, part. Lying, &c. To
make a manifest lie, to feign that it is not
true, to counterfeit or forge. Emetiti sunt
in eos quos oderunt. They made lies upon
them, or they belied them. Emetitiri
senatus auctoritatem. To take upon him
falsely the authority of the Senate.

Emetitri, adv. Marcell. Lyingly, falsely,
forgetfully. ἔμειον.

Emetitio, oris; f. ἔμετις. A
lying or forging. Gloss.

Emetitor, oris; m. Macrobi. ἔμετις.
A liar or counterfeiter.

Emetitus, a, um; part. ἔμετις. Counter-
feited, belied, falsely feigned.

Ementum, b, ecogitatio, commentum.
Gloss. Ifid.

Emercator, f. Cod. A buying.

Emercator, m. Cod. A buyer.

Emercor, aris; Tac. To buy: ἔμειον.

Emēro, es, ūi, itum, ēre; p. l. &
Emero, oris, itus sum, ēri; p. l. ἀνα-
βλέπω, ἀναβλέπω, ἀναβλέπω, ἀναβλέπω.
To merit, to deserve, to be made
use of; to win or get; to end; to be made
use of.

Emergi, imperf. Ter. To rid himself.

Emergo, is, ūi, itum, ēre; p. l. ἀνα-
βλέπω. To swim, issue or come out where
it is drowned or hid: to plunge up, to ap-
pear or show it self, to rise up out of: to
escape, to depart. Emergere ex malis, Ter.

To get out of trouble. Emergere extra
terram, Plin. To appear above the earth.

Emergere utero infans dicitur, Plin.
To come out of. Apium quadragesimo
die cūm celeritē emerget; Parsley, &c. Plin.

Emēritum, ti; n. ab Emereo, Modest.
μισθός, μισθός. A pension or stipend
of an old soldier discharged the wars.

Emēritus, a, um; part. Comp. est, finis-
ci, ended. Emeritus miles dic. qui jam
functus est suo munere, & vacationem im-
petravit a militia, dict. ab emendo, i.
valde merendo. Emeritus, valde meritus,
ut edictor, valde doctus. Emeriti fenes,
qui solent habere alios qui pro se labora-
rent. Emeriti anni, i. jam effecti.

Emerita arma, i. victicia. ὁ πάλαι
τὸν νεκρὸν ἐκείνου πελάγους, μισθοφο-
ρεῖν πάλαι. Emeriti, ἔμειον. That
hath deserved or served for his duty: a
soldier by reason of his age discharged from
or past service, and put to his pension. Eme-
ritus nunc medicina datur, Proverb. Where
there is no cause or need, Proverb.

Emersurus, a, um; Liv. That will
escape.

Emersus, a, um; part. ἐμφανής, ἐν-
εῖς. Risen or appearing out, coming out.

Emersus, ūi, m. & Emersio; ἔμειον.
A rising up, Pl.

Emertio, f. Gloss. The discharge of a
soldier from service.

Emetior, Iris, itus sum, iri; ἀναβλέπω.
To measure; to show fully; to pass over.

Emeto, as, Digest. vide Emeto, is.

Emeto, is, ūi, itum, ēre; ἔμειον. To
reap, Hor.

Emeticatus, Græc. Ifid. ἔμειον.
An oil-vessel.

Emicans, tis; part. Shining or glitter-
ing. Emicans fulgor in Amethysto, dilu-
tus in Hyacintho, Plin.

Emipantem & Emicantem; adv. Clear-
ly dropping. Tert.

Emicātim, adv. Glisteringly. Sidon.
Emicatio, oris; f. Apul. ἐκλαμψίς.
A shining or appearing aloft, a spring-
ing.

Emico, as, ūi, are; Plaut. Effulgeo,
resplendo: item Extrā salire, exilire,
subito apparere: Excellere: δίδωμι, ἐκ-
λαμψω. To shine brightly: to dance, leap
or mount up: to rise, grow or spring: to
appear higher than other: to excel, ἔμειον.

To come or issue forth suddenly: to show
himself. Emicare ex una radice, Plin.

To spring out of one root. Emicuit lon-
gē ante alios Euphrator, Plin. Euphra-
tor far excell'd all other. Sol emicuit
super terras, Val. Flac. Rose or appeared
upon the earth.

Emidolium, ii; n. Vide Hemido-
lium.

Emigrans, part. Stat. μετακινῶν. A de-
parting.

Emigratio, f. Cod. μετακίνησις. A de-
parting.

Emigrator, m. Digest. He that depart-
eth from a place.

Emigro, as; μισθω. Emigrare ē vi-
ta, i. Mori. To go from one place to ano-
ther to dwell: to depart out of.

Emina, Gr. Ifid. A measure, the half
of Sextarius. Vide Hemina.

Eminatio, oris; f. Plaut. ab Eminor:
ἀναβλέπω. A threatening.

Eminens, tis; adj. vel part. Cic. p. l.
ἔμειον. Appearing higher: more excel-
lency: being outwards, or standing and
rising.

Eminenter, adv. Macr. ἔμειον, ἔμειον.
Excellently, or to be seen above all.

Eminentia, æ; f. ἔμειον, ἔμειον. Ex-
cellency, passing or standing above others.

Eminentior, Cel. Standing farther out:
& Eminentiſſimus, Quint. Most excel-
lent.

Eminentius, a, um. Vide Eminulus.

Emineo, es, ūi, ēre; ex E & Maneo:
ἔμειον, ἔμειον. Eminor, quasi exira
alios, h. e. præ aliis maneo: qu. extra
manum, Pecm. Al. ex eminus, Mart. A
mina pro eminentia: excello, supero. To
show is self above others, to be higher or more
excellent than others: to appear. Eminere
ex ore crudelitas, Shewed it self, or
appeared in his countenance. Inter
omnes in omni genere dicendi eminet De-
mosthenes, Excellit all others. Jam-
que moles aquam eminebat, Curt. The
heap was higher than the water.

Emingo, gis; Sal. To rise afar off.

Eminitor, ex E & Minitor; idem
quod Reminitor. Eminiscitur; in me-
moriam reducit. Gloss. Ifid.

Eminitor, aris; To threaten often. Plin.

Eminor, aris; Plaut. est extra minor.
Mart. palam minor: ἀπείδιον. To threaten
straightly.

Eminulus, a, um; adj. p. l. Var. ἀνα-
βλέπω. Raising somewhat in height,
standing a little above others. Eminuli di-
gitii. The fingers ends.

Eminuo, is; Aug. To diminish, lessen
or abate.

Eminus, adv. ἀπὸ μακρόθεν, ex
E & Manus. Front. Communis & Eminus,
de Jaculis, quod illud a manibus non re-
cedit, hoc ē manibus emittitur. Far off,
aloof, aloft.

Eminutio, oris; f. Boët. A lessening.

Eminutor, m. Hier. He that diminish-
eth any thing.

Emio; orno, decoro, unde redimio.
Emitor.

Emitor, aris; Hor. ἐκδιδωμι. To
marvel greatly.

Emisco, ces, cūi, stum, ēre; Manil.
To fill out, to pour out.

Emissarium, ii; n. p. l. διδωμι. A
fence or other place to let water out of a
pond or river: a flood or water-gate.

Emissarius, a, um, Sent out, put forth,
put away for breeding. Emissarius pal-
mes, Plin. 17. 23. A bud or young bough.

Emissarius equus, Plaut. ἀναβλέπω. A
Halion-horse serving onely for breed.

Emissarius, ii; qui emitti solet, Plaut.
excusor. Emissarius etiam a probatissi-
mis autoribus appellatur Calumniator
submissus & subornatus ab inimicis: item
Furtorum conciliator & explorator. A
suborned accuser, or a buse fellow ready to
sue and trouble every man: he that is sent
out before battle to defie and provoke the
enemy, ἀναβλέπω. The vanti-guard or
fore-guard: a spy or scout, ἀναβλέπω.

Emissarius. One that is sent out pri-
vately, and set a-work to search other mens
secrets, or where any thing may stily be
stole: one appointed of an officer to procure
bribes, or to bring tales: a messenger alway
at hand, a lackey, a post.

Emissilis, le; adj. Notit. Which may
be cast or sent out.

Emisio, oris; f. verb. ab Emitto:
p. l. ἐκπομπή, ἀποπομπή. A sending,
casting, hurling or shooting forth.

Emissitia, arum; f. Things cast out as
solemn feasts, as it were in a mass: also
things of no value, or cast to the dungbil:
quillquize, furdies.

Emissiticius, a, um; p. b. ἀναβλέπω.
That is sent out to spy. Emisittici oculi,
Plaut. Rolling eyes, curiously gazing here
and there.

Emisittium; quod sepe & citò in di-
versis loca emittitur.

Emittus, a, um; part. ab Emitto:
ἀποπομπή, ἀποπομπή. That is sent or
cast forth: uttered or spoken.

Emittis, Ifid. Poculi species, quæ
duādim, i. uno spiritui bibitur. A quaf-
sing cup.

Emites, Ifid. 16. 4. A stone like unto
luary.

Emitto, is, ūi, itum, ēre; ex E & Mit-
to: ἐκπομπή, ἀποπομπή. Emittere
librum, pro Edere. Aliq. Manifestare,
edere. To send forth, to let go or escape:
to publish, to set abroad: to thrust, to hurl,
cast or let out, to empty: to shoot out: breed
or lay. Emittere manu aliquem, Plaut.
ἀποπομπή. To manumiss or make free. E-
mittere de manibus, custodia, ex vincu-
lis; To let one scape from out. Emittere
venis sanguinem, Plin. To let blood.

Emittere jaculum in auras, Virg. To
cast into the air. Emittere manum, est
Cautionem propriā manu facere, Mo-
dest. Emittere, scilicet, Evadentes; To have
right in himself to take up post-buses, and
to give warrant unto others; J. C. & No-
vella Theod.

Emmanuel, Heb. ἑμμανουήλ, ὁ μετ' ἡμῶν
ē Oīe, nobiscum Deus. God with us.

Emmāton, Jun. vel Im noton: ἔμειον.
Celf. 7. 13. A soft and liquid me-
dicine, wherein tents are dip'd before they
be put into the hollow places of sores.

Emmella, æ; f. Gr. A certain quiet
kind of Dance, as it were a Pavin.

Emo, is, mi, prum, ēre; pecunias mihi
aliquid comparo. Emere sibi pro Acci-

pere, Signif. antiq. Sumere: item pro
Conducere, redimere: ἀνέμασι, ἔμειον.
Emptio, quod a me tibi sit, Ifid.
Al. ex Græc. τελευτά, Mart. ἔμειον, ἔμειον.
Al. ex E & Meum, ex alieno meum facio, Emere &
Redimere etiam Locare erat. To buy: to
purchase or procure: to corrupt or hire. De
illo emi virginem, Plaut. I bought of him.
Emit homo cupidus tantum, quanti Pi-
thius voluit; He bought it for as much as
&c. Plurimos libros are paucos emit,
Gell. He bought many books for a little
money. Emere bonā fide, Plaut. To
buy without fraud or guile. Emere cu-
lodem munere, Ovid. To corrupt with a
reward. Malo emere quā rogare, Pro-
verb. I had rather buy as such a rate, then
big or ask, Cic.

Emodulatio, f. Boët. μετὰ μέτρον, A sing-
ing in measure and proportion.

Emodulator, oris; m. μετὰ μέτρον, qui
modulator, Boët.

Emodulor, aris; depon. Ovid. μετὰ
μέτρον. To sing with proportion and measure.

Emollor, Iris, itus sum, iri; p. l. Celf.
ἐμδάμνω. With receding to avoid out, as
flegm out of the stomach: to move, stir or
raise up: to cast out by force: ex E & Mo-
lior.

Emolleſco, ſcis; Liv. ab Emolleo, To
mollify.

Emollidus, a, um; Liv. μετὰ μέτρον,
μετὰ μέτρον. Soft, tender, nice, wanton.

Emollens medicamentum, Jun. A
mollifying medicine.

Emolumentum, ti; n. Celf. A softening
or assuaging: μετὰ μέτρον.

Emollo, is, ūi, itum, ēre; p. l. Liv.
μετὰ μέτρον, ἐμδάμνω, ἐμδάμνω. To make
soft, pliant or loose: to make more
gentle, to effeminate.

Emollitio, f. Apic. A softening: με-
τά μέτρον.

Emollitus, a, um; Liv. μετὰ μέτρον,
μετὰ μέτρον. Made tender, effeminated.

Emollo, is, ēre; p. l. Perf. To grind
thoroughly: to spend, to consume.

Emolumentum, ti; n. a molimine. Pe-
ror, utilitas ex labore: al. a mole: al.
qu. emolumentum ab Emolo: lucrum pro-
priū molendini, ver. Vocab. ἀφίκεται, ἀφίκεται.
Profit gotten by labour and cost:
commodity or benefit. Neque sine magno
conatu & emolumento, i. fumpu; Celf.

Emolneo, es, ūi, itum, ēre; p. l. Plaut.
μετὰ μέτρον. To warn, to put in mind of.

Emolatus, a, um; Gloss. Well man-
nured.

Emordēo. To bite out.

Emordibundus, a, um; Celf. About to
die.

Emorior, oris, itus sum, oris; ex E
& Morior: ἀποθνήσκω. To die, to decay
utterly. Leg. & infin. Emoriri, Ter.

Emoritur, ūi; m. Ambr. Furia. The
painful remorse or gnawing of conscience.

Emortalis, le; 3 Plaut. ἀμείνων. A
Belonging to or of ones death.

Emortuus, a, um; Plaut. νεκρός, ἐμ-
πνέων. Dead, utterly decayed, impro-
fiable.

Emotio, f. Dig. A stirring, a moving
forth.

Emotus, a, um; part. ab Emoveor.
p. l. Virg. ἐκινῶν, ἐκινῶν. To move, to
move away, cast off or up, eased to
depart out.

Emovēo, es, ūi, ōtum, ēre; p. l. Liv.

ἐκινῶν, ἀποθνήσκω. To put out of the place
or aside, to remove. Emovere flammam
To kindle or make to flame out: Pertinaci
spiritu flammam emovit, He made it to
flame and burn forth. Val. Max.

Empalma, aris; n. Græc. Ορίβας. A
composition of divers sweet powders, to take
away sweat, and cause itching.

Empetron, tri; n. Gr. Plin. 27. 9. Diē,
quod in nudo laxo nascitur. The herb
called Sampire, good against the stones,
and therefore called Calcistraga.

Emphānistia, Gr. ἐμφανισμός vel ἐμ-
φανισμός, information, Heret, quæ Cle-
rici solvant in Clerum magne Ecclesiæ
Constantinopolitane allēci: ex ἐμφανί-
σῃ, ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος: vide Mart. & Cal.

Emphasis, ſis; f. Quint. Gr. ab ἐμ-
φανίσει, specie præbō: Figuræ nomen, cūm
verbis subest tacita significatio, vel cūm
plus significatum est quā dictum. Ean-
tēnessor expreß significatio of a mans
intention.

Emphātice, adv. ἐμφανίως. Earnest-
ly, forcibly.

Emphātico, as; Liv. To speak car-
nally.

Emphāticus, a, um; ἐμφαντικός, Em-
phatical, forcible.

Emphraza, Ulp. ἐμφράζω vel ἐμφρά-
ζεω, i. tecta. A kind of Ships or Barges.

Emphraxis, is; f. Obstruction or stop-
ping of pores.

Emphyēma, Or. inflatio, spiritus fla-
tuosi collectio. A swelling of the guts.

Emphyllina, aris; n. Gr. A swelling
of the eyelids.

Emphyodes scissus, ἐμφυσός. A ve-
hement Ague causing inflammation in the
mouth.

Emphyteusis, is; f. Gr. ab ἐμφυτῷ
infero. A grafting or planting: the ma-
king of a thing better then it was when it
was received. Emphyteusis, est genus lo-
cationis, quo incolui ea deserti agri co-
lono alicui ea lege in perpetuum locan-
tur, ut quandā præstituta merces sol-
vatur, nunquam ad dominū revertantur.

Emphyteuta, & Emphyteutes, æ; m.
Gr. ex ἐμφυτῷ. He that maketh a thing
better then it was when he received it.

Emphyteuticarius, ii; m. Justin.
idem.

Emphyteuticus, a, um; ut, Emphy-
teuticus ager, i. Veſtigialis, Macrobr.
ἐμψυτῶν. Set out to farm, hire or rent.

Empirica, Græc. experientia, peritia:
ab ἐμπειρῷ, qui habet πείρα, ὡς, ὡς,
qui per multa transivit. Experience, trial,
skill.

Empirice, ces; f. Gr. Skill in Physick
gotten by practise. Plin.

Empiricus, m. ἐμπειρικός. Medicus,
qui medicinam ab usu tantum & experi-
mentis novit & tractat, non ex causis na-
turalibus, Celf. in præf. Plin. 29. 1. A
Physician by practise.

Emplagia, æ; f. Græc. i. paralyſis,
Paul. A palsy.

Emplasticus, a, um; Græc. ab ἐμ-
πλάστῃ illino, obstruo. Clammy like a
plaster. Medicamentum emplasticum,
Jun. five Emplaton, pharmacum est
quod meatus obducit: ut picatio, &c.
A medicine, salve or ointment to keep in
the natural heat, if the body be there with
unointed.

E P I

onia, quod adversus Ephialtem remedio
est.
Ephidriōsis; sudor circa thoracem &
caput exoritur, vel in universo corpore
sudor proveniens, paucus & inutilis.
Stup.
Ephipparchia, αἰ; Ælian. de instru-
end, acie, c. 20. *A body of 16. troops of horse,*
containing, 1024.
Ephippiarius, a, um. *Of a saddle or*
trappings.
Ephippiarius, riis; m. Cæl. *A Saddle,*
Ephippiarii, *They that have saddles on*
their horses strapped with costly harnesses:
look in Strata, Grum.
Ephippiatus, a, um; p. b. Cæl. ὁ ἑπι-
πιασμένος, ὁ ἐπικνίξας κνίξας δέλεα, *That hath*
a saddle on his back, saddled.
Ephippium, ii, n. & Ephippia, Grum &
Varro, ἐπικνίξας, ab ἐπικνίξας & κνίξας
i, super equum. *The harness of an horse, the*
saddle.
Ephippio, as; Alex. phalero. *To strap,*
hurb or dress horses with trappers.
Ephod, Heb. יֶפֶד. Gr. ἐπὶ στήθεσιν, στήθε-
σιν ποδῶν, ἱερεῖα. *A garment used by the*
high Priest, A Priest's garment.
Ephorus, ri; m. Gr. ἐπὶ ὁρῶν, idem quod
ἐπὶ τῶν ἱπποδρόμων, δὲ τὸν ἱπποδρόμον, ἰοβη-
τῶν δὲ τῶν ἱπποδρόμων, *An Officer of the La-*
cedemonians, the same with Tribunus
in Rome.
Ephpheta, ἑπφῆτα, Syr. ܥܦܬܐ, ex
plano operis v. Mart.
Ephydron; v. Hippuris.
Epi, Græc. ἐπι, cum gen. sign. in, su-
pra, apud & cum accus. significat, su-
per: cum ablat. in, penes, sub, &c. V.
Mart.
Epälis, f. Gr. curruca. *A pinnock,*
tisling or hedge sparrow: a certain bird
breedeth up the Cuckoos eggs instead of her
own.
Epälös, Celf. vel Epiala febris. Gr.
δὲ τὸν τὸν ἡμέτερον ἀναίτητον, quod modicè ca-
lefaciat. *A fever rising of cold flegm, that*
is sower and like grass, wherein at one time
heat and cold is felt in every part of the
body.
Epibades, p. b. Ulp. Gr. *A ship called*
a bark or a pessenger.
Epibata, a, s; vel Epibates; m. Gr.
Hirt. *A soldier serving in the sea: δὲ τὸν*
ἐπὶ τῶν πλοίων ἀναίτητον.
Epibaterium, Scal. 3. Poët. 106. *A*
speech made to the Citizens by him that was
returned home after his long travel; did.
ὅτι τῶν πλοίων ἀναίτητον τῶν πλοίων, Mart.
Epibäthra, Gr. *The ladder going up to*
the topcastle of the ship or into the ship;
item naulum.
Epibäthum, Dodder *which wrappeth about*
brambles.
Epicaia, Gr. ἐπικαία, æquum. Epica-
zare, ἐπικαζέω, ex æquo & bono statuere;
Mart.
Epicauma, tis; n. Gr. Celf. *A foul*
sore in the eyes.
Epicaustorium, riis; n. Hipp. ἀκαυ-
στῶν, um. *A lover or tunnel in the roof*
to avoid imo.
Epicedium, ii; n. Jun. ἐπικέδαιον,
unde & ἐπικέδαιον est curare inferias, unde & cura.
A funeral song, or verses in praise of the
dead.
Epicerastica, medicamenta sunt quæ
& temperata dicuntur; quæ si valenti-
ora evaserint, mordicantium morbus re-
tundunt.
Epicho

ẽre : a δ̃ημ̃⊗ populũs. *Publique, uni-*
versal.
 Epidẽmiũs, a, um; idem quod Epi-
 demicus.
 Epidẽmiũs; Vide Endemus & Com-
 muniũ.
 Epidẽma, ẽtis; n. Cal. i. superfici-
 es, ~~δ̃ημ̃⊗~~. *The surface or confide.*
 Epidẽmis, Gr. *The outward thin skin*
of the body, which being of it self insen-
sible, doth as it were spring out of the true
and natural skin.
 Epidẽfis; genus ligationis ad fan-
 guinis profluvium compendendum. fan-
 guinis fundentibus vasis infecta, &
 vulnerati membri labra diffidentia con-
 tinentes.
 Epidẽfimus, five Hypodẽfmiũs; i
 fasciæ, subfasciaciones & subligamina
 quæ ipsi corpori circumdantur, Vide
 Stup.
 Epidẽcazõmẽnis; Gr. ex δ̃ημ̃⊗ καὶ ζῶμ̃⊗
judicio.
 Epidẽcen, A garment belonging to a
 Monk.
 Epidẽficiũs; δ̃ημ̃⊗ κυμ̃⊗ est demon-
 strare. V. Epidẽficiũs.
 Epidẽficiũs, a, um; adj. δ̃ημ̃⊗ κυ-
 μ̃⊗, & Epidẽficiũs; Gr. Lat. Demon-
 strativũ. *Demonstrative, that pertains*
to praising or disproving.
 Epidẽymis; i. supergeminalis tuni-
 ca: testium involucrium est & appendix:
 exuberatio varicosa, ac propago venæ
 & arteriæ tendens ad testiculos, Hippocr.
 Epidẽydmũ; idem quod Dartos.
 Epẽdipnis, Ydis; in pl' Epidipnides;
 f. p. b. Mart. Græc. *Banqueting dishes*
brought at the end of dinner or supper: ex
 δ̃ημ̃⊗ π̃να.
 Epẽdixãre, To manifest or declare, Gr.
 Epẽdromẽs, is; & Epidrom, vel Epi-
 dromis, Ydis; Poll. dict. quod recitum
 placæ per eas discurrunt. *The arming of*
a Net, as are the ropes that open and draw
together again the whole net. Plin. 19. 1.
 Epidromos pro coenæ.
 Epidromũs, miũ m. Gr. vel Epidro-
 mũ, miũ; n. *The Poop or misen Salin*
a ship spread backward: vell genus quod in
puppi panditur.
 Epigẽum, n. Gr' ε̃πιγειον, i. quod est
 supra terram; ut Apogẽum, remotum a
 terra.
 Epigẽmia, ẽs; f. Gr. *Affinity by mar-*
riage with ether Nations.
 Epigastriũ, ii; n. Cels. Græc. ε̃πι-
 γαστρ̃⊗ dict. quod ε̃πι τῇ γαστ̃⊗. *The*
outward part of the belly that covereth
the entrails from the bulk down to the privy
members, called also Abdomen.
 Epigẽnemã, ẽtis; n. Gr. ε̃πι τῇ ἐν-
 γαστ̃⊗, quasi *superfueriens vel supergeni-*
tum: idem est ac Symptoma.
 Epigẽnitũ, Dodder which groweth
 about broom.
 Epiglotiss, is; five Epiglottis, Ydis; &
 ε̃πιγλωτ̃⊗, Latine dicitur minor lingua,
 Plin. *The cover or weel of the throat, the*
flip or little tongue that closeth the amplitu-
dine of Larynx, and way of the rough Ar-
tery, as if any meat or drink should slip into
the inner capacity thereof, and fall into the
lungs.
 Epiglonãtis, is; v. Patella.
 Epigloni, vocatur exsecundis concepi-
 ti nuptiis: eo etiam vocabulo Majores
 accipi videtur, Spieg. *Born of the se-*
cond marriage: also Ancestors.

Epigramma, átiς, n. p. b. Gr. *A superscription, an Epigram. Also a fugitives mark. Notam fugitivorum Epigramma* (per frontem & faciem) Petr. Arb. *ἡ ἐπὶ τῷ πρόσωπῳ*.
Epigrammataríus, ríi; m. & Epigrammatista, tæ; m. Liv. *A master of Epigrams.*
Epigrammátographus, Epigrammátographi; m. Græc. *A writer of Epigrams.*
Epigraphe, es; f. Gr. Jun. Lat. *Inscriptio. An Inscription or title.*
Epigrí, díct, ab ἐπι, i. super; & αγρός i. tractus; vetus Voc. æ; a voce Græca corrupta, pro ἑπὶ αγρῶ i. vide Mart. lib. Pini *wherby onepiece of wood is fastned to another: ἡ ἐπὶ ἀγρῶν, Helych.*
Epigryphus, m. Gr. ἐπὶ γρύφῳ. *He that hath a crooked nose. Plaut.*
Epíficia, æ; f. Bud. *ἑπιφικία, Equity indifferet interpretation and tempering of the rigour of the law according to law and equity.*
Epíficizæ, Eud. *To mitigate the rigour of the law according to equity.*
Epíllampses; v. Effulgescentia.
Epílarchia, æ; f. Alian. de Instr. acie. 20. *A double troop of horse containing 128.*
Epílatum, n. dicitur medicamentum laxativum, Alexander. *A laxative medicine, a purgation.*
Epílemmia, átiς; n. morbus comitialis, a Gr. *ἐπιλημμία*, quod in eo capiantur & vinciantur sensus, ut a mortuus nihil abfit.
Epílepticus morbus; vide Epilepticus.
Epílepsia, æ; f. Jun. Gr. *invasio; item morbus hominem ita invadens, ut retineat & sistat sensuum actiones: ἑπιληψία* invado, quod sensum atque mentem pariter apprehendat, Cal. Aurel. *Pessio pueritiae, etiam & sacra dicta, The falling sickness.*
Epílepticus, a, um; adj. Jun. *ἐπιληπτικός, Sick of the disease.*
Epílimma, Fest. *A base ointment.*
Epálimma rectius, ἐπάλημμα, ab ἀλεψῶ inungo.
Epílinum, Dodder which groweth about fax.
Epílis, le; adjct. sterilis, jejunius, barren.
Epílogismus, mi; m. communis est quedam ratio omnium assensu comprobata, Stup.
Epílógo, as; f. Plaut. *To conclude or end.*
Epílógos, gi; m. Gr. *ἐπὶ λόγος* Subjungitur ad reddendam ejus quod præcedit rationem: apud Rhetores orationis extrema pars, quæ ante dictis ἐπὶ λόγεται, *A conclusion or knitting up of a matter.*
Epílóica; i. vulnus carne repletum, Cal. *A wound filled with flesh.* V. Epulorica.
Epíluēs, Paralides, Thymi; tumores sunt præter naturam in glande penis.
Epímēlas, Plin. *A white precious stone having a blackish colour over it: a μέλας niger.*
Epímēlis; p. b. Gal. *ἐπιμυελίς, τεκνονικόν*. *A medlar tree, the fruit whereof hath three leaves.*
Epímēlon, arbor, Græc. *A certain kind of wild apple, very harmful to the*

erat ὄρνις ἐν τῇ ἰατρικῇ, Heb. *ira*, Al. *ab igitur*. Al. putant *ἐρα* dici quasi *αἰνέσι*, item *mentis*. Al. *παρὰ τὸ ἀεὶ αἰνέσι*, quod *impresiones exequatur*, al. *παρὰ τὸ ὅτι ἐν ἡμῶν, quod in terra habiet* & hominum facta attendat. Vide in Propriis.

Erithiophorus, a, um; ἑριθιόφωρος, i. *lanam ferens*, laniger.

Erithopollum; emporium lanæ; *πολλὰ ὀνυχία*.

Erioxylum; i. *ἐρίον ἰαμα*, *ξύλον ligni*; Ulp. *The wood of the shrub Xylen*.

Eriphia, æ; f. *ἐριφία*. Magi providere hanc in avenis *flaracum* habere, sursum deorsum decurrentem cum sono hodi, unde & nomen habet. Calep. Plin. 24. 18. *A certain herb which bringeth forth his leaves in February: some take it to be that which we call Holmwort, or Holy-wort*.

Eripio, is, pui, ptum, ēre; ex E & Rapios: *ἐρίπτω*, *ἐκρίπτω*. To take away by force: to pluck out; to snatch: to deliver and preserve from: to convey or go away quickly: to withdraw from: to deprive of: not to suffer so. Eriper aliquem ex infidibus. A morte, vel morti: To deliver from. Eriper aliquem Domo, Tert. *to pull him out of*. Eriper alicui animam, Ovid. *To take away his life, to kill*. Eripiat nobis regiam causam. He got from us.

Eris, idis; f. Græc. *Contention, strife*. *Allo an herb growing in Egypt, with a leaf like a wake-robin*.

Erista, ætis; n. Gr. ut Scalæ eristmate fult, Vitruv. *A short ladder*. Eristmæ; arum; antericis, pile lapideæ aut lignæ, quæ muris obijciuntur, ut eorum ponderi renitendo, fabricam fulciant; tibicides, *τὰ ἀντιπείδινα ὄπλα*, ἡλθὶνα κατὰ πείδινα ὄπλα. Helych, Vitruv. *Arches or bowing pillars like bows, buttresses, shoreposts or props to hold up an house ready to fall: ab ipso fulcio*.

Eristum, m; n. *The wild Mustard-seed*.

Eristhæce, Gr. ab ἑρίσθω, a *rubedine*, Arist. 5. H. animal. 22. Plin. 11. 7. de apum opere: cerago, cerinthus, sandarach, vernigo. *A kind of wax or honey, or red juice in the honey-combs of Bees*.

Eristhæcus, ci; m. & Eristhe, p. b. *ἐρίσθωκος*, *ἐρίσθωκος*, *ἐρίσθωκος*, rubellio, rubecula. *The bird called Robin-red-breast*, Plin. 10. 29.

Eristhæles, Gr. *The herb Prick-madam*; *ἑρὶς ὡς ὁ δάκτυλος*. Plin. Sedura, sempervivum: *House-lick*, Cal.

Eristhæones, Suet. Cal. 22. aliis Tetræones. *A kind of Gests, of colour blackish mixt with red, which being kept in the house, die for anger*.

Eristhodanum, n; n. *The herb Wood-roof, or after others Maddar*.

Eristus, V. Erius.

Eristudo, inis; f. Antiq. pro Servitudo, Fest. *Eris scrib. Vet. quod a Gr. ἑρίσσω, ut ἐρίσσω*, Scal.

Eristuatio, f; Vitruv. *A draining of water away*.

Eriyo, as; ex E & Rivus; p. l. Plin. *ἐρίω*, *ἐρίω*. To drive away water by a stream.

Erix, Yeis; Plin. idem quod Erica.

Erimifelon, ifid; *A kind of Cristul*.

Erimum, & Hirnea; genus vasis vitæ, Scal.

Ero; vide ERO.

Ero, onis; m. Jun. *A leather bag, pouch or fatchel*. Erones, Straguli genus, qui incubant sibi sternebantur. Tapes, Storæ, Erones, Cubæ, &c.

Ero, pro Hero, Calv.

Erodus, i; m. *ἐρῶδης*, Homer. dict. qu. *ἰαδῶδης*, quod in pulidibus degat, Suid. al. *ἰαδῶδης*, i. sanguinem sudat; vel quia *ἐρῶδης* id est, quod *Veneri* propria avis, Gelin. *A bird that in time of breeding sweats blood*. Theodorus callet in Ardeolam, S. Aug. Fulicam, Suidas Ciconiam, *A Gersalcon*, Medulla Gram.

Erodus, is, si, fum, ēre; p. l. Plin. *ἐρῶδης*, *ἐρῶδης*. To grow off or about, to eat into.

Erogiatio, onis; f. verb. p. l. *ἐρογιῶ*. A bestowing, or liberal contribution of things.

Erogator, oris; m. Cic. *An almoner, or almsman*.

Erogatorius, a, um; ut, Modiolus erogatorius, Front. *A bucket that gush with a pulley or some such device, and is lifted on high when it is full of water, and so emptied*.

Erogatus, a, um; part. *ἐρογῶμενος*, *ἐρογῶμενος*. Distributed, delivered out, spent, bestowed.

Erognæton, p. b. Plin. Gr. *An herb causing love*.

Erogiō, as; freq. ab Erogo: p. l. Plaut. *ἐρογιῶμαι*, *ἐρογιῶμαι*. To desire very heartily.

Erogo, as; distribuo, *ἐρογῶ*, *ἐρογῶ*. Erogo proprie est rogando elicio item pro Expendo. Perot. Erogo, distribuo, & quasi rogantibus efundo, rogatores enim postulatōres fundo, unde ut *Rogare legem*, est Petere; ita Erogo est *ἐνδοξῶ*, elargiri tantquam rogatū aut cognitū aliorum indigentia. To employ and bestow on a thing, to spend, to lay out upon: to deliver and give to them that ask. Pecunias alicui erogare in classem, To deliver money to one to be employed upon a navy. Erogo pecunias ex arario, To deliver out. Erogo stipem, To crave or beg money. Apul. Erogo, pass. consumor, Minut. & Tert. Est etiam Erogo, in rogum do, consumo paulatim; *Febus erogando homini deputata*, Tert.

Eros, Gr. Love. Medicis morbus, amentia.

Erosio, f. Cell. *An eating up or consuming*.

Eroslus, a, um; part. ab Erodor, p. l. Plin. *ἐροσλός*. Gnamn roborat ab eis, catenatio.

Erotema, ætis; n. p. b. Gr. *A demands also a figure, when as by heaping many things, questions he moved to increase the envy of a thing: ab ἐροτῶ interrogatio*.

Erotematicus, Gr. *He that often demands*.

Erotopagnion, Auf. *A P. em of Livie Andron. touching loud parties*.

Erocticus; ut, Erotica carmina; i. Amatoria.

Erotylus, Plin. 37. 10. *ἐροτύλος*. A precious stone like a flint, used in divination: Lat. qu. *Amatorius*.

Eripulum, is; Gr. *Wild time*.

Eribilis, lē; adj. *That may err*.

Eribundus, a, um; Liv. *ἐρίβουνος*.

Ερονος, Α. vagabond, that wanders.

Errans, tis; part. *Wandering, erring, going astray, unskilful, false, gadding wildly abroad, out of order*.

Errantia, æ; f. idem quod Erratio, Non, ex Accio.

Erraticus, a, um; *ἐν τῇ φύσει*. That creeps this way and that way: wandering or straying much, wild; also a vagabond.

Erratica stellæ, & Cell. The Planets: vide Planetæ, Erratica fella, five inordinata: *A fever that cometh not at any certain time*.

Erratilis, i. errabundus.

Erratio, f. verb. *ἐν τῇ φύσει*, *ἐν τῇ φύσει*. A wandering abroad, a going out of the way.

Erraticus, a, um; Fron. *That useth to wander or stray, and leaves it*.

Errator, m. Tert. *He that strays, Erratrix, f. Fron. She that wanders*.

Erratum, tin, *ἐν τῇ φύσει*, *ἐν τῇ φύσει*. An error, a fault committed of ignorance, an offence, any thing done amiss.

Erratus, imperf. *They hit not*, or *know not the right*.

Erratus, a, um, *About to err or wander*, Sen.

Erratus, a, um; part. Ovid. *ἐν τῇ φύσει*. In the which error is committed: done amiss: *that hath been wandered and strayed*.

Erratum, n; Gr. *ἐρῶδης*; dict. quod naribus indatur, ex *ἐ* & *ῥ* *naribus*: sic dicuntur medicamentum, quo naribus ex cepto caput purgatur, Mart. Jun. *A certain medicine, which being made either liquid or in dry powder, is used to stop bleeding at the nose, to provoke sneezing, to cause child-birth, and to purge the brain*.

Erro, as; Scal. *ἐρῶ*, *ἐρῶ*. Errare est vagari sine ordine, temere. Oves errare dicuntur, quia dum pascuntur, vagantur huc illuc. Frequentius Errare est Falli iudicio, aliud pro alio putare; vide Fallere, ex Scal. item pro Pascere, quoniam errando pascunt oves. To err, rove, wander or stray: to walk abroad: to be deceived: to fail: to do amiss: to graze a deer, to feed, Virg. *To run crookedly or in compass, to offend, to mistake or misunderstand*. Per undas, Ovid. In undis, Ad flumina, Circum littora: Virg. *To wander about in the waters or banks*. Errat lupus inter agnos, Hor. *Geth among Lambs*. *Quia erras videt, Ter. & To-tā re erras: Thou art clean out of the way, thou art utterly deceived in the whole matter*. Erratur in nomine, The error is in the name, or they know not the right name.

Erro, onis; m. Ulp. *ἐν τῇ φύσει*, *ἐν τῇ φύσει*. A wanderer, a loiterer, a vagabond, a stayer aside: a land-leaper.

Errores, Gell. *Wandering stars*.

Erroncus, Col. *madus*, *madus*. A vagabond.

Error, oris; m. *ἐν τῇ φύσει*, *ἐν τῇ φύσει*. A wanderer, a loiterer, a vagabond, a stayer aside: a land-leaper.

Erroneus, Gell. *Wandering stars*.

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ing about a v. Oreban, Clot weed.

Erubescens, a, um; Hor. *ἐρυθρῶς*. To be ashamed of, dishonoured.

Erubescens, tis; part. *Blushing*.

Erubescencia, æ; f. Gal. *addis*, *Blushing*.

Erubescio, is, i; *ἐρυθρῶς*; *ἐρυθρῶς*. To blush, to be ashamed; *valde rubescit*, Proprie sign. Rubore suffundit, rubet; per Metaph. Pudore suffundit, To be ashamed to blush for shame. Erubescere ora alicuius, To be ashamed to come in ones sight.

Erubescit loqui, I am ashamed to speak.

Qui erubescere fortiter, Curt. *Who was ashamed of his state*. Illa repudio erubescit, Sen. *Is ashamed of her divorcement*.

Erucæ, æ; f. Col. *ἐρύκω*. *Idid*, quæ, arida, quod ignita fit virtutis, & in cibo fæta sumpta Veneris incendium moveat; vel quod linguam erodat, Mart. ab erig quia le corrugat & erugat, dum repit. A palmer or canker worm; also the herb Rocket, Hor. *Ὁ ἑρύκω*.

Erucans, tis; part. *Belching*, *eructing*, or vomiting out.

Eructatio, onis; f. Cell. *ἐρύκω*, *ἐρύκω*. A belching or breaking of wind off the stomach, a rapping.

Eructator, oris; m. Cell. *He that belches, or breaketh wind upward*.

Eructio, as; f. *ἐρύκω*, *ἐρύκω*. To belch or break out of the stomach, to send or cast out. Pertransit. To speak rudely and with great despatch. Arenam eructare fluvii dicuntur, Virg. *To cast up gravel*.

Eructus, a, um; part. ab Erugo, *Belched*, *eructed*. Vinum eructum, Gell. 11. 7. 1. ignobilis, vici flos, i. fæces; vinum de quo ex vinaceis expressum, P. Mosellan.

Eructro, as; ab Ex & Rudus, *eris*; p. l. Var. *ruderibus expurgo*, *ἐρύκω*. To brow or carry out rubbish, or mortar and broken stones of old building: to rid a place of such stuff. Aures eruderare fulurionum fæces completas, To cleanse or clear, Sidor. Apoll.

Erudendus, *ἐν τῇ φύσει*. To be instructed, Ovid.

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Eructro, as

esse, vel vel ex Edifio, EE, N. P. esse non
por B, & c.
Es pro Ede.
Es pro Esto, Luc.
Esalon: V. Ἐσάλον,
Eſca, & f. βρωσις, ἰδομα, δὴλαρ ab
edend; ab esum, vel idō, ἰδοίω, ex ἰδω.
Iſid, quia cam os capit. Meat, food: a
bait to take fishes or birds with: meat for
beasts: that maintaineth or cherisheth a
thing.
Eſcale, is; n. Juv. A dish or platter
to serve meat in.
Eſcalis, le; Plin. σμπτῶς, Pertaining
to meat: fit to be eaten, or to serve
meat in.
Eſcaemēna; & scamma, limēſque &
ſalkus, terminus qui in pentathlo ſebat
ductoſulco.
Eſcāra, vel Eſchāra, ἑσχαρ ignis, fo
cus; V. Cael, Rhod. Also a crust that is
made on a wound by aſſaring iron, when
the blood cannot otherwise be ſtopped; also
a kind of herb; & a kind of vessel.
Eſcāria; & Bulthar, ab ἑσχαρ, & αἶμα
ab αἷμα ignis, Eſt & Alcāre, tanquam
focus hoſtiæ. Etiam craticula Vitr. 10. 17.
ballis. A Gridiron.
Eſcāria; menſe quadratæ voc. in qui
bus homines epulantur, ab eſca, Feſt.
Eſcāria, a, um; & σμπτῶς, Pertaining
to meat. Eſcāria vites, Plin. A kind o
vines. Eſcāria vincula, Plaut. Men
nach. 1. 1. v. 18. i. quæ faciliē frang
poſſunt.
Eſcārōticus, vel Eſchārōticus, a, um
ἑσχαρῶτικῆς, cruſtam inducens Eſcārō
ticum, vel Eſchārōticum medicamen
tum in craſſa eſſentia eſt, & cuiuſcuq
inhæſerit partis, ſtipſis ritu infixum ea
exercuiat, & comburit, Stup. A liſt
or ſalve to cloſe up a wound, and to bring
it to a cruſt.
Eſcārus, ri; & m. Iſid. piſcis dict, quo
ſolus eſcam ruminant perhibetur.
Eſcas fit mentio, pro Eſca.
Eſcātis, le; idem quod Eſcalis, Eſc
tilis pluvis, Tert. de Manna.
Eſcātio, ſit, Aug. A feeding upon meat.
Eſcēdo, is; Sen. de conſol. ad Mar
c. 22. In humeros non imponi, ſed eſcē
dere; pro Aſcendere.
Eſchāritas panis, Bread baked or broi
ed on a Gridiron, Celf.
Eſcit, pro Erit, quod & Eſt diceban
tur eſui, quod ab ἔω, v. Mart.
Turn, Lucret. 1. Ego inter rerum ſu
mam minimamque quod eſcit? Eiti con
poſſit. Superſcſit, pro Supererit; Di
quidam & Unus homo Rome tota ſupe
ſcit, Enn. Et Obſcſit, pro Obſerit, Feſt.
Eſco, &; Solin. βρωσκω. To feed up
a thing. Eſcor, aris; Celf. To be fed up
or with any thing.
Eſcoſus, a, um, Full of meat.
Eſcūlent, adv.
Eſculentia, Paſneſſ.
Eſculentum, ti; n. Non. ἰδομα. Me
Eſculentus, a, um; adj. quod eſui
tum eſt: βρωσκίμῳ, βρωσιμῳ.
A thing to be eaten, or pertaining to eating.
Eſculento er homo, Plin. One with m
in his mouth, or ſticking to his teeth.
Eſculētum, Var. locus eſculis conſtit
also idem quod Eſculentum.
Eſculēus, a, um; & Eſculinus;
eſculum pertinens.
Eſcūlis, πλεσθυμῶν ab eſca, ut li
gus & φανός dict, ſerv. quod primi m

tales, nondum inventis frugibus glande ejus pro efca uteritur. Arbor ex genere glandiferarum, *Æsculus Servio*.
Eldra; compositio valens ad ægritudinem cerebri, *εξ ηγυ αυλιου*.
Esfécario, f, Celfi, *A cutting of a child out of the mother's womb*.
Esfeco, as; Seren, *To cut a child out of the mother's belly*.
Esiilo, is, ivi, *To leap up as a shln flard thrown aloft a smooth water, Arnob*.
Esiatio, f, Celfi, *An often eating or cramming*.
Esiator, m, Firm, *He that often eateth*.
Esiatoria, *εσιτιας*, five *εσιτιας* Calendæ Januarii annique initium.
Esio, as; freq, ab Edo, Plaut, *καπειω, καπειωω*, *To eat often, to use to eat*.
Esio, pro Ero. Var.
Esophorium; quod interius gestatur, interula. *A stirrer waifcoat*.
Esopia; vide Meufi, in Plaut. *Esopia* Veteres vocabant sedes, Mart, ab eis & *ἐπι foramen*; aut a fessiosis ope.
Esopos; lactuca genus, Plin. 20. 7. *δωτο ης οισαν & οσπι*, Alii *δωτο & δους*, i. *λυμης, ης & ος*. *A kind of wild Lettice*.
Esotericus, a, um; adj, ex *ισωτηρ* uncterioris, *Aug. Inward, &c*.
Esos; vide Exos, *A Salmon*, Plin. 9 15. Camd. Brit. p. 721. *which he says our venerable Beda called Ilicius, A Latin Jun*, diæ, quod offibus creat.
Espinda, Jun, a kind of Harp, the *Virginals* or *Clericords*; a clavecymbalum.
Esse; infinit, a verbo Sum, es; *εστιν* *To be*.
Esse; infinit, ab Edo, es; *εστιν*, *Phæ*.
Esse, *To eat*.
Esseûa, æ; f. Sen, ep. 56. *A feat in waggon*; ab *esfendo*; vide Esfedum.
Esfedarius, ii; m. *εσφεδαρις*. *waggon or cart-maker*; a *ca tr* or *wagg* *gine*.
Esfedum, di; f. n. *εσφεμα* *εσφεμα* *εσφεμα*.
a, Flemish or French *Wain, Charr* or, *waggon*.
Essentia, Quint, *εστι*, *The being of a thing; essence*; ab *esse*.
Essentiale, lis; n. quod est ex essentia. *A thing essential*.
Essentialis, le; adj. Arist, *εσσην*.
Essential, *Essential*.
Essentialiter, Aug. de Civ. i. secundum essentiam, *εσσην* *Essentially*.
Esfio, pro Edi, Plaut.
Esfiohômènes herpes, *An inflammation arising from pure choler in the skin, ulcerating it with pain*, Cerd.
Esfo, imperf, a verbo Sum, *εστω*, *P the case that it is so, be it, or suppose to be*.
Esfo, i, Afto.
Esfor, ôris; m, ab Edo; Plaut. *He eateth much*.
Esfix, icis; f. verb, ab Edo, es; Plaut, *εσfix* *εσfix* *εσfix*. *A woman ravener or great eater*.
Esfuto; imperantis.
Esfur, a verbo Eder, Plaut, *εσφω* *εσφω* *εσφω*, *εσφω*, *εσφω*. *It is eaten or consumed*.
Dies noctifque esfur, Plaut, *Thy night and day*.
Esula; herba; ab *εσφα* *εσφα*, Ma V. Tichymalus, *Esula rotunda*; Vi Peplus, Jun.
Esurfalis, le; s. p. l. *πενιτικος*; ut, furiales ferias, Plaut, in Capt. *Esurin*

days wherein men did forebear meat.
Esüribo, pro **Esuriam**, Nonn.
Esüribundus, a, um; **Col.** *Very hungry, or desirous to eat.*
Esüriens, tis; ab **Esurio**: p. **J.** Hörat, *Being hungry, greedy, covetous*; *πενηδον*, *Esurienter*, adv. **Hungriis**, **Apul.** *πενηδοί*.
Esüries, ei; **Cæli**, & **Esurigo**, inis; f. **Fest.** *πειν*, *Hunger*, *Niggardize* or *Miserly*, **Cæli**, ad **Cic.**
Esürio, is, ivi, itum, ire; ab **Edo**: *πεινδω*, *βυλιδω*, *To hunger*, *To be an hungry*, *to eat*, *to eat greedily*, **Esurior**, pass. **Ovid.**
Esürio, onis; m. **Plaut.** *ἀστυρεῖσθαι*. *An hungry fellow.*
Esüritio, onis; f. **Cato.** *πειν*, *Hunger*, *Paterifunctionum*, **Carul.** *The King of Hunger, that maketh hungry fasts.*
Esüritor, onis; m. verb. p. l. *πειντωκός*. *One that is often hungry.*
Esüritrix, f. **Plaut.** *She that is often hungry.*
Esüriturus, a, um, *That shall have hunger.*
Efus, us; m. ab **Edo**, es; p. **l.** **Plin.** *ἔδωτος*, **Æratos.** *An eating.*

E ante T

ET. in notis antiq. *etiam*, **ET NC.** & *nunc*.
Et, Conjunctio; ex te **Cal.** ex **z** **Can.** *verò*, *etiam*, *i*, *atque*, & *etiam*, **Interdum** ponitur pro *adverb.* **Orandi**; item pro *Quamvis* *ive Tamen.* *And*; *item*. **Interdum** pro *Quod*, *si* sequatur **si**, ¶ **Pro** nam vel **Quia**, **Virg.** ¶ **Et**, pro *Id est*, **Plaut.** ¶ **Pro** **Tunc**, **Var.** *And, as well, also both, and also*, ¶ **Et** non, pro *Ne quidem*, *Ipso verbo*, ¶ **Pro** **Statim**, **By and by**.
Eténim, **z** **z** *nam*, *enim*, *quia*; & *ferè* primum sibi locum in oratione vendicat, **Nonnuncquam** *divisà compositione* per *duas* *clisiones* *effertur*, *voculà aliquà* in medio interjectà, **Cic.** *Et dicere enim bene nemo posuit*, **i.** **Eténim** *dicere*, ¶ **Aliq.** pro **Quippe** accipitur. **For**, *because* *that*, *surely*, *seemingly*, *and also*, *but*, *Ter*.
Eténim *verò*; **ἀμύλη**, **Plaut.** *For, truly*.
Etēsāa *vitis*. *A kind of vine*, *vel uva quæ ætatis variat*, **Plin.** **14.3.**
Etēsāz, **arum**; m. **Gr.** *ἑποσας*, **Strabo**: ab *ἐπὶ ἁπνυς*, *quod singulis annis eodem tempore redeant*, **Vocantur** *foeniculosis* & *delicatis*, *quia manè nesciant frugere*; **Sen.** **Nat.** **Quæst.** **5. 11.** *Winds blowing out of the East yearly, about the Canicular days*.
Etēsūs, **Lucret.** & **Etēsismus**, a, um, *Belonging to the Eastern-winds*; *also Easternly*.
Etficūlārio, f. **Cæli**, *A gelding*.
Etficūlo, as; *To geld*, *to take away the stones*.
Erexo, **Pac.** *To untwine* or *untwist*.
Ethālē, *The smoke of Frankincense*.
Ethānion, **Gr.** *A certain vessel of brass used among the Egyptians*, **Athen.**
Ethēca, vel **Hēthēca**; **Menianum** **solarium**, **Ezech.** **41. 16.** & **42. 3.** **πριν** **πριν**.
Εθιάσις, **A mortar stone**, **Plin.** **36. 22.**
Ethica, **orum**; **Arist.** *τὰ ἔθνη*, *Book of moral Philosophy*.

Ethice, es; Gr. vel Ethica, æ; Gr. ἠθικά, ab ἠθός, mos. *Moral philosophy.*
Ethicus, a, um; ἠθικός. *Moral, be- longing to manners or behaviour, or that settles them forth.*
Ethion, onis. *Delectable.*
Ethmoides, scil. os; ἠθμοειδὲς ὄστρον. *coliformes, cribriforme; ἠθμοειδὲς colum. scilicet forma.* Mart. *Thebales or ihus of the nose; the nasal ribs or nostrils.* Gal.
Ethmoides placyfani, i, lacus ille mus- culus, qui cuti subnascaens gnathion, i, buccam five maxillam movet.
Ethmus, mi; Gr. ἠθμός. *The middle gristle or ridge of the nose.*
Ethnarches, Gr. ab ἠθ- gens, & ἀρχή. *A Ruler of people.*
Ethnarchia, Gr. ἠθναρχία. *Princi- pality.*
Ethnicus, a, um; Hier. Gr. ἠθνικός, gentilis; ab ἠθ- gens. *A Gentile; Ethnic or Heathen.*
Ethiologia, æ; f. Græc. Quint. *The feat of contrivance; fine manners.*
Ethiologia, gij m. ἠθολογία, qui πᾶσι ἠθῶν λέγει. *He that expresses other mens manners by voice or figure; also a kind of Figure.*
Ethopæi dict. histriones, qui mores imitantes ejus personæ, quem sustinent.
Ethopæia. *A representation of manners.*
Ethopæia, & Ethopæus; idem quod E- thologia, & Ethologus, Ruil. ἠθῶν mos.
Ethroñus, ni; m. officiperda, *A jack out of office.*
Etiam; conjunctio, ab ἐ & ac jam; Hebr. עַתָּא, *et, val. Also, moreover, yea further, yea even.* Etiam atque etiam; diligenter, valde. *Again and again.*
Etiam dum, Ter. *Yet, till this time.*
Etiamne, i, Ergo. Etiam nunc, *Yet.* Etiamnum, Plaut. *Until then.* Etiam tum, Etiam tum, Etiam tum, pro Uique tum, vel Uique ad illud tem- pus. Etiam pro Nonne vel Nè non, nondumne, statim, adhuc, sic, quin po- tuit, non solum. Etiam non, pro non- dum adhuc. Et verò etiam, i. Atque etiam.
Etrido, is, si; Str. ex E & Trudo, *To thrust out.*
Eti; conjunctio, ἔτι, *yet, more, Al- though, albeit, suppose.*
Etiymologia, f. Gr. quod originem vocabulorum comprehendit: rectè Ci- cero interpretatus est *veriloquium*. Fab. *originem* reddit; dicitur & *Notatio*, quod rem, de qua prædicatur, notam faciat. Ab *et* τοῦ ἔτι & *logia* sic ἐπὶ, unde *ἐτιμολογία*, ut ab ἔτι & λόγος, & λόγος, λόγος ratio. *Ἐτιμνα* itaque est *verum*, ut cum πῶς *et* rei confonet. V. Fung. In hoc argumentum *Etiymologicum*, & alias afferuntur veræ causæ, quæque ita planæ, ut diffension non sit locus; alias tan- tum verisimiles origines, quarum proba- bilis ratio reddi possit; alias non veræ neque verisimiles origines, sed notæ quædam veris adsimiles, propositæ voce, quæ sicut aut significationes nonnullam habeat convenientiam. Quæ hujus po- tuerint generis sunt, vocari solent *Alu- siones*. Hujusmodi verò etiam, quæ cer- to modo falsa dicuntur, aliquando ad vocis naturam explicandam, & memo- riam adiuvandam, vel ad delectationem afferendam etiam ab optimis auctoribus assumuntur. V. Cafaub. Exercit. 15, ad ann. Baron, cap. 11. *A true saying, a*

eye exposition or reason.
 Etymológicoꝝ, a, um; Gell. *That per-*
taineth to, &c.
 Etymológicozo, as; Bud. *To shew the*
derivation of a word.
 Etymológos, m, ἐτυμολόγος, qui
 τινος ὀνόματι λέγει δίδωσι. *He that searches*
the true interpretation of words.
 Etymon, n. Var. Gr. ἐτυμον verum;
 est enim per se adiectivum, quod est ab
 ἐτός, τῆς, ex αἰτίῃ, sic ut τὸ ἐν ἐν ἐν ἑν ἑν
 significat, ὅτινα verē. Helych. ἐτός ἑν
 exponit ἀπό τῆς ἀρχῆς. Absolutē E-
 tymon est vera origo vocabulī, ratio
 vera cur nomen impolitum sit rei: Unde
 intelligitur, verē nomen de re, quē sub-
 ſtētiē, dici, Idem quod Etymologia,

E ante V.

EV, in notis antiq. *esus.*
 Eu; interj, laudantis, sive exultantis,
 Ter, ab iō hēre: vide Heu.
 Evēchētiō, ōnis; f, verb, Plin, ἐκχέ-
 νωσι. *An emptying or voiding.*
 Evēcūatus, a, um; part, Hicr. *Emptied,*
 Evēcūctus, a, um; Hicr. *Empied,*
made clear.
 Evēcūo, as; ἐκελευόμαι, ἐξελαιπίζω. *To*
empty, to make void.
 Evēdātus, a, um; Dig. *He that giveth*
undur furies.
 Evēdēlo, is, ēre; Plaut. *To grow less*
in estimation.
 Evēdō, is, si, sum, ēre; ἐκδιδῶ, δα-
 δίδω. *To escape or pass without danger: to*
eschew: to appear: to go or come: to be-
come to prove: to become: to elime, get or grow
small: to come to an end, to purpose, point
or effect. Abimprobis judicibus, Ex ju-
 dicio, E custodia evadere *To escape*
from or out of. ¶ Evadere amnem, Tacit.
To pass safely the river. ¶ Evadere clau-
 stris, Val. Max. *To get out.* ¶ Evadere
 ad, vel in muros. Liv. *With pain to get*
up to the walls. ¶ Gradus altosevadere
 Virg. *To climb up by high steps.* ¶ Eva-
 dere adversus aciem, Liv. *To go against.*
 ¶ Nunquam evades nē te sacrificium
 Plaut. *Thou shalt not escape me, but thou*
wilt, &c. ¶ Evadit in aliquod malum
 Ter. *It will come to some mischief.* ¶ Eva-
 dere vitam, *To die or depart this life*
 Apul.

Evāgābundus, a, um; August. *That*
wanders or roguish about.
 Evāgātō, ōnis; p. l. Plin. παρῖκτατος
A wandering or straying abroad: A spread-
ing abroad.
 Evāgātor, m, Sen. *He that strays*
away.
 Evāgātrix, f, Tert. *She that strays*
abroad.
 Evāgīnāō, f, Tert. *An unsearching*
a drawing of the sword out of the sheath.
 Evāgīnātor, m, August. *He that draw-*
eth his sword.
 Evāgīno, as; p. l. Justin. ἐκπαῖνι μὴ
 χεῖρας. *To draw a weapon out of the scab-*
er or scabbard.
 Evāgīo, is, iui; Arnob. *To cry as*
little child.
 Evāgo, as; Frag. Poët. *To wander*
about.
 Evāgor, āris; depon. παρσκαῖον
 ἀπεκρίσκειν. *To wander, stray or run a-*
broad: to spread or grow broad as the
boughs of trees do: to overflow: to disgre-
ed and wander from his purpose.

Εὐαίλο, es, li, itum, ēres; p. l. Ovid, *Amphitruum, Amphilo*, To be of power, to may or can. Evalore dicitur de pretio: ut, Margarita centies feltertium eva-luit, Macrobr. *The Margarite was worth 100 Selterties.*

Εὐαίλοco, is, li, ēres; p. l. Plin, *εὐαίλουco*, To wax very strong, to prosper and grow.

Εὐαίλιτο, f. Veget, *A sifting out of doors or the stench.*

Εὐαίλιφάερε, Var. Ejicere.

Evallo, as; excludo, & quasi extra valum ejicio, *ἐκβάλλω, ἐξέλαυν* & *ἐξορίσθω*, To cast out, to put out of doors.

Evallo, is, ēres; p. l. *ἐκβάλλω*, To van or make clean corn, Plin. 18, 10, V.

Evanno, as; idem quod Evallo; *ἐκβάλλω*, & *εὐαίλο* rejicio, excludo, To drive or cast out, to put forth of doors.

Evann, & Evius, i. Baccho, Lucret.

Evānelcens, part. Sen, Vanishing a-way perishing, decaying.

Evānelco, vide Evānelco.

Evānelco, is, li, ēre; *ἀφανίζωμαι, διαπίπτω*, admodum vānelco, vānus fio, inaniss, pereco scilicet fumum cum dilparet. To vānify away, to perisisthe decay, to wear away, to be left, to come to nothing, to be consumed; also to grow out of estimation. Ex oculis evanuit in tenebris auram, Virg. *It vanishe out of sight.* ¶ Dolor evānelcit, Weareth away.

Evānellicus, a, um, *Of the Gospel.*

Vox evānelica, Prud.

Evānelicinus, *εὐαγγελισμῆ*, lata an-nunciatio, *Also a feast-day in memory of the Annunciation.*

Evānelicista, Chryf, *εὐαγγελιστής*. An Evangelist.

Evānelgium, li; n. Gr. Jun, *εὐαγγέλιον*, ab *εὖ* & *ἀγγέλλω*, i. bene & feliciter nuncio, Κατὰ *εὐαγγέλιον* vocatur Evāngelium doctrina & verbum Domini: Vide Fung. *The Gospel: also a reward given to him that brought good tidings*, Evāgelia, orum; n. Processions and prayers made in rejoicing of good tidings.

Evānelizo, as; Aug. *εὐαγγελίζω*, To preach the Gospel.

Evānelizos, li; m. Vitruv, Græc. *A bringer of good tidings.*

Evānelius, a, um; Col, ab E & Vanus, quod facit evānelic, amfāniss, *ἐπιτελέω*, Vain, decaying, unfruitful, frail, that will soon perish.

Evanno, as; Var. *ἐκβάλλω*, To van or make clean, to try out: vanni motu eventilo, Evannatur, i. Ventilatur.

Evans, tis; part. Raging, furious, Apul.

Evāpélus, li; m, morus, *A fool or idiot.*

Evāpōrātio, f. Sen, *ἐξάπνομα, ἐξαπνομαίω*, A breathing or streaming out.

Evāpōro, Cels. *ἐξαπνίζω*, To stream out.

Evāsio, ōnis; f. ab Evado, Scal, *ἐκφυγή*. An evasion.

Evastatio, ōnis; f. Plin, *A wasting.*

Evastator, ōnis; f. Aug. *A waster or consumer.*

Evasto, ass; Liv. *ἐξερπύω*, To waste, spoil or destroy.

Evax, interject, exultantis, Plaur, Gr. *βοῶ, βῶα*, Græcis vox est, quæ acclamabatur Baccho. *A voice of joy*, as *Heila! δὴ δὴ αὖτε αὖτε clamor*, ovo; i. ind

vō & evans, Mart. ex Heb. *וַיִּחַי וַיֵּבֶן*.
 Eubages, Am, Marc. *Prophetæ of our
 old Britains*, Dard, Eubages, & Druidæ.
 Eubages scrutantes fumma & sublimia
 nature pandere conabantur, *Ὠυάπις*
 Straboni.
 Eubolus, Gr. *Ἐυβόλος*, *eu* felix in jactu,
 i. tessere. *Ἐυβόλος*, pro *Veneremini juce-*
re, Fud.
 Eucaria, *eu*; *f*. Græc. *Ευκαρία*, ab
Ευκαρία *tempestivus*, Lat. *Opportuni-*
tas, Opportunity or fit time to do a thing.
 Cic.
 Euce, Gloss. *The lowing or voice of*
Rye.
 Eucharitis, adj. Gr. *ευχαριστος*, ex *ἔω* &
χαρις gratia. *Gracius or full of grace*.
 Eucharistia, *eu*; *f*. Gr. Latine possi-
 mus *gratiarum actionem* vertere. *A*
thanksgiving, good grace; the Sacrament
of the Lords Supper, the Eucharist.
 Eucharisticus, *eu*, *um*; *adj*. *Pertain-*
ing to thanksgiving or the Eucharist.
 Eucharistos, *eu*, *to give thanks, at the*
Lords Supper.
 Euchrestemata, Gr. *Profits*.
 Eucheria, Grum; Alc. *Eucheria, Places*
wherein the registers or books of Records
were kept: Also Oratories, Ab *ἔω, oratio*.
 Euchyla, Gr. *Ευχyla* vel *Euchyma*, *eu-*
rum; *n*, Gr. *Meats of good juice: χυλός*
succus; Euchyma, Εύχυμα, i. quæ boni
sunt succi.
 Euchymia, est succorum in corpore
 bonitas, unde *Euchymion* nutrimentum
 est boni succi. V. *Euchyla*.
 Eucrasia, Gr. *A right temperature of*
the body, and humours, and qualities.
 Eudæmon, Gr. *Ευδαιμον*, lælix.
 Eudæmonia, Gr. *Ευδαιμονia*, felici-
 citas.
 Eudiæcon, Fest. vide *Eudæmonia*.
 Eudæum, *i*; *n*. ab *ἔω* & *δαινω* hu-
 mectio; lineum filum, quod Medici in ex-
 tremo Clysterio relinq. per quod Clyste-
 mos emittitur. *A thread tied to a glyster-*
pipe; also a Scupper-hole in a ship: pro-
pter imbres fit, ἑυδαιων ἐπιαν κατὰ με-
ταφερον, το γυναικων πορον, Helych,
 Leg. & *Eudæum*.
 Eudoxia, *eu*; *f*. Gr. Clc. *δόξα* gloria,
Good name or fame.
 Euectia; medicinz pars, quam alii
Gymnasticum voc. Est quæ optimum ha-
 bitum corpori inducere fludet, Cerd.
 Euectio, *onis*; *f*. verb. & *Euectus*,
itis, m. Plin. *ἑκταροζή*. *A carrying forth*.
 Euectones, Jun. *Licenses to use the*
common horses, Περί-παιωνας.
 Evector, m. Sen. *He that advanceth or*
lifteth up.
 Evectrix, *f*. Tert. *She that lifteth up*.
 Euectus, *um*; *um*; part. *ἑκταροζή*. *Car-*
ried out, advanced, extolled: ab Evech-
or.
 Evēho, *is*, *xi*, *sum*, *hēre*; *Ovid*.
ἑλζω. *To carry up; to convey, μεταφέρει*
to extol and lift up: to praise to advance.
 Evchi equo extra aciem, Liv. *To ride*
out of the battel. *¶ Evchere aquas ex*
planis locis, Liv. *To convey out of even*
ground. *¶ Adzethera*, Virg. *In cucu-*
lum aliquem evehere, Juv. *To extol to*
the skies.
 Evellatum, Fest. *Winnowed: pro E-*
ventilatum.
 Evello, *is*, *vulsi*, *ulsum*, *ēre*; *p*. 1.
ἑκταροζή, ἑκταροζή. *Topnick up or out:*
to pull away: to deliver: to abolish, Ex

animo evellere opinionem aliquam, *To pluck an opinion or persuasion out of*. Evellere spinas animo, *Hor. To pull vices out of the mind*.

Evenār, pro Eveniār, *Nonn.*

Eveniō, is, v̄eni, ntum, n̄re; p. l. *δοκῆαινα, ἐκβαίνα. To happen by chance; to come to pass; to come to: also to come out*, *Horat.* Evenit ex sententia, *Ter. It fell out as I would have it*. Evenit præter sententiam & spem, *Plaut.* It happened otherwise than I hoped or hoped.

¶ Merfus profundo pulchrior evenit *Horat.* Comeh out fairer. ¶ Metello Numidia evenit, *Salust.* Numidia fell in Metellus lot.

Evenit, imp. *Tert.* ἐξῆντο. It happened.

Eventilatio, f. *Aug.* A winnowing or fawning.

Eventilator, m. *Arnob.* Eventilator caulē, *He that sifteth a matter*.

Eventilātus, a, um; *Col.* Winnowed.

Eventilo, as; *Plin.* ἀκμῶ. To winnow or blow wind, to fan.

Eventilor, āris; *Col.* To be winnowed or tried.

Eventum, ti; *δοκῆαινα, τὸ συμβαίνον.* That followeth of, the end, the event.

Eventūrus, a, um; ab Evenio: p. l. *Tibull.* That will come to pass hereafter.

Evenus, ūs; m. ab Evenio: p. l. *συμβαίνα, δοκῆαινα.* Hap, chance: success that followeth of any thing: the end, issue or event.

Everberātus, a, um; 3 part. *Quintilianus* lamentationū: everbera v̄salia, *Quint.*

Everbēro, as; p. l. *Virg.* πύμνω, ματῶ. To beat, to clap upon.

Evergēnus, ūs; m. um; *δωρῆος.* Evergenæ trābes, *Vitruv.* 5. 1. i. affabre factæ, compaciles. Sic benè compactam navem *δωρῆα* dixit *Hom.* Beams well and warily wrought.

Evergo, is, ēre; *Liv.* ἐσθῆχῶ. To cast out, to send or make to issue out.

Everrātor vel Everrātor; 3 ab Everrē; qui facit averrā, id est, munditias circa mortuos. Everrator vocatur is, qui acceptā jure hereditate, iusta facere defuncto debet, quæ si non fecerit, seu quid in ea re turbaverit, suo capite lauat. Id nomen dictum a verrendo, nam Exverrā sunt purgatio quædam domūs, ex qua mortui ad sepulcrum ferendum est, quæ sit per Everratorem certo genere scoparum adhibito, ab extra verrendo dicta, *Fest.* Also an Executor or Administrator.

Everrūcūlum, li; p. l. *συρῆν.* a verrenda aqua sic appell. *Non.* Everrucūlum genus est retis piscatorii, a verrendo dict. vel quod trahatur, vel quod si quid fuerit piscium nātum, everrat. A fishing-net called a drag: a sweep or draw-net: by translation, one that by extortion robbeth, and, as it were, sweepeth away all things with him.

Everro, ris, ri, fum, ēre; *δυσκαρῶς, κενῶ. scis expurgo;* item spolio, expilo; item excutio. To sweep clean; also to examine curiously.

Eversio, ōnis; f. ab Everro: *ἀνατροπὴ, κατὰστροφὴ, ἀνατροπῆς, κατὰστροφῆς.* An overthrowing, a ruine.

Everſto, as; Gloſſ. *To overthrow often*
Everſtor, m. *εὐεργετής* Everſtor, pro
Prodigio & diſſolutio. *An overthrower or*
deſtroyer: A ſpend-thrift; Caius.
Everſtus, a, um; part. ab Evertor: *εὐεργετήσας, εὐεργετήσας.* Overthrown,
deſtroyed, turned out of, overturned, caſt
down, broken and marred, ſore toſſed,
p'owed. *Alſo ſet away, Ter.*
Everlus, a, um; ab Evertor: *εὐεργε-*
τής. Bruſhed or made clean, Quod ſanum
adiſſit, quod non everſum atque exte-
rum reliqueris? *Ten ſwept up all, and*
made clean work, Cic. in Verrem, allu-
ding to his name, à verrendo.
Everto, is, ti, ſum, ēres p. i. *καθα-*
ρίαις, πεπαιδωγ, διατελειώ. To turn up-ſide
down: to turn out: to overturn, to over-
throw, to deſtroy, to beat down, to diſſolve
and abſorb: to ſubvert, to dig down, to
raſe or ſpoil. Evertere aliquem bonis, *To*
turn one out of all his goods. ¶ Ab imo e-
vertere ſumma, Lucret. *To turn topſie-*
turvy.
Eveſtigatio, f. Auguſt. *A finding or*
ſeeking out.
Eveſtigātor, m. Auguſt. *He that ſeek-*
eth forth.
Eveſtigātus, a, um; Sen.
Eveſtigō, adv. *παρ' ἑχρήμα, αὐτίκ.*
By and by, at an inſtant.
Eveſtigō, as; Arnob. *To ſeek, to fol-*
low, to hunt after.
Eveto, as; Val. *To forbid, to forewarn,*
Euxetia, eſt bona corporis habitudo.
Euforbia, æ; f. Gloſſ. *A kind of herb:*
vide Euphorbia.
Eufortūnium, i; n. Cod. *Good luck.*
Eugalaſtor, Plin. 27. p. glaux: ex ὄ-
βενέ, & γάλα lac. *A kind of herb good*
to breed milk.
Euge; interjeſtio, ὦ ε, Plaut. ex ὄ-
βενέ, & γε verò. *Heida! well done.*
Eugenia, æ; f. Gr. *Nobleneſs of blood*
or birth. Eugenia, arum; uxor quædam
funt, a generoſitate ſic dictæ, *Excellent*
grapes: Eugenia uia, Col.
Eugipe; ab Euge & πῆνις; interje-
ctō. *Well done, boy!*
Eugium, n. medium ἢ αἰθῆρ *ζωωνέω,*
Non. Scal. ab εὐίσκου, i. *foramen navis:*
Vide Eugieum. Alii ab εὐζών fertile,
unde Virgiliſ pars ea arum genitale:
clauſtrum virginutis; item nota ſi-
lentii in Muſicis.
Euhōe; interjeſt. dolentis aut exclamantis,
ὦ ε, Plaut. Evoc. *Hoe!*
Euvibratio, ōnis; f. Sen. *A ſhaking*
brandiſhing and darning.
Euvibrator, m. *He that brandiſheth, ſhakes*
or darning.
Evibro, as; Gloſ�. *εὐερίω.* *To ſhake or*
brandiſh: to ſtut or diſcharge: to drive.
Ad rabiem evibrare aliquem, *To make*
one rabiſh mad. Am. Marc.
Eviſtio, ōnis; f. ab Evincor: p. i.
Digefſt, ἀντιλῆψις. *A convincing by law,*
and cauſing to deliver up that h: wrong-
fully detained.
Evictor, m. Conſtit. *He that convinceth*
by law.
Evictus, a, um; part. *ἐπιναγκαστός.*
Overcome, convicted by law, proved guilty
caſt down: ab Evincor.
Evidens, ntis; adj. p. i. *αὐτός, εὐερ-*
γής. Evident, clear, apparent, plain, well
known, eaſie to be underſtood.
Evidentialis, le. Evidenti, Cerd.
Evidenter, adv. *Πᾶσι.* *εὐεργώς.* Clear-

ly, evidently, apparently, plainly.
Evidentia, *α*; *f. ἔμφατα*. Evidence, perspicuity, plausibility.
Evidentissime, adv. i. apertissime.
Mth evidently, Paul.
Evigilandus, *a, um*, Tib. To be pecked without sleep.
Evigilatio, *ōnis*; *f. Var.* Waking.
Evigilatus, *a, um*. Taken with good advantage.
Evigilo, *as*; *ἰγνέμενος*, *ἐυρίψα*. To watch, to be diligent; to employ great study, or take great pains in a thing; to wake.
Evigilare opus aliquod, Ovid. To write a work in the night by candle. *Q* Evigilare in studio, To apply his study earnestly.
Evileico, *is, ūi*, *ēre*; *Suet.* *φωλιζόμενος*. To become vile and of small estimation.
Evincio, *is, vinci*, *ire*; *p. l. Virg.* *ἀνίσταμαι*, *ἀνίσταμαι*. To bind, to tie about.
Evincio, *is, ūi*, *ēre*, *ēre*; *Virg.* *vincendo*, *elicio*, extorqueo, obtinere; *ἐνιπλάω*. To vanquish, to overcome; to surmount, to convince, to bear down; to grow higher; to obtain by earnest labour; also to envelop and recover by law; Ulpian. *Evicere* testes, Ovid.
Evincere, *a, um*; part. ab Evincor.
Virg. *draditit*. Bounden; *et* *up*.
Evindere vindico, Cerd.
Eviratio, *ōnis*; *f. Sen.* *ἀνδρογία*, *ἀνδρογία*. A gelding, making effeminate, weakening, taking away or pulling away.
Eviratus, *a, um*; Plaut. & Eviratio.
Martial. *ἀνδρογία*. That hath left his genitals: also effeminate, of womanly or childlike conditions.
Eviresco, *is, scēre*; *p. l. Var.* *ἐνχλωρεῖα*, *ἐνδύλλω*. To become green.
Eviro, *as*; *ex E & Vir*, *Var.* virilitatem excoo, *ἀνδρογία*, *ἐνδύλλω*. To geld, to effeminate or weaken.
Evircrator, *ōnis*; *f. Tert.* A lowering or drawing out of the garbish.
Evircrator, *m. Tert.* The officer that draweth out the bowels of the sacrifice.
Evircratus, *a, um*; part. Bowled.
Evircro, *as*; *ex E & Vircus*; *p. l.* viriferbus spolio, *ἐνδύλλω*, *ἐνδύλλω*. To bow or draw out the garbish or guts. *A* fo to be grip'd or pin'd in the bowels. Cūm egge curis evircrator, Aug.
Evircus, vel Ebircus. The great or mild Malow.
Evitabilis, *lē*; *p. l. Ovid.* *ἀνυπόστατος*, *ἀνυπόστατος*. That may be avoided or shunned.
Evitatio, *ōnis*; *f. verb.* Quint. *ἀνυπόστατος*, *ἀνυπόστατος*. An eschewing, avoiding or shunning.
Evitator, *ōris*; *m.* An avoider.
Evitatus, *a, um*; ab Evitor. Shunned.
Evito, *as*; *ex E & Vito*; *Var.* *ἀνυπόστατος*, *ἀνυπόστατος*. valde vito, effugio. To shun, to fly or eschew.
Evito, *as*; *ex E & Vito*; *Poeta* *apud* Cic. *ἐνδύλλω*. To take away life.
Eulabes, *m. Gr.* He that taketh upon him the charge of business: careful; godly.
Eulalia, *is*; *f. Brafm.* An honest woman of her tongue.
Eulogia, *is*; *f. Gr.* *ἀλόγος* *sermo* honestus sermo, benedictio. Ponitur a liq. pro Eucharistia, sacro epulo; iterum frustra panis benedicti illi vocatur. *A* thing well spoken; praise and benediction; good and profitable reason, Cic.
Eulogicus, *i*, bene dictus.
Eulogium; vide Elogium.

Eumeces, *ἑυμῆκης* a kind dict, quod æteris procerius, *A kind of Balm*; also a precious stone like a flint, which being put upon ones head, causeth him to dream of strange fights.

Eumenides, Gr. ab *ἑυμῆν* benevolus, per A. triphraon, qu. minimè benevolè, Cal. *Furies of Hell*.

Eumetris, or Eumetres rather; Plin. 37. 10. *A precious flint of a green colour, which the Assyrians have superstitiously abused*.

Eumimfa, æ; f. Gr. bonarum legum confutatio. *A just confutation of laws*.

Eumuchlis, Gr. est Sicyopepon; item natura effeminatarum, Scal.

Eunuchinus, a, um; Test. *Gilded*, or an *Eunuch*.

Eunuchinus, a, um. *Of an Eunuch*.

Eunuchinas facies, Hier.

Eunuchion, & Eunuchos; called also Aphyllis. *A kind of broad Lettice, which by reason of its exceeding coldness is thought to be very forcible in alaying the heat of carnal lust*, Plin.

Eunuchizatus, a, um, *Gelded*, Hier.

Eunūcho, & Eunuchizo, & Eunuchino, as; Var. *To geld men*: ab *δυν* cubile & *ἵκω* cuti-fido.

Eunuchus, *ἑυμῆχ* dict. *δυν* δὲ δυνεῖν, i. *δυνῆσθαι*, quod afferre cubile ad *δυν* δὲ δυνεῖν quod ferre affectum habeat mentem, Eustat. ab *δυν* ὁρῶς, *δυν* est privatus, orbatus; hinc *δυν* est videns; vidua: ὁρῶς autem somnus est significat, Epiphani. lib. 2. ab *δυν* quod benevolus esse et fidem servare maritis didicerint, Vide Mart. *An Eunuch aged* man.

Evocans, *antis*; part. p. 1. *Calling forth*.

Evocati, Suet. *ἐκκλητοὶ*, *Soldiers which for some necessity be suddenly called out of the fields into battell*. Also Pensioners of Squires of the body for the Emperors guard, Freher. Orig. Palatinatus.

Evocatō, *ὄνις*; f. verb. *ἐκκλησιάζω* Evocatō proprie est actio evocantis, & passio evocati; *ἐκκλησιάζω*. Grammatici Evocatō est Figura, quando Verbo prima vel secunda personæ Nominativus tertie præponitur, qui illas ad suam iam proprietatem adducit & quasi vocat, Vide Scal. L. L. c. 178. *A calling forth, invocation or calling upon: a sudden calling out to battell man by man: a pressing on the sudden*.

Evocātōr, *ὄνις*; m. verb. *One that calleth or allureth to come forth*.

Evocātus, a, um; part. ab Evocōr

Called out, commanded to appear, Miles evocatus, Cæsar. *A soldier, who after being dismissed, is called again to service*, Suet.

Euocheia, *ἄρμυ*; i. delicia.

Evoco, as; p. 1. *ἐκκαλεῖν*, *παρεκκαλεῖν*. *To call out, to call forth or away; to raise up, to bring forth, to allure to provoke to summon, to command to appear: to call upon for help: to withdraw, to draw up*. Also *to draw forth to the outward skin, to we do the small pox and measles to grow*.

Capillum evocare, *To make hair to grow*.

Plin. ¶ Evocare aliquem Romam, *To call; p. or to command to appear at Rome*.

¶ Evocare testes, Plin. Jun. *To call for his witnesses* ¶ Omnis vitium vis evocatur in palmites, Plin. *All the strength vices is drawn up into the branches*.

¶ Evocare animum à negotio, *To withdraw*.

Evēgē, *quod* & Euhoe live Evēg, *Virg. bui.* A voice or noise that Bacchus his friends did use. Catull.
 Evēlāticus, a, um; p. l. Plant. ἀμπελαγωγός. That steth and gaddeth abroad.
 Evēlāto, f. Firm. A flying away.
 Evōlutor, m. Boët. He that steth or rummeth away.
 Evōluto, as; Col. σὺν ἑνὶ ἱμῶν, ποικίλως ἀφίπταται. To fly & fin.
 Evōlo, as; p. l. ex E & Volo, as; ἀφίπταται. To fly out or away, to run out, to hie away speedily, to pass away quickly, to escape, to depart.
 Evōlo, as; ex E & Volo; quasi in uolam recipere, Plant. ἀπὸ πτεῶν. To steal or take away by stealth.
 Evolvō, is, vī, ūtum, ēres; p. l. δὲντιν- λω, ἐξήβηται. To roll or tumble out of a place: to unfold, to explicate or expand: to declare, tell and utter: to meditate, to muse and think upon: to cast in ones mind, to find and search out: to turn as one turneth a book, or read over: to study diligently: to sever and separate: to pull out, to wind himself out: aloft to procure.
 Evolvor, ēris; Plin. To be rolled or turned up.
 Evolutio, ōnis; f. verb. ἐξήβησις. A rolling or tumbling out: a reading over. Also counter-marching, as soldiers do. Ælian.
 Evōlutor, m, Tac. He that roll sth or tumbled over.
 Evolūtus, a, um; part. Liv. ἀνελυ- μῆτος. Unfolded, unrolled, turned out, rid or separated from.
 Evōmōis, is, ium, ēre, p. l. ἐξωμῶς, ἀποδοῖσθαι. To vomit, spue or cough: to utter or speak despitely or maliciously: to unburden sth self. Evomere iram in aliquem, Ter. Evomere virus acerbifatis apud aliquem. To utter his choler or bitter words against one.
 Evōnymus, ὀνόνομος; ex ὄν bene, & ὄνομα nomen; qui boni nominis est; item est siniler, per Anaphr. Jun. The Spindle-tree or Prick-timber: also the name of a tree, Plin. l. 3. 28.
 Euoxon; vinculum, dict. quod bene gestat & continet, Hipp.
 Eupāthias; patendi promptitudo.
 Euphōrōia, as; f. vel Eupatorium, iij. n. Gr. εὐφωρόειον, dict. ab Eupatore rege ejus inventore, Plin. 25. 6. Aliqui, εὐπα- θάειον, quod hepati medeatur. The herb commonly called Agrimony, Liver-wort: yet in Shops the male bastard Agrimony is called Eupatorium, and is wrongly taken of them for the right Agrimony. Eupatorium aquaticum seu adulterinum, Bistard Agrimony, the male. ¶ Eupatorium Meliue, Some think it to be small Balsamum or Maudlin.
 Euphēdēs; Gr. Plin. 37. 10. A precious stone of four colours; fiery, blue, vermilion and green: Eucum lauri genus, Plin. l. 5. 30. ἀπύλλος ὕλην.
 Euphēdōlos, Gr. idem.
 Euphantāsōtes. A gay imaginer of things.
 Iuphēmia, as; Gr. Good fortune, a good name.
 Euphēmismus, Gr. ex εὖ & φημι dico; favorable locutio. Euphēmismus dicitur. cum vox vel oratio odiosa, quæ offendere possit, mutatur in eam quæ non offendat: brevier, bona dictionis mutatio, Euphē-

EXA

qua Tyri in Herculis templo facta sedes,
ex qua facillè dii surgebant.
Eusèbes, adj. *Religious, pious, godly.*

Exaceratus, a, um, part. LIV. *Exaceratus*

Exadverso,



1

Exanimator,

Exanimator, oris; Digest. *He that affrighteth or frights.*
 Exanimatus, a, um; part. vel. nomen. *Virg. ἀνιμωμένος, πνέων. Troubled in mind, stunned, made afraid, drowsy in mind, dead, Exanimatus metus, Ter. A-stonished with fear.*
 Exanimis, me; & Exanimus, a, um; *Virg. ἀνιμωτός. Dead, put in fear, half dead for fear, affrighted.*
 Exanimiter, Faintly; sicut Longanimiter. *Patheby.*
 Exanimio, as; & συζήμα, ἐκπλήσσω. *To trouble, make afraid, astonish and make be cannot tell what to do; to fill, to take his life from him.*
 Exanio, vel Exanio, as; potius: ab Ex & Sanies, Cell. sanie purgo, ἐκπύω, ἵδω καὶ κενὸν ἐκπύω. *To squeeze out matter and corruption.*
 Exanthemata, n. Græc. ἐκδηματὰ, Helych, efflorescentia. *The measles or small pox, a wheel or push in a man's skin: ab ἐξιδίω efflorescere.*
 Exantlatio, f. Aug. *An emptying, a sustaining.*
 Exantlatus, a, um, Sustained, ended.
 Exantlo, as; ἐξάλλω. *To draw out: to empty: to suffer, sustain, endure or overcome with great pain. Exantlo vinum poculo. To quaff wine, or drink it off. Plaut. Proprie, sentiam exantlo.*
 Exapto, as, To fit or make ready. *Apul.*
 Exaptus, a, um; Lucr. ἐξαρπύζω. *Very apt and fit, well compassed.*
 Exaratio, f. Auth. Lim. *A wringing or engraving.*
 Exarator, m. Plin. *He that ploweth, or teth, engraves, or forges the soil.*
 Exaratus, a, um, Ened; found in the ground by raving & defaced, rased.
 Exarchiatri; qui dignitate Archiatri functi sunt. *Calv.*
 Exarchus, ἐξαρχός; inceptor, dux, princeps: ab ἀρχῇ incipio, praeo: vicarius Imperatorum. Metropolitanis etiam quidam & Chorepiscopi, Exarchi dicti. *Meurs. ἐξάρχος, proceres, Gloss.*
 Exarchino, as, To disturb n.
 Exardeo, es, si, sum, ere; & ἐκάρδωμι. *To be greatly inflamed with desire, anger or admiration: to leave or grow to a vehement and earnest hope: to be or wax very fierce and hot, to burn: to exacerborate wax more vehement. Ad spem libertatis exarsumus, ire grew to an earnest hope of. Contra aliquem exardere. To rage mightily against one. Exardere iras, Liv. & Exardere in iras, Mart. To wax very wrath. Exarset dolor, Wasced more vehement. Also to grow to an excessive rage or height. Corinthiorum valorum pretia in immensum exarisse consequens est, Suer.*
 Exardeo, as, um, To be burned.
 Exardeo, es, ere; & ἐκάρδωμι, ἐκάρδωμι. *To wax hot, to be vehement.*
 Exarefio, is, factus sum, eri; aridus fio, Plin. μαρμαρυγή. *To be made dry, to be dried up.*
 Exareno, as; Plin. ἄρμεν ἀρυνό. *To purge from sand or gravel.*
 Exareo, es, ui, ere; vel Exareo, is, ui, ere; & μαρμαρυγή. *To leor wax dry, to wither, to pine, decay and wear away: n. to be so pleasant: worn out of mind or estimation, no more spoken of. Exarefere ex amore, Plaut. To pine away f. luv.*

Exaruit vetustate opinio, & Vetustas exaruit; *Is worn out of mind, is decayed and gone.*
 Exargente; in pecuniam redigere significat, Calv.
 Exarmatio, f. Veget. *A disarming or taking away of harness.*
 Exarmatus, a, um, Disarmed, lacking armis. Exarmati leones, Lamprid. *Lions lacking their teeth and claws, where with they defend themselves.*
 Exarmo, as; Cell. armis spolio, ἀρμαλίζω. *To disarm, to take harness from, to make weak.*
 Exaro, as; arando eruo ἐξαρώ. *Perfecit aro; item Ex aratione percipio: significat & Arando effodire, idque a diversa vi præpositionis Ex: vide. Est etiam Scribere, proprie in codicillis, ubi velut sulci dicebantur impressione styli. Et in omni scriptioe hoc arationi simile est, quod ut in agro, ita in charta versus ex ordine facimus: vide Mart. To car well, to dig up: also to write with the pen, διαρύνω, to plow up: to make wrinkled.*
 Exarthema, when a member is out of joint.
 Exarticulatio, f. *A being out of joints.*
 Exarticulator, m; Aug. *He that putteth out of joints.*
 Exarticulo, as; Cell. ἐξαρθρώ. *To put out of joints.*
 Exartatio, onis; f. *A dismembering.*
 Exartator, oris; m. *A quaterter, an hangman.*
 Exartatus, a, um; adj. *So carved.*
 Exartuo, as; & Alian. *To carve as meat is carved.*
 Exarticulator, m. Boet. *He that heweth out rudely.*
 Exascior, a, um; ut, Exasciarum opus, Plaut. *Rough-beget, or squared out, begun.*
 Exascio, as; asciā vel dolabrā paro, ἀσίζω ἔλα, ἐκπύω. *To rough-hew, to cut out grossly, to chip with an ax.*
 Exasperatio, f. Aug. *A vexing or making angry.*
 Exasperator, m. Marcell. *He that whet- teth, vexeth or maketh angry.*
 Exasperatus, a, um; part. Vexed, Liv. Exaspero, as; valde asperum facio, irritio, ἐξώω, ἐξαργάζω. *To make sharp, to whet, to make angry or exasperate, to top.*
 Exassessor, i. Assessor; eadem phrasis in Am. Marcell. *Exagente in rebus, & alibi.*
 Exatitatus, a, um; Ovid. κοπιώδεις. *Satisfied.*
 Exaticum, hordeum, Barley that hath six rows on an ear.
 Exatio, as; ab Ex & Satio, Liv. κατα- κρινύω. *To fill, to satisfy.*
 Exatirandus, a, um; Ovid. *To be filled.*
 Exatiratio, f. Firm. *A feeding or satisf- ying.*
 Exaturator, oris; m. Hygin. *He that feedeth or satisfeth.*
 Exatiratus, a, um; adj. *Satisfied.*
 Exaturo, as; ex E & Saturo: ἐξαρύω. *To fill on hungry stomach, to satisfy a greedy mind.*
 Exaudoramentum, ti; n. Appian. *A discharging.*
 Exaudoratio, onis; f. idem.
 Exaudoratus, a, um; Liv. miles qui

missionem habet, ἀπαρμόζω & ἀπαρμόζω. *Disposed or put out of office: discharged of his or duty, dismissed: put out pay, wages and service, discharged.*
 Exaudro, as; Liv. ἀκούω, ἀπαρ- μόζω. *ab Autoramento, i. obligatione mili- taria: juramento solvo & libero. To put soldiers out of wages, and discharge them reproachfully: to discharge or release of their cash and services, and dismiss with- out reproach: to degrade a Knight or other- like.*
 Exaudibilis; vide Audibilis.
 Exaudio, is, i, v, itum, ire; & ἀκούω. *To hear perfectly or gently.*
 Exauditor; vide Auditor.
 Exauditus, a, um; part. εἰσκαρπύτης. *ἔξακωδός. Heard, granted, allowed.*
 Exaugo, es, xi, tum, ere; Ter. ἐξα- γώ. *To increase verb.*
 Exaugurio, onis; f. verb. Liv. ἐξ- αουρισμός. *Unhallowing.*
 Exaugurator, m. Tac. *He that unhall- oweth.*
 Exauguratus, a, um; part. Liv. *Dis- carded.*
 Exauguro, as; Liv. per augurium pro- fanum facio, διατίθημι & βέλω, ἔξ ἱερῶ ἀνιέρω μοι. *To unhallow, to make prophane that was hallowed.*
 Exauspicatio, f. Liv. *An unlucky beginning of a thing.*
 Exauspicio, as; & κατάρχημι. *To do a thing unfortunately, to have evil luck: to come forth in an ill hour. Exauspiciavi, i. malo auspicio huc processi, Plaut.*
 Exbalisto, as; Plaut. ἐκλίστα. *balista proflerno, & Metaphoricè Decipio. To stir stones at; to deceive; to shoot out of a crossbow.*
 Exbolla, a; f. Var. *A sieve where the arm is put out.*
 Exbubo; qu. epote, qua eliberunt in- fantes ablatiā: a bua infanum voce, Felt.
 Exbuberes; i. exubereres, Felt. *Exhu- res. Exbue, dicta: a bua infanum puer- torum voce, unde vinibus, Lucilius bi- baces mulieres vocat, Felt. Scal. Nisi autoritas Festi intercederet, ego liben- tius Exbuberes διατάλακται; infantes in- terpretaretur, sicut Sububeres, ἀνταρτί- ves, Vide.*
 Exbubo, exinatio; contrarium Imbubo, i. impleo, Mart.
 Execatio, f. Arnob. τήφαισι. *A blinding or making blind.*
 Execator, m. Plin. *He that maketh blind.*
 Execatus, a, um; part. Plin. *Blinded.*
 Execao, as; & πλώω. *To make blind, to put out one's eyes: to blind and deceive. Ex- ecare dicitur limus venas in aquis, To choke up the water, Ovid. Execata ti- nera in corpore, Blind and hidden passages of a venum in the eyes, Cell.*
 Execalatus, a, um; Mart. Bare- footed.
 Execalco, as; Suer. ἀποδάματ λώω. *To pull off one's shoes.*
 Execalari, i. *To lose a cheek-mate.*
 Execalatio, onis; f. Gori. *Fic cum calor externus agit in humore ejus quod assatur, sed tamen imbecillior est, quam ut eum perfecte possit conco- quere. A parboiling or scalding, a light scilbing.*
 Excaldo, as, avi. *To make hot, to bathe himself in warm water, or to drink it.*
 Excale.

Excalfacio, vel Excalfacio, is, eci, factum, eres Plin. ἐκθέρω. *To make very hot.*
 Excalfacio, onis; f. verb. Plin. ἐκ- θέρω. *Excalfacio, a, um; Luc. ἀλάκτω. Ch- sen or scalded out.*
 Excalfactor, oris; m. Plin. *He that warmeth.*
 Excalfactorius, m. Plin. θερματικός. *That heateth.*
 Excalfio, is, eri; Plin. ἐκθέρω. *To be made hot.*
 Excalso, five excalpo, is, pfi, ptum, eres; ab ex & Scalpo, Cat. ἐκλίστω, ἐκ- λίστω. *To scratch or claw: to engrave or cut in.*
 Excambium, A changing of one thing for another.
 Excandefacio, is; candens & ignitum facio, διατρίβω. *To make very hot or angry. Excandefacere annonam, Varr. To make vitall very dear.*
 Excandeo, es. *To be greatly inflamed with anger.*
 Excandescencia, a; f. θυμός. ὀδυμ- νία. *An anger soon come and soon gone, in- clination to anger.*
 Excandescio, is, ui, ere; ab Excandeo, per Translat. pro Italicis, quia ab Excandeo, igne quodam animus solet accendi & ἐκπύω. *θυμός. To wax very hot, to be very angry, to be in a fume. To grow or wax light, as in the morning. Amm. Marcell.*
 Excandonicor. *To be put from the Order of Canons, or to become irregular.*
 Excantatio, onis; f. Apul. *An in- chanting.*
 Excantator, oris; m. Aug. *He that en- chants.*
 Excanto, as; Plin. i. incanto, perni- cium incantationibus affero, ἐκπύω. *To enchant, to charm by enchantment, to bring from a place, or out of a place. Clau- las excantare puellas, Propert.*
 Excarnatus, a, um. *Become lean and nothing but skin and bone. Cord.*
 Excarnificatio, onis; f. *The pulling the flesh from the bones.*
 Excarnificator, m. Aug. *He that play- eth the hangman.*
 Excarnificatus, a, um. *Quartered or bled in pieces: & ἐκπύω.*
 Excarnifico, as; Ter. dilanio, in partes seco, quod proprium est carni- ficum & laniorum, κατάρχημι. *To rent or cut in pieces: to torment many ways.*
 Excarnificor, Aug. *To be hewed or tor- mented.*
 Excarmo, is. *To choose, pick out or cull.*
 Excarnitatus; Gell. 9. 9.
 Excavatio, onis; f. Sen. ἐκκαλωσις. *A making hollow.*
 Excavatus, a, um; part. καλωτός. *Made hollow.*
 Excavo, as, are; & ἐκκαλώ. *To make hollow.*
 Excavo, is, si, sum, ere; discedo, egredior, supero, antecello. *Curiam ex- cessit, quarto casu: ἐκπύω. ἀπ- κάλω. To depart, I ave ergo furib: to ex- cede or pass. To dy, to be gone and worn out. Excedere acie, prælio: & Ex acie, Ex prælio, Liv. To go out of. Excedere de medio, Ter. E vita vel vitā, To depart out of life, to di. Po- tiones: quæ aliquantum sitim excessi-*

lunt; *Drinking more then so quench thirst.*
 Cell.
 Excellare; cum uxore esse, Cerda le- git Excellare, Gloss. *fid.*
 Excellens, tis; part. & sumus, a, um; ἀσπύων, ἐξίχων. *Excelling, passing, sur- mounting.*
 Excellenter, adv. ἐξέχων, διαφείων, διαφείων. *Excellently, passing well.*
 Excellentia, a; f. ἐξέχων, ἀσπύων. *Ex- cellency.*
 Excellio, es. *To excell, pass.*
 Excello, is, ui, sum, ere; ab Ex & Cello; κίμα, ἴγρη: ἀσπύων, ἀσπύων. *To excell, to pass, to sur- mount. Excellere animum; i. Su- perbire.*
 Excelsē, ius, sumē; Vell. ὑψηλός. *Haughtily, loftily, on high, highly.*
 Excelsitas, atis; f. ὑψηλότης, ὑψό. *Height, altitude, loftiness, haughtiness.*
 Excelsitudo; V. Excelsitas.
 Excelsus, a, um; iory, sumus; ὑψί- σπον. *High, tall, great, lofty, haughty, noble.*
 Excipatio, onis; f. Pacuv. *An often receiving.*
 Excipio, onis; f. verb. ab Excipio: πύω. *ἐκπύω. Excipio, exempio: Item Excipio dicitur, quæ a reo opponitur adversus petitionem Actoris. An excep- tion or clause restraining in some point a generality. Also an exceptum required by the defendant to be made in the form of a process or suit.*
 Excipitius, a, um; Plin. ἐξαίρετος, ἐκλεκτός. *That is taken or received, kept back.*
 Excipio, as; freq. ab Excipio: ἐξα- πύω, ἐκκαλώ. *To take or draw out, to ga- ther or receive often.*
 Excipitor, oris, m. Jul. Firm. Ama- nentis, ἀσπύων, qui dicta excipit. *A Notary, he that writeth ones words as he speaketh them.*
 Excipitorium, n. Gloss. *A cistern or vessel to hold water.*
 Excipitarius, a, um; Digest. *That re- ceiveth or containeth. Excipitarius qualus, A basket or shuttle to carry gravel in, Ul- pian. Excipitarius liber, A book of notes, Plin. jun.*
 Excipitrus, a, um; Lucan. *That will receive or except.*
 Excipus, a, um; part. ab Excipior. ἐξέχων, ἐκκαλώ. *Excipit, receiv- ed, gathered: welcomed, entertained: fa- voring only this, unless it be. Excipit plu- rimis vulneratis, Besides many wounded.*
 Excerebrator, oris; m. *He that dash- eth or beateth out his brains.*
 Excerebratus, a, um; adj. Sidon. *He that lacketh brains, or is witless.*
 Excerebro, as; ἐξέχων, ἀσπύων. *Gal. To beat out the brains, Mart.*
 Excerebrofus, Gloss. *A fool, or brain- sick fellow.*
 Excerniculum, li; n. *A sieve to purge grain, lime or other things: a sieve.*
 Excerno, is, erēvi, erētum, ere; ab Ex & Cerno, Col. ἐκκρίνω, διακρίνω. *To sift, to purge, to sieve, to try out the ill from the good, to built.*
 Excernps, tis; part. Hor.
 Excerno, pis, pfi, tum, ere; ab Ex & Carpo: ἀποκρίνω ἐκκρίνω. *To pick out, to take and chuse: to gather here and there the best of things: also to exempt, Hor.*

To withdraw himself, Sen.
 Excerpta dicimus, quæ ex libris, veluti flosculos, extrahimus.
 Excerptio, onis; f. Gell. 17. 21. *A picking or culling out.*
 Excerptus, a, um; Luc. ἀλάκτω. *Cho- sen or picked out.*
 Excides, is; m. verb. ab Excedo: ἐκ- θέρω, ἀσπύων. *Excides: going out, death, departure. Also the same as Apo- phyllis, Suer. Also a digestion; Per excels- sum, By way of digestion. Am. Marcell. Quint. Also an hanging over; Excelsus montani, Amm. Marcell. & Plin. Pro- montorii. And likewise the same as Pro- cessus in bonis. Excelsus mentis, i. ec- stasis, Cerd.*
 Excetra, as; f. ἐξέχων, hydra, serpens, quod uno capite tria exurgunt: ab excessendo, Serv. *A viper or serpent, whose head being cut off, three rise up in the place of it.*
 Exchalcio, onis; f. Cæl. Rhod. ex χαλκί- ας, vel ex Cæci: *Exchalcio signa, are spoliare, & auferre nummos, To take away ones money from him, and put it in their shoes. Unde locus de Nummulario, fu- racem quemdam (Voranum, Q. Lucatit- Catuli liberum) deprehendentem, num- mos de mensa subtrahentes in calceos sibi infarcientem, Bellæ cum Nummularium exchalcasse, dixit quispiam.*
 Excidentia; luxationes ossium a pro- pria sede.
 Excidio, onis; f. pro Excidium, Plaut. Cur. ac. 4. sc. 3. *Excidium facere op- pidis; ubi al. lib. habent Excisionem, ab Excindo.*
 Excidium, li; n. Luc. ἐκκρίνω, ἐκ- κρύνω. *ab Excide vel Excindo. Excidionem nobis a cadendo dictam manifestum est, Felt. Excidium & Excisionem ab Excin- do, Mart. nam secunda est brevis, ut in Excidiis, tanquam ab Excindo. The sack- ing of a City, ruine, destruction.*
 Excido, is, di, ere; & ἐκκρίνω. *ab Ex & Cado, aini mutato: Præter. Excidi; Supin. Excasum: è loco vel è re aliqua sublimiori cado, elabor, fluo, defuso, Excidere in rifum & lachrymas. Excide- re animo, i. Oblivisci. To fall out or away, to fail: to be forgotten: to slip out of memory: to scape out of it: to be clean cast out or banished, to be disappointed: to disagree in opinion. Tibi excidimus, Ovid. Thou hast forgotten us. Herus uxore excidit, Ter. Is disappointed of his wife. Ego ab Archiloco excido, Lucil. I am not of his opinion. Vincilis excide- re, Virg. To scape out of. Excidit de manibus gladius, Felt out of his hand. Excidere formulā, To lose ones suit in law, Suer.*
 Excido, is, di, sum, ere; ab Ex & Cado: ἐκκρίνω, ἐκκρύνω. *To cut out or down, to destroy and beat down to the ground, to spoil, sack, and rase: to dig or root out.*
 Excidus, a, um; vel Occidus. *That will decay.*
 Excido, V. Excio.
 Excillare; V. Excillare.
 Excindo, is, di, sum, ere; ab Ex & Scindo: ἐκκρίνω, eruo; item penitus de- struo: Excindere virilitatem, pro Viri- litem amputare: item pro Occidere. To raze, overthrow, root out or abolish, to cut off.
 Excingo, is, xi, To despoil, Purpureā Tyrios

EXC

Excĭsus, a, um; part. ab Excĭsus.
Cut out, cut down, destroyed, rased
defaced.

queo. To cleanse about the root, and
away the earth, and so to make way for the
warmth of the Sun and for showers, Cæ
Rhod.

lum, purgamentum quod excernitur à frumento separatur. *The refuse or offal of any thing sifted.*

Can I get the truth of thee.

Excūsātus, a, um; part. παραιτηθεῖς.
Excused, or taken for an excuse.
Excuse, adv. Sen. ἐκτιναλμύμιν; Ex-
actly, with diligent search.

Exdorsatus, a, um; Apic. *Split out.*
Exdorso, as, are; Tacit. *To flea or split*

Exdora

Exhaustus, a, um; part. *ἐξωλημένος*. Drawn out, emptied, dried up, sucked dry, spent, consumed, spilled, spoiled, weakened, decayed, passed, escaped, ended or finished; bugged: clean wearied or syred. Exhæbentus, ni; m. Infid. Gr. A fair and white steed wherewith Goldsmiths polish gold. Plin. 3. 7. 10.

Exhedra: V. Exedra. Exherbario, f. Aug. A weeding or plucking up.

Exherbo, as; Col. *ἐξωλαρίζω*, herbas extirpo. To pluck up herbs or weeds.

Exhibeo, es, ūi, ūm, ēre; ab Ex & Habeo: *παρουσιάζω*, *παρουσιάζω*, profere in publicum, deduco, ostendo. To set abroad for all men to behold, to exhibit, to offer, to bring in, to present or give: to show himself: to procure, to make, to put: to resemble: also to give food and all things necessary for the maintenance of life, Paul. Exhibere negotium alicui, To work one business or trouble, *περίμενα* pariter. Exhibere alicui affectum parentis, Plin. jun. To show or bear a fatherly affection towards one. Exhibere reum, Ulp. To bring in the person accused, for whom he was surety. Exhibere etiam est Facere in publico potestatem, ut adorti experiundi sit copia, Paul. Plurimum homini negotii alius exhibet, The belly puts a man to much ado and trouble, Plin.

Exhibito, ōnis; f. verb. Gell. *παρεχέω*. A giving, a deliverance, a representation.

Exhibito, as; Sid. Apol. To exhibit or offer.

Exhibitor, ōris; m. Digelt. He that giveth or offereth.

Exhibitus, a, um; part. Ovid. Exhibited, given, showed.

Exhilaratio, ōnis; f. A comforting, Quint.

Exhilarator, m. Celf. He that maketh a man merry.

Exhilaratus, a, um; part. Comforted, made merry or joyful.

Exhilaratio, as; Col. *ἀπολαύω*. To comfort, rejoice, delight, make merry or frolic; to recreate, to refresh.

Exhilo, as; Plin. To gape wide or devour, *ἐκχάω*.

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Exhubero; abundo, huberem reddo. To abound, to be fruitful. Exubero.

Exhydria, Wind: that arise with much rain. Apul.

Exhyphistes, Gr. qui fratres dormientes in hirclesia excitaret, Meurf.

Exhibilatio, ōnis; f. Sen. A hissing forth.

Exhibilo, as; ab Ex & Sibilo: *ἐκπύω*. To hiss, cum sono vocis tumultuariæque sibilatione expello; derideo, explodo. To whistle or hiss out of a place.

Exiccatio, ōnis; f. Celf. A drying or parching.

Exiccatus, a, um; part. *ἀναρδεις*, *ἐξηρδεις*. Dried up, without juice or pleasure.

Exiccatus, as; ab Ex & Sicco: *ἐξηρδεις*. To dry thoroughly.

Exico, as, are; vel potius Exico; a Seco. To worry or tear. Apul.

Exiens, tis; part. ab Exeo: *ἐξέρχομαι*. Going out, ending.

Exigo, is, egi, actum, ēre; ab Ex & Ago, quasi extra ago: excludo, ejicio, expello; also, Pollulare, agitare, agere, traducere, perdiscere, inquirere, facere, definire, constituere, complere, extorquere; *ἐκβάλλω*, *ἐκβάλλω*. To expel, shut, put or draw out, to express: to try, prove, examine or measure: to require, demand, *ἐκβάλλω* to exact, to take away by force: to end or finish, *τελέω*. Also to recompense or make amends for: to dispute or reason, Plin. jun. Exegit omnes foras, Plaut. He drove them all forth of doors.

Exigere fides passum, Var. To drive to feed. Exegit ferrum sua per præcorridia, Ovid. Did thrust a sword through.

Exigere supplicium ab aliquo, Plin. jun. To punish. Exigere ab aliquo veritatem, Plin. jun. To extort or wring out the truth by force. Nolite ad veteres leges exigere ea, quæ, &c. Liv. Examine not according to your laws those things, &c. Exigere uxorem matrimonio, Plaut. To be divorced, to put his wife from him. Exigere ad regulam & libellum, To try by law and level. Plin. Exigere nebulas, To cast up misty smoke, as the fire doth out of a chimney-top. Ovid. Quæ sponione pronuper tu exactus es; Hellenism: *ἡχθὺς* was exacted of you, Plaut. Exigore, pass.

Exigide, adv. *μικρὸν*, *ἐκ μικρόν*. Very little, hardly; niggardly, slenderly, sparingly, scarcely: in few words.

Exiguissimus, a, um; Ovid. Epist. 14. Very little.

Exiguus, ōnis; f. *ὀλίγον*, *μικρόν*. Little, scanty, scantiness, slenderness, small store.

Exiguus, comparat. grad. pro Magis exiguum, Ulpian.

Exiguus, i; Subst. A little, Exiguum aliquando adverbium pro Exiguo, Exiguo post. i. Pauld post. Exiguum temporis, Plin. 31. 2. A postquam, quod Hefych. *τὸ μικρὸν*, extirto T. & gemino or in X mutato.

Exiguus, a, um; *ὀλίγον*, *μικρόν*. Multum egens, Ex pro Valde, Infid. al. Exiguum ab Exigo, quod facile expelli, aut extra agi potest; usitate est Parvum, leve, tenue, talia enim exiguntur, Marc. Little, slender.

Exilicus, a, um; adj. ut Exilica causa, quæ adversus exulem agitur. Of or belonging to an exile, Felt.

Exilio, is, ūi & Ivi, ultum, ire; *ἐκπέλω*. ab Ex & Salio. To go out hastily or quickly, to leap out: to leap for joy: to hop, to start: to spring or fly up: to sparkle forth. Ad te exiliu, Ter. I came speedily unto you. De sella exiliu, He leaped out of his chair. Exilui gaudio, I leaped for joy.

Exilior, ōris; comp. Plin. jun. Smaller and swifter.

Exilis, le; *λεπίς*. Festo Exiles & Illa, a renuitate viarum (Cic. leg. invarum) videtur esse dict. sunt autem in ea chartis (Græci Ives vocant) minuta filamenta fibrarum, Scal. in Var. V. Illa, Infid. Exilis, tenuis: quod potest per angustia exire. Slender, small, lean, of small value, five, Exilis domus Plutonia, Hor. I. Sepulcrum, quod verè est minuta Plutonis domus, Voss.

Exillitas, ōnis; f. *λεπίς*, *λεπίς*. Slenderly, thinly, hardly, barely.

Exillium, ūi; n. Gr. *ὀλίσθη*, *ὀλίσθη*. Slenderly, hardly, barely.

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re & impedire, ne in iudicio se sistant, Ulpian. By some false delays or shifts to keep one, that is served with process, from appearing in judgment at the day appointed. Diem vel Horam eximere, To while the time, or by long circumstances for the nonce, to forbear the day or hour of idem quod Tollere diem dicendo, Cic.

Ex culpa aliquem eximere, To excuse. Ex servitute aliquem eximere, Liv. To rid out of bondage. Eximere aliquem ex arariis, i. multam remittere, Bud. To remit, or acquit one of the amercement or mulct, which was set on his head. Noxæ eximere, To acquit one of the fault laid to his charge, Liv.

Eximprovisò, Of a sudden, unawares. Exin, five Exinde; adverb. ordinis: *ἀπὸ τοῦ*. Afterwards, from thenceforth.

Exinano, is, Ivi, tum, ēre: *καὶ οὕτως*. To empty, to bring to naught: to avoid: to take from, or strip one of all that he hath: to rob.

Exinanti Pseudum dicitur, quod defecit, quod evanescit, ejus conditio irrita & inanis est, Calv. ex Pseud.

Exinanti, m. Liv. He that maketh void or wast.

Exinanti, ōnis; f. verb. Plin. *ἐκκένω*. An emptying, an evacuation.

Exinanti, a, um; part. Pilled, robbed, emptied, brought to naught.

Exinde, adverb. idem quod Exin. Also, out of that, thence: *ἐκ τούτου*.

Exindutia, Liv. Of purpose.

Exinfuso, as; To flow or put forth. Exinfusab, i. exerebat, Felt.

Exinhausus, a, um; part. That cannot be spent.

Ex insidiis. Privily, craftily, by an ambushment or privy assault.

Ex insolentia, Liv. Not having accustomed: after an unwonted manner.

Ex insperato, Liv. *παρὰ τὴν ἔλπίδα*, *ἐξ ἀπροσδοκίᾳ*. Unlooked for, beside all hope and expectation.

Ex integro, Plin. jun. A fresh, anew, or again from the beginning.

Exintegro, as; Prisc. To restore perfectly.

Ex intervallo. After a space or respite of time having passed between.

Exinuo, as, are; vel potius Exinuo. To do off, or cast off, Auson. To unsold or spread.

Exjocor, ōris. To sport or pass the time in merry talk. Catull. Or to jest it out.

Exipotica, digerentia sunt medicamenta.

Existens, tis; part. *ὑπάρχων*. Being.

Existencia, as; f. Val. *ὑπαρξίς*. A being.

Existentialitas; existentialis, Calv. ex Bred.

Existimatio, ōnis; f. verb. *δοκάζω*, *δοκάζω*. To suppose, an opinion or judgement that one hath of a thing: also reputation, honour, estimation, credit or countenance.

Existimato, ōris; m. verb. *δοκάζω*. One that speaketh as he supposeth, and not as a master or perfect judge.

Existimatus, a, um; Gell. *Πρίστος*, e. *ῥεμετός*, valued: *ῥεμετός*.

Existimo, as, ūi; *δοκάζω*, *δοκάζω*. To suppose, as if; hoc autem ab es: puto, iudico. & quasi ex affirmatione statuo argue decerno, Cal.

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Peror. Prius estimamus, h. e. consideramus. deinde exstimamus, h. e. iudicamus. To show, to suppose, to discern or judge, to esteem or think. De illo bene existimant, They think well, or have a good opinion of him. Suis moribus a terum existimare, To judge another by his own conditions. Existimatur in probro, Plin. It is taken for a reproach.

Existo, is, exiti, ēre; *ὑπάρχω*, *ὑπάρχω*. apparo, emineo, prodico, exurgio, exorior. To be, to appear, to be seen: to consist of: to rise, spring or come of: to be set up or advanced.

Existibilis, le; *ἐκείνους*, *ἐκείνους*. Hurtful, that bringeth death, deadly, cruel, pestilent, venomous.

Existilis, le; *δυστυχία*. Unhappy and evil, dangerous, deadly.

Existio, A going forth. Plaut. *ἐκείνους*.

Existiosus, a, um. Deadly, that bringeth mischief, dangerous: *παύλας*.

Existium, ūi; n. ab Exeo: Antiqui ponebant pro Exitu, nunc Exitium pellunt exitum dicimus: *ἐκείνους*, *ἐκείνους*. Felt. Utter decay, destruction, mischief: an ill end, death.

Exitur, imperf. Plaut. Some body cometh forth.

Exitura, as; f. idem quod Abcessus.

Exiturus, a, um. That will come forth or end.

Exitus, a, um; Ad exitum aratam, i. ad ultimam. Felt. Going out, ended.

Exitus, ūis; m. ab Exeo: *ἐξέρχομαι*. A going forth, egress and issue, an end: also death. Exitus alyearium, Plin. The holes in Bee-hives where the Bees issue forth. Exitus acta probat, Ovid. iuxta illud, Finis coronat opus.

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Exomōlōgēsis; V. Exhomologesis, Lat. Confessio.

Exomphalon, ἑξομφαλον scil. πῶς, ab ἑξ & ὀμφαλός umbilicus. A standing out of the belly, a swelling in the navel.

Exomphalos, Jun. ἑξομφαλός. That is navel-burst, or hath his navel standing out.

Exonēctio, ōnis, A deposition, or disburthening.

Exonēctus, a, um; part. Deposited.

Exonēro, as; Plin. ἑξονέρομαι. To unload, unburthen, discharge or ease: to purge or put out: to utter and tell: to perform. Exonerare aliquem metu, Liv. To put out of fear. Exonerare aliquid in aurem alterius, Sen. To whisper and tell a thing in one ear.

Exophthalmus, Jun. Græc. That hath eyes standing out, great or goggle eyes.

Exopinato, Liv. Of a sudden or unawares.

Exopilis; ὁ ἕξ ὅτι πῶλε, He that dwelleth in the suburbs.

Exoppōito, Over against.

Exoptabilis, le; Sil. ἑξοπταῖν. To be desired, wished.

Exoptanter, ἑξοπταμένως, Desirously.

Exoptatio, ōnis; f. Aug. A vehement wishing. Leg. & Exoptamen.

Exoptatio, Plaut. Even as one would wish.

Exoptatus, a, um; part. & tior, iſſimus; ἑξοπτασθέν. Greatly desired, earnestly wished for.

Exopto, as; ὀφθαλμοί. To wish heartily, to desire fervently or greatly.

Exorabilior, comp. Sen. More easy to be entreated.

Exorabilis, le; κατανυσσάμενος, παρὰ ἑαυτὸν. Easy to be entreated.

Exorabiliter, adv. By easy entreaty.

Exorabilem, li; n. ἀναπειστέον, A pul. modus quo orator exorat. A easy form or way of asking or desiring, any artificial argument, whereby the Orator by force of eloquence entreateth the Judge.

Exorans, tis; part. Ovid. Obtaining his request.

Exoratio, ōnis; f. Tert. κατανύσις. An earnest entreaty.

Exorator, ōris; m. Ter. ἑξαγωγός, κατανύκων. He that obtaineth by entreaty.

Exoratus, a, um; part. παρκαλῖναι, κατανυσσάμενος, ἑξαγωγός. Inveited, earnestly desired, obtained by request.

Exorbeo, es, ti, prum, ere; ab Ex & Sorbeo: ἑξορβέω. To sip up, to devour: to sustain or endure: to feed plentifully.

Exorbere animam, Plaut. To kill.

Exorbitantia, Zaf. Things out of measure, square or rule: things irregular, enormous, and in a manner absurd.

Exorbitatio, f. Cod. A going out of the way.

Exorbito, as; August. παρακρίσιμος, ἀφαιμαγμένος τῆς οὐδ. To go out of the right way.

Exorbo, as; ἑξορβασμὸς, ἐκπεσεῖς, oculorum orbe privo, vel cæcum reddo. Plaut. To make one that he cannot see.

Exorcismus, i; m. Iſid. ἑξορκισμός, ab ἑξορκίζω adjuro: ab ἑξ & ὄρκος iuramentum.

An adjuration or conjuring: βλάστη, βλαστημὸς Græc. Theolog. ex illo impuri Spiritus, Mar. 5. 7. Μὴ μὲ βλαστησῃτε.

Exorcisio, ἑξορκίζω Exorcizo, & Ex-

orcito, as; Ulp. To adjure or conjure.

Exorcista, æ; Pap. ἑξορκιστής, adjurator. Iſid. Exorcistæ adjutores five incantatores vocantur: invocant enim super Carochumenes, vel, super eos qui habent immundum spiritum, nomen domini Jesu, adjutores per eum, ut egrediat ab eis. A Conjurer.

Exordicio, is; Gell. 9. 2. i. Sordeſco. Exordiaris, ii; m. A beginner: & Exordiaris, a, um; adj.

Exordine, Virgil. ἑξ ὅς. Orderly, in order, one after another, without interruption, sine intermissione.

Exordior, iris, fus sum, iri; ab Ex & Ordior: ἑξέρχομαι, ἀπορρίπτω. To begin. Also to use a Proem or preamble before he come to the matter. Proprie Exordiri textores dicuntur, cum tela futuræ stamen instruunt.

Exordium, ii; n. ἀπορρίπτης, ἀρχή. A beginning, an entrance.

Exordia, æ. A birth.

Exortiens, tis; part. Tib. II. Rising, beginning.

Exortor, iris vel eris, ortus sum, iri; ἀπαλλάξω, ἀναγκάζω, nascor, emergo, exurgo. Aliq. pro Recreari. Exoriri item dicitur, quod repente & præter opinionem fit. To be born, to come into, to appear out: to rise as the Sun doth: to proceed: to become: to grow or spring up: suddenly to invade or assault: to be comforted or refreshed. Honeſtum ex virtutibus exoritur, Proceedeth of.

Exormētum, Græc. A trumpet: ab ἑξορμῇ exito.

Exormillon, f. & n. Cassiod. Græc. Cum neutrum est, videtur universum genus complecti: Μετὰ Αὐτονί. Di. quia fundum maris deferit, ut in summum enacet. Proprie dicitur ἑξορμῇ de navi sublati anchoris, quæ fundata anchoris dicit. ὀρμῇ δὲ ἑξορμῇ ἀνδρῶν, i. anguilla exoris, quia dum adhuc est in mari, a bruma ad aquinoc. verum, est ἀνδρῶν, i. sine spinis vel aris: a πύλω, as prunorum aut cerasorum, Scal. in Aulon. A Lamprey.

Exornate, adverb. Gorgeously or sumptuously.

Exornatio, ōnis; f. verb. διακομίζω, κόμω. A decking, trimming, garnishing or apparelling: exornation: elegancy: colour.

Exornator, ōris; m. verb. κομίζω, κομίζω. He that decketh.

Exornatrix, f. Marcell. She that decketh or trimmeth.

Exornatus, a, um; ἑξορμητός, Garnished, adorned, goodly, dressed and trimmed.

Exorno, as; ἀνακομίζω, κατακομίζω, diligenter orno, magnifice apparo, instruo. To garnish, to adorn, to make fair, to apparel richly: to set forth or commend, to adorn.

Exoro, orando induco, seu orando impetio; aliq. pro Vehementer orare: ὑποπείλω, κατανύκω, ἐκκαταπείλω. To induce or obtain by desire: to desire heartily or earnestly to instate: to bring to conformity.

Exors, tis; adj. ἀπόκληρος, ἀμειψέας. Ex & Sors, quasi extra sortem, Virg. Not pariter, out of fellowship, that hath no power so, &c. excellent, preterit.

Exorsum, fi; n. Virg. ab Exordior: ἀπορρίπτης, ἀρχή. A beginning.

Exorsus, a, um; part. ab Exordior:

ἀπορρίπτης, ἀρχή. That beginning.

Exorsus, ūs; m. verb. ἀρχή, ἀπορρίπτης. A beginning.

Exortivus, a, um; Plin. ἀναπληκός. That pertains to rising, or the East part.

Exortus, a, um; ab Exorior: ἀνατλάω, ἀναφύω. That is risen or appeareth, begun, proceeded.

Exortus, ūs; m. verb. Plin. ἀνατλάω, ἀναφύω. To ordain or appoint: to set or fallen.

Exortio, ōnis; f. A displaying, an opening, a spreading, &c.

Exortum, fi; n. That which is stretched out: also the firmament.

Exortus, a, um; Gorrh. Chopped, cracked, rest, clouen, as the flesh of mans body by reason of some inflammation is wont to be. Exortum vocatur, quicquid supra nos est, Jun.

Exortillatus, a, um; Fest. Made bare. Exortillato brachio, with the arm so far bare, as that the paps may be seen, Plaut.

Exortillo, as; Plaut. μαζὴν γυμνὰν, ἐκ μαζῆς ἀπορρίπτω. To make naked the paps.

Exortio, as. To batter, to beat down. Ex-part, adv. Liv. Partly, in part.

Exortus, a, um; Without a part: Cerd. Iſid. Gloss.

Exortus, a, um; part. ab Exortio: Tac. ἑξορμητός. Opened, spread abroad.

Exortians, tis; Plin. Running abroad, running over the banks, great and la ge.

Exortatio, f. A running or ranging about.

Exortator, ōris; m. Tac. ab Exortio. A wanderer, a gadder.

Exortatus, a, um; part. That spreadeth, walketh, stretcheth far abroad.

Exortor, iris; Plin. spatium tranſeo: παρακρίσιμος, ἀναγκάζω, ἀνέω. To wander, to stray: to spread abroad: to run or walk abroad out of the way: to walk in riot or lechery.

Exortor, as; in locum patentem me do, vel in spatium me confecto: Pacuv. To come abroad or into an open place.

Exortitius, Zeno. He that hath been Senator: Cal. ex Calv.

Exortor, as; Exortare est scortando μαρτύριον, ἀπορρίπτης, Catul. V. Patro, Perficio. To waſt in riot or lust. Gloss.

Exortor, exultor, ὁ τὴν τρυφήν.

Exortatio, is; Sen. φέσις. To strive, to make afraid.

Exortio, es, vi, ere; five Expaveſco; Liv. ἐκπαλίσσω, ἀναγκάζω. To be so afraid, abashed or often-fled. A primo confpectu, &c. Ad tumultum expaveſcere, Plin. To be so afraid or oft med at the first sight, &c. Non expavit enim, Hor. She was not afraid of.

Expaveſcent, Plin. vide Sudatores; qui diaphoretico vel diaphoretico sudore solvuntur, Diaphoretum Græcis dicit, ut in specie quadam Cardiaci morbi, Plin. a διαφείδω, quod Corn. Celſo est dicitur.

Expavescit, a, um; Gell. i. perterritus.

Expavescit, le; Tac. To be wished or looked for.

Expavescens, tis; part. Expavescens, looking for, waiting, attending, carrying one's leisure.

Expampino, as; Col. To prune a Vine.

Expanditor, ōris; m. verb. ut, Expanditor amnis; Plin. Jun. A river that floweth abroad, or over the banks.

Expando, is, di, ſum, ere; Col. ἑξάπλω, ἐκπιδένω. To spread out, to display: to open as a flower doth: also to declare and expand.

Expango, is, vi, ſum, ere; κατανύκω, κατανυγνύω. To ordain or appoint: to set or fallen.

Expansio, ōnis; f. A displaying, an opening, a spreading, &c.

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Expavescit, le; Tac. To be wished or looked for.

Expavescens, tis; part. Expavescens, looking for, waiting, attending, carrying one's leisure.

Expaveſce, adv. In season, as a man would have it.

Expaveſcio, ōnis; f. verb. ἀπορρίπτης, ἀναγκάζω, ἀνέω. Expectation, desire of things looked for, longings, hope: fear of things to come.

Expectator, ōris; comp. Plaut. More wished for, more welcome.

Expectator, m. Boet. He that looketh for any thing.

Expectatus, part. & iſſimus, a, um; ἀπορρίπτης, ἀναγκάζω, ἀνέω. Desired, wanted and looked for, earnestly desired. Expectant parentes, Ter. They which wait for their children do daily wish and look for.

Expecto, as; ἀπορρίπτης, ἀναγκάζω, ἀνέω. To wait, to ponder, to consider, to examine straightly or diligently, ἀναγκάζω, ἀνέω. To spend money, ἀναγκάζω, ἀνέω. To lay out: to pay: to abide or sustain. Expenderē pœnas scelerum; & Expenderē scelus, Virg. To be punished for his wicked act. Pœnas alicui expendere, To be punished by one. Pœnas capite expendere, Tac. To be punished by death. Expenderē aurum auro, Plaut. To pay gold for gold. Hunc deer auro expendi, Plaut. To be valued or bought with.

Expennio, as; Hadr. i. depenno. To pluck away feathers.

Expensia, æ; f. & Expensum, fi; n. dantur. Dispend, expens, lost: charge, cost: a reckoning: a thing lent or delivered.

Expensio, adv. Gloss. Seditioſus, diligenſiter.

Expensioſio, Gell. 1. 4. 2. vel diviſim, Expensioſio.

Expensio, as; Scæv. Expensare, apud JC. est Expensum pecuniam consignare ac tradere; interdu est Compensare. To ſet up and deliver money by weight: also to recompence, Macrobi. To ſet to lay forth, ſape expendo: cui opponitur Acceptor, Plaut.

Expensum, fi; n. sumptus, h. e. quod in ufum aliquem confertur, Expensum ferre, est Scribere se pecuniam dedisse. Ulp.

Expensus, a, um; part. ἀναγκάζω, ἀναγκάζω. Wished, desired, considered, laid out, reckoned. Expensio gradu, Propert. With a slow pace. Mili feras expensum, Write or set this on my head in your book: or, Write that you have lent or delivered it to me.

Expervescio, is, ſci, actum, ere; ἀναγκάζω. To awaken out of sleep, to stir up that before was quiet: to take courage or a good heart.

Expervescit, a, um; Luc. Wakened out of sleep.

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Expervescit, a, um; Luc. Wakened out of sleep.

prompt, easy to dispatch; delivered, dispatched, rid out of. Expeditus miles, Salust. γρηγορός, ὁρῶν, ἑξορῶ. A light harness'd soldier.

Expello, is, puli, pelum, ere; ἑξάδω, ἐκβάλλω. To expel: to put, thrust, drive or chase out or away: also to reject. Expellere aliquem regno; Caf. Ex urbe; To expel or drive out of. Expellere aliquem in opus, Plin. To drive out to work. Per vulnera animam expellere, Ovid. To kill. Also, to thrust forth as the land doth a Cape or promontory. Criu-metopon (Κρηὶς μέτωπον, promontorium sic dictum) expellit, Plin.

Expendo, is, di, ſum, ere; ἐκπαλίσσω, pondero; aliq. Exacte ex animo considero: quandoque Luere & exolvere. To weigh, to ponder, consider, to examine straightly or diligently, ἀναγκάζω, ἀνέω. To spend money, ἀναγκάζω, ἀνέω. To lay out: to pay: to abide or sustain. Expenderē pœnas scelerum; & Expenderē scelus, Virg. To be punished for his wicked act. Pœnas alicui expendere, To be punished by one. Pœnas capite expendere, Tac. To be punished by death. Expenderē aurum auro, Plaut. To pay gold for gold. Hunc deer auro expendi, Plaut. To be valued or bought with.

Expennio, as; Hadr. i. depenno. To pluck away feathers.

Expensia, æ; f. & Expensum, fi; n. dantur. Dispend, expens, lost: charge, cost: a reckoning: a thing lent or delivered.

Expensio, adv. Gloss. Seditioſus, diligenſiter.

Expensioſio, Gell. 1. 4. 2. vel diviſim, Expensioſio.

Expensio, as; Scæv. Expensare, apud JC. est Expensum pecuniam consignare ac tradere; interdu est Compensare. To ſet up and deliver money by weight: also to recompence, Macrobi. To ſet to lay forth, ſape expendo: cui opponitur Acceptor, Plaut.

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F A C

F A C

¶ *Facere pretium*, To bid money or offer so much for a thing, Martial. ¶ F

F A L

183512

F E R

to Amphibrachys, and was customably used at wedding sports.

Festudo vocabantur, qui depellere facinum credebantur, Fest. Scaliger leg. *Festinos*, i. *Fasinos*, ut olim eo fuit pro *p*ro *p*opulo pro populis vide Mart.

Festitudo, i. inis; f. Plaur. *Wearines*.

Fesso, as. To be out of tune, to make weary or faint, Gloss.

Fessus, a, um, qu. *fissus*, nec jam integer salute. Ibid. Perot. quod ferendo homines defatigantur vel fatiscunt: *καταμαρτυρημένοι*, *ἀσθενέες*, *Diom.* cum quis ex labore deficit, ut hic. Mart. ut ex *distictis*, *distictus*, sic ex *Fatigato*, *fessus*; cuncta ex facio, ut *Disicio*, *Weary*, *tired*, *Fessus* viâ, & *Fessus* de via. *Weary with travelling*. Vox *Fessa* loquendo, *Ovid.* *Weary with speaking*.

Festis, le; adj. Gloss *F* *stival*.

Festus, est semper *Dialis*, Gell. 10. 15.

Festum, adv. unde *Confestum*, a *Festum*, quia celeritas in festis requiritur.

Festinans, tis; part. *Salust.* *confidens*, *Mating* *hast*.

Festinanter, adverb. *confidens*. *Hastily*, *quickly*, *speedily*, *swiftly*, *without adulement*.

Festinantia, æ, f. *An hastening*.

Festinantissimus, a, um; *Plin.* *Mist* *prefb.* *ready*, *hastly*.

Festinatissimè, adv. comp. *Plin.* & *Festinatissimè*. *More hastily*. Am. Marcell.

Festinatô, ônis f. & *Festinatorus*, us; m. *confidens*, *treacher*. *Hast.* *speed*.

Festinatô, adv. *Plin.* *Unsurpassed*. *Quickly*, *speedily*.

Festinator, m. Sym. *Heb.* *hasteb*.

Festinatus, a, um; *Ovid.* *impetuous*, *done*, *did* *ταχέως* *παρρησιασθέν*. *H. stnd* *done with speed*, *hastly*, *sudden* and *speedy*: *giuor gotten before his time*. *Festinata* semetis sæpe decipit, *serotina* semper; *Early sowing many times misstb.* *but late sowing always*, *Plin.*

Festine, adv. *confidens*: *ταχέως*, *confidens*. *In hast*, *speedily*.

Festinitas, atis; f. Gloss. *Speed*, *quicknes*.

Festino, as; Verr. *Flacc.* a *fando*, quod illi ignaviores, qui nil perficere possunt, plus verborum quam operæ habent. Gell. *Festinare*, qu. *fessum* esse, quod defessus multis negotiis non propter, sed festinus. M. S. *F. finire*, quod *ad festum* *in* *re* cupientes: *confidens*, *ταχέως*, *impetuous*. To *make* *hast*, *to be troubled*, *to do a thing* *speedily*, *to be agare*. *Ad urbem*, *Plin.* *Ad fratrem*, *Plin.* *jun.* & *In aliquem locum festinare*, *Quint.* To *hast* *or make* *hast* *to go or come to*. ¶ *Mortem* *in* *re* *festinavit*, *Tac.* *He hastend his own death*. ¶ *Festino* *effugere*, *Plin.* *I make* *hast* *to flee*.

Festino, pass. Nec virgines festinantur, *Tac.* *Maidens are not taken hastily to marriage*.

Festinus, a, um; *ταχέως*, *Unsurpassed*. Videur fuisse *fessum*, unde *confissim*, & sic quocque *fissum*, a *Græc.* *δαστα*, unde nostrum *hast*. *Festinam* me fecit, pro *Festinancem*. *Quick*, *coming before time*.

Festior, comp. ut *Festior* annus erat *Claud.* *Let the year pass more placidly*.

Festivè, adv. *ἀνταρπνε*, *ἀνταρπνε*.

Pleasantly, freely: jollyly, prettily, with a good grace.
Festivior, *Griss comp. More pleasant.*
Festivissimus, a, um; Ter. *Most pleasant, &c.*
Festivitas, *ātis f. Ter. dict. a festi diebus, quasi f. sidiq; qd quod in eis sola res divina fit: a festus, ἀσπασμός, κομῶμεν. Mirib. pleasanitas, a good grace, sometimes and elegance, pleasant festing.*
Festiviter, & Festivissime; adverb. *Gell. adular. idēis. Very pleasantly, &c.*
Festivus, adv. comp. *More merrily.*
Festivo, *aris. To keep holy-day.*
Festivor, *as. To be kept holy-day.*
Lucret. *Festivus, a, um; ex Festum: ἀσπασμός, αὐτός, ἀσπαστος: festus; celebratus, lætus: ita Festum dicitur lætus, ut est festus, & hinc est Festivitas pro Festo tempore. Merry, pleasan, delightful; jocund: provoking mirth: pertaining to holy-days.*
Festo, *as. To keep feast or holy-day.*
Festra, *f. Fest. Offitium minusculum in sacris. Scäl. Dimin. ex Festrata.*
Festuca, *æ f. Plin. ex Feno vel Fennore, Perot. Mart. quasi fistula, a fissione; utriusque tenue ex ligno fissio: ἀσπασμός, ἀσπασμός. The young tender spring or stalk of a tree or herb from the root upwards; a moat; also a rod that the Romans used among the Romans; so lay upon the head of a servant, and so to make him free: vindicta. Cic. Ingentia? an festuca facta? Frie bona, or made free? Plaur.*
Festuca, & Festucago, *jun. αἰσχυρή, βραχύς, wild oats or poor oats: vetches for beasts to eat.*
Festucarius, *a, um; Gell. 20. 9. ἀσπασμός, ἀσπασμός. Of the pretours rod.*
Festulum, *a. Little feast.*
Festura, *æ f. A festure.*
Festum, *ti; n. a. feriandis. Est ex Græc. ἱερίᾳ, Dea, quod ab ὕμῳ & ἡμῶν quasi dicas, ignem Domino sacrum, quod festis diebus sacrificia plura, quæ accendebantur igni è celo delapso, Becm. ἱερίᾳ. An holy-day, a feast, a day of gathering. Festum Petri ad Vincula, Lammæ Medull. Gram.*
Festus, *a, um; ἱοπιδέμεν, ἱοπιδέμεν. S & R commutatur. Videntur veteres festi dixisse pro feriis & inde festi vel a ἡμέρᾳ lux, gaudium, Mart. Festiual solemn, joyful or merry, pleasan: the keeping or celebratib. feasts or festival days that hatheneth to merry conceits and pleasan tales. Corona festi regis, Ovid. I wear a garland in token of joy. ¶ Dapnē fester, Hor. Holy-day differs, fine meat.*
Festus; vide Fecialis.
Festinus; locus foetidus.
Fendatarius, *A F. udary.*
Fendatarius, *m. qui feudum a patre no sibi commissum accipit, Calv. ex Feud. Aliàs Feudalis, Vassallus.*
Feudum; *Hottom. barb. vocab. a Gorthis orum vult; dictum esse vult quasi feudum, a fede, quod antiq. fidei signū. Ego a fidei f. utum. Est enim vult fructus quidam rei immobilis, sub conditione fidei. F E D V M. contradiis d. Etionibus in literis, dici videtur, quod qui fitem daret his verbis uteretur, F delto Ero Domino Vero Meo, Bodin. Feudum, idem. A f. e. fam, a copy-hold, Ec*

dum, genus est clientelæ, quo vel dignitas, vel vœdical, vel prædium aliquod ea lege alicui datur, ut & ipse, & ipsius posteri atque hæredes beneficii autorem perpetuò agnoscant, & quasi pro patrono colant, ejusque caput, exultationem, & fortunas tueantur, Hotom.

Fœdum taliatum, *Ensai*.

Fex; vide Fex.

F ante I

F. I. in notis antiq. fieri iussit. FI. B. fide bona. FID. fides. FID. D. fide dignus. FILL. Fulus. FID. SER. fideliter servus.

Fi & Fite; imp. ex Fio; Plaurus, fidet etiam vocula qua fastidios abigimus, Mart.

Fibella, æ; f. Gloss. *The Moon*: parva fibra.

Fiber, ri; m. Callor: animal dict. à *fibris*, i. extremis oris amium, quas colit. Fest. Fiber genus bestiae quadrupes; Plaurus, *Sic mesabe*: quoridie, quasi fiber; falicem: κωφον. *A beast called a Beaver; some sake is for a Bidger or Gray*. Vide Fibra.

Fiber, a, um; extremus. Ut à *Facio* *faber*, à *Tumesco* *sule*, à *Cresco* *creber*; sic à *Finio* fiber, Scal.

Fibra, æ; f. ex Fiber. Adj. *ἰσχυρὸς, ἰσχυρὸν*. Antiqui dicebant extremum, à extrema ora fluminum, quæ fibra dicitur. Isid. *Fibræ* sunt jecoris extremitates, sive extremitates partes foliorum in vitibus sive quasi lingue eminentes: dictæ autem fibra, quod apud Gentiles in facris ad Phœbi aras ferebantur ab arctolis quibus oblati & accensis, responsa acciperent. *The border or bosome of a river, or any other thing; a little vein; small sprouts, or things like hair, hanging at the roots of herbs, capillamenta*. Fibra pecudum, Virg. *The leards of beest*. Fibra venarum, Plin. *Small strings being in veins in manner of aggrain in wood, either strait or curvilinear*. Fibra jecoris, Virg. *The lips or flukes of the liver, the clefs*. Fibra; præcordia, Perli.

Fibræmæ fibra Phœbi.

Fibratus, a, um; *ἰσχυρὸς* ut, Fibra ta radix, Plin. *Having small strins; like hair or threads, & envows have*.

Fibria, æ; f. Gloss. *A gate or door*.

Fibrinum, vi; n. Gloss. lana fibris quæ ob mollitiem commendatur. *Fine wool*.

Fibrinus, a, um; adj. Plin. κωφόν. *Of a beaver*.

Fibrissa, arum; f. vel Fibrissi, orum m. *Hair within the nostrils*.

Fibröfus, a, um; f. plenus fibris.

Fibrum, pro Extremo, Var.

Fibula, æ; f. Virg. (Gr. *φίβυλα* vocant) quod ligat, Isid. al. à *Ficendo*, quæ signa: *πύθων, ὀφθαλμοί, Fibulae* *πύθων, ὀφθαλμοί*. Mart. quod fibris, i. extremitates vestium constringat, aut quæ figulæ, quia figit seu configit. Aliq. Picitur pro Circulo æneo, quo addelesculorum virilita solent coarctari, consuetudine vocis gratia, quæ ex Veneris debiliior reddit fortet & asperior. *A band of a shoe, a clasp, a button; in building a brace to fasten beams, an book to square fit st: together*. Virg. *The pin in the truckle; the claver or ax*. Vitt. *baſſe, a little book or ring of braſs*: acturæ

surgeons instrument wherewith a wound is
 stitched and drawn together, that the skar
 may not grow wide afterwards. *Celf.*
 the lesser bone of the leg, the calf of the leg,
 Jun. the waist of a Steel-bow or Cross-bow,
 Jun. *Alfo* a ring of iron, which the
 Comedians had put upon their yard to
 keep them from copulation, Marcell.
 Fibulāritus, *lis* Jun. A button, point,
 or lace-m *her.*
 Fibulāto, *ōnis*; f. Vitruv. A lac-
 ing or fastning together.
 Fibulātor, m. Dig. He that buttoneth.
 Fibulātorium, *ii*; n. Gloss. A place
 where buttons are made and sold; V. Cerd.
 Fibulāritus, a, um, *Whic* clasp or
 buttons. Saga fibulatoria, Treb. Poll.
 Such claspets with clasps.
 Fibulo as; *καταπομπή, πηγών.* To
 join or fasten together, Leg. & Fibulor,
to To be fastned together.
 Ficaria, *æ*; f. Pallad. *συνή, συνή,*
Fig-tree, or place where fig-trees grow.
Alfo fig-wort, Pile-wort; Celandine the
 leg. Jun. *The Apothecaries use it for Brown-*
wort, or Water-betony.
 Ficarius, a, um, Plin. *σύναιον*®. Per-
 taining to Fig; an ease of Fig.
 Ficarius, m. Digest. *συνήδι*® h.e.
 qui fici vicitat; etiam is qui ex syco-
 phantia vivit; item qui colligit ficus;
 item Deus sylvestris Pan, vel Faunus;
 vel Satyrus, & dicitur a Ficu, quod
 inter ficus moratur. He that gathereth figs.
 Ficatio; vide Sycofis.
 Ficatum, n. Cal. *συνήτης*. Edulium
 ex carycis comparatur: *Alfo* the liver
 of an *h* g o *swine*. Jecur sic dictum, quod
 ob difficultatem concoctionis cum ficu-
 bu comedi soleretur; vel ut Turneb. jecur
 anferi ficus pait.
 Ficidula, *æ*; f. Plin. a fici edentis
 dicta; avis, quæ ficum efu pinguis est;
συνήδι® post autumnum *μετακλῆρβος*®
 dicitur. Prædicta popina negant ullam
 avem paster ficedulam totam com-
 melle oporere, Capt. 15. 8. A bird like
 a Nightingale feeding on Figs and Grapes,
 Ampel; inde dicta, & Ampelion, A
 Gnat-happer.
 Ficidentilis, *se*; adj. Plin. a Fice-
 dula, A paster or dresser of Ficidula.
 Ficidentilis, Plaut. Capt. act. 1. sc.
 2. Ficidentilibus opus est militibus; allu-
 diæ ad Ficedulam, vicum Romanum,
 Ficidula, *æ*; f. Gloss. A little Fig.
 Ficetum, *ti*; n. Var. *συνή*. A place
 where Fig-trees do grow.
 Ficetæ, a, um; adj. *Of a Fig-tree.*
 Ficetas, *âtis*; f. Næv. Abundance of
 Fig; fructus fici.
 Ficitor, m. Næv. *συνολήγης*®. A lover
 or gatherer of Figs.
 Ficidæa, *æ*; f. A stake or staff of a fig-tree.
 Ficon, *ci*; n. Cal. Ficus A Fig.
 Ficones, sup. Cupidi & inepti, *Ἀνθρώποι*
συνή® quod fici materia paucissimis
 sit fabricis idonea, Pierius in Ficu.
 Ficosus, a, um; *συνήδης*®. Full of fores
 in the head, Ficosus tumor; tumor in
 mento, Stup.
 Fife, adv. *πρῶτως, περυσινῶς,*
πρὸς σήμερον. *Faintly, not truly, not fir-*
cely, with counterfeiting.
 Fifele, *is*; n. Plin. *μεγάμων, ὄρεα*
κων. A thing made of earib.
 Fifilis, *le*; *πασσός, ὄρεα κων*®. Ear-
 then, or made of earib.
 Fido, *ōnis*; f. A Fingers Quint, *πνι-*

σις, *πλαστες, τὸ πλάσσειν.* A *fictum* or *lye*, a *cog*, a *faining* or *imaging*.
Fictus, a, um; *Id.* μαμαμλάδους. *Counterfeited, fained, dissembled.*
Fictor, oris; m. verb. πλάσσειν. A *potter*, a *maker of earthen vessels*; a *fainer*, a *counterfeiter*, a *deviser*; also a *witch*.
Tert. a *maker of images of earth or clay*.
Fictorius, & Fictiosus, a, um; idem quod Fictus.
Fictorius, fi; m. A *feigner*.
Fictōsus, a, um; *Apul.* Full of *lying and faining*.
Ficticula, æ; f. Gloss. A *witch*.
Fictrix, icis; f. verb. ἡ πλάσσειν. πωλίστα. A *woman-maker of earthen vessels*; a *woman deviser*.
Fictura, æ; f. *Apul.*
Ficus, a, um; a *Finger*; idem quod *Formatus*; πικρία, πικραλυσμὸν. Aliq. *et nomen*, & *fig.* *fulsus*, *simulatus*, ἑμπλας. *Mide to the likeness of*: *framed*, *fashioned*; *fained*; *graven* or *wrought*; *pampered* or *trimmed up*. Ficti cinni, *Plaut.* A *pruric* or *false hair*.
Ficulnæ, u; & parva *ficus*. Et arbor ipsa apud *Vulg.* *inceper*.
Ficulnætum, i; n. *Plin.* ut *Ficetum*, ουκλ. A *place where Fig-trees grow*.
Ficulnæus, & Ficulnus, a, um; *Plin.* ουκλ. *Of a Fig-tree*.
Ficulus, li; *dim.* *Plaut.* ουκλ. A *little Fig*.
Ficus, cij; m. *Mart. dist.* ad similitudinem ficû, quod desuper fundit sese ad fici fructus similitudinem, *Ficel, ουκλ.* ούκασις. A *fore* or *scab* growing in the body where hair is, or a red sore in the fundament; *maritica*, a similitudine ficis maritæ. *Ficus enim frutex marinus, sine foliis, rubro cortice, Plin. li. 25.*
Dicemus *ficus*, quas *scimus* in arbore nasci.
Dicemus *ficus Cæciliane tuos*, i. *Mariticas, Martial.*
Ficus, ci vel cûs, f. rarius m. ουκλ. *Id.* a *facunda* aie dict. *ficus enim est cæteris arboribus feracior, cum quater aliquando in fingulis annos fructum deponat, a Fig-tree.* *Mart. a quâ produco*, ad facunditatem. *Lignum quæ adeo inutile & imbecillum, ut nulla ex eo fieri possint opera. Ideo fuisse dicuntur rationes, quæ sunt inutiles & contemnendæ, & hinc Græci nullis frugis hominem ædici ex ουκλ. dixere.* *Fung.* a *Ficus Egyptia*, *Ruell. The famous that Sycomoros. Ficus Indica, A strange tree seeming to be made of a multiplication of leaves only; Gerard. Supposed to be Opuntia Plinii.*
Ficus, ci vel cûs; f. & aliquando m. *Suet. Ficus* a *Canin.* & *Aven.* deducitur ex ad *grossus*; forte etiam & inde *Græc. φαγῆν*, quod *fici erant in deliciis ουκλ.* A *Fig.* *Ficus duplex*, i. gemina *maritica*, *Ficus*, *fici* & *Ficus*, *ficûs*; utroque modo tum arbor, tum fructus dicitur. *Ficus, ùs*, semper *et fœm.* De illo autem *Ficus*, *fi* disputatur. *Pro Morbo quidem est masculinum; pro Arbore hæpius est quæ: rament & in secunda non tantum pro Fructu, sed & pro Arbore hæpius raro.* *Ficus*, secunda declinationis *fæmin.* gen. dicitur & pro Arbore & pro Fructu. Affertur & *ficus* generis *mæf.* & pro A. bo. & pro Fructu. *Pro Ficus duriora* or *ferotina*, A *lancivora*. *Figs.* *Marcel. Præcox.* *An early or hasty fig*

Fidē, adv. & Fidus: *μετῶς*. Truly, faithfully.

Fidebo, pro Fidam, Næv. antiq.

Fidēcula, æ; f. Little credit.

Fidēfrāgus, gij; m. Vitruv. *A traitor, a betrayer, or he who is faith treacher.*

Fidēfidecommiffarius, ij; cum fideicommissum relictum est, Ulpian. *μετῶς δὲ μὴ ὄν. A feoffee of trusts, one put in trusts to dispose and order a thing.* Fideicommissaria hereditas; quam hæres rogatus est alteri restituere. Hottom.

Fidēfidecommiffio, f. Dig. idem quod Fideicommissum.

Fidēfidecommiffor, m. Cod. *He who has committed a thing to be disposed of by another.*

Fidēfidecommiffum, n. Est species dispositionis ultimæ voluntatis, cūm Testator alicujus fidē aliquid committit, quod alteri sit traditurus, quod ideoque *fideicommissum* dictum est, quod ex fide ejus cui committetur pendebat, Ulpian. *A foffm of trusts, a putting of a thing into one's hand to dispose, upon it's own credit of his honesty, without farther bond or security fuable in the law.*

Fidēfidecommiffus, a, um; Ulp. *μετῶς δὲ μὴ ὄν. Committed to one to be disposed to a certain use.* Libertas fideicommissa, i. fideicommissum relicta, Ulpian. *Liberty committed to ones hand to give.*

Fidēfidecommitto, is, To invest.

Fidēfidecommittor, ēris; Dig. To be invested.

Fidēfidejūbo, es, ussi, sum; Virg. i. judico seu suadeo aliquid fidei meæ, fidei meæ pro alio obligatū judico: *ἐπιζωγῶν. To be sure. i) or undertake for so that will one do or deliver to a certain man upon the assurance of his undertaking.*

Fidēfidejūtor, ōnis; f. verb. *ἐπιζωγῶν, ἐπιζωγῶν. Suretyship.*

Fidēfidejutor, m. sponsor, qui pro alio fidejuber, & fidem suam interponit: *ἐγγυμνῶν, ὑποσῶν, ὑπὸν. A surety for another. spe iūjū in a money matter.*

Fidēfidejutorius, a, um; Dig. & longinquo furethship.

Fidēle; vide Fideleiter.

Fidēlia, æ; f. Plaut. vas Samium fide scilicet, nomen indel fortia, quod fideleiter recondita servet: *μετῶν. A earthen vessel serving it divers purposes a kit, a can, a churn: a crock of earth to mark the even proportion of things. D eadem fidelia duos parietes dealbare Curt. With enbenefit & granite two persons.*

Fidēlis, le; *μετῶς*. Faithful, loyal, trusty, sure; just and reasonable: *εὐνοῦς.* Fidealis ad veritatem materia, Timber lasting a long time, Plin.

Fidēllor, ōris; Plin. Swear.

Fidēllissimē, adv. August. Most faithfully.

Fidēllissimus, a, um; Aug. Most faithfully, faithful.

Fidēllitas, ātis; f. *τὸ μετῶς*. Faithfulness, loyalty, trustiness, surety.

Fidēlliter, adv. *μετῶς*. Truly, faithfully, loyally, faithfully.

Fidēllus, adv. Ovid. More faithfully, loyally and trustily.

Fidens, tēs; adv. *Σαρονικῶς, ὡς ποσῶς.* Sure, Trusting, bold, hardy, having a good confidence. Fugā fidens Parthus, a. Virg. Trusting by heels.

Flagrantia, a; f. φλόγος. *A burning, flaming, a bright shining; ardent desire.*
 Flagitii flagrantia, *The very height of wickedness in one.* Plaut. Rud. 3. 4. v. 28. De homine flagitiosissimo.

Flagrantes, Felt. dict. genus hominum quod mercede flagris cadebantur. *Those that for a reward suffered themselves to be beaten with whips.*

Flagrifer, a; um. *That carrieth a whip.*
 Epitheton aurigae, Flagrifer Automedon, Aufon.

Flagrio, onis; Non. μαρτυρας. *Flagriones dicti sunt servi, quod flagris subiecti sint, ut Verberos a verberibus, Nonn. A slave, a knave subject to stripes.*

Flagritibae; qui flagris exercentur. *A fellow used to be often whipped, whipstock, Plaut.*

Flago, as; ex φλόγω flagro, unde flagrum. Hinc Horat. *Utere flagris*, Scal. *Cal. a flamma vel a flutu*, quo altius incendium, quando flutu excitatur ignis: φλόγος, ἐκπύρεται. *To burn with a flame of fire, to be light on a fire, to shine: to love or desire ardently, to be inflamed with, to be troubled with, to be exceedingly or outrageously given to, Flagrat bello Italia tota, All Italy is in arms, or is miserably vexed with. Flagrare cupiditate alicuius rei, To desire a thing exceedingly or very earnestly.*
Ela facit ardorem, sed Fra largitur odorem.

Ignis enim flagrat, sed poma recentia fragrant.

Flagrum, gr; n. Plaut. ex Flago, quod eutem quasi urit, ea de causa a Gr. φλόγω, unde φλογενος flagrans: φλόγος, φλόγος. *A whip or scourge.*

Flagurrio, is; Gloss. *To terrify with a whip.* Flagurrit, φλοει, Gloss. Vulc. legit Flagrat, φλόγος.

Flaminicus, vel Flammeus, & Flaminicus. Vide Flamen.

Flamen, inis; m. ἱεροδότης. Var. *Quod in Latio capite velato (Quid dicit in apice velati leg. Scal.) erant semper, ac caput cinctum habebant filo (εἰς μίαν vocant Graeci) Flamines dicti, qui Flamines: vel a Flamine, capitis tegumento, Fung. Alii qu. Pileamineis, a pileis. A great Priest among the Gentiles: a Magis-Priest.*

Flamen, inis; n. πύλαμα, ἀννα. *A blast of wind, a blast or sound in an instrument.*

Flaminia, a; f. Gell. aedes Flaminis, Felt. Scal. Flaminia, vel Flaminia, vel Flaminica; f. sacerdotula, quae Flaminica Diali praeministrabat. *The house of the Arch-Priest.*

Flaminia; drum. *The sacrifices those Priests did offer.*

Flaminica, a; f. Felt. *The Arch-Priest's wife.*

Flaminium, ii; n. Liv. *The Arch-Priests of lesser dignity.*

Flaminus, a; um; ad Flaminem pertinens. Flaminus fides, qui Flaminii Diali sacrorum causa praestito erat, Flaminus Camillus; puer patris & matris, qui Flaminii Diali in sacrificiis praeministrabat, Felt.

Flamma, a; f. al. Flamas; ignitus aër. Id. *flamma proprie fornicatus est, dicta quod flamma folium excutere.* Perot. a φλόγω, unde est φλόγος. Scal. *Flamma,*

a sono; unde φλόγος & παρὰ φλόγος, apud Pindarum & Hippocr. & φλόγος apud Aristoph. Hinc flare nostrum: φλόγος, πυρρός. *A flame or bright burning fire, a sparkle, a great heat or burning: danger, peril, the rage, and most perillous times: love, the affection, pang or burning heat of love, vehemency.* Flamma rupea, Virg. *The same that Malleoli.*

Flammans, tis; part. Val. Flac. *Burning, flaming.*

Flammatio, onis; f. Apul. φλόγματος. *A setting on fire.*

Flammator, oris; Stat. *He that setteth on fire.*

Flammatus, a; um; adj. φλογέμενος, φλογέμενος. *Red as fire, inflamed, or which beareth flame, set on light fire or on a flame, incens'd.* Flammatus Jupiter, *Armed with a flash of fire.*

Flammæarius, rii; m. Plaut. ex colore Flammæ. *He that dieth such yellow vails or garments as the High Priests wife did wear: a dyer in yellow colour, or in grain.*

Flammæo, as, avi; vide Flammio, as. Flammæolum, li; n. dim. Juv. vestis nuptialis, sicuti & Flameum. *A little vail or scarf.* Prud. *Alto Flammæola, a; f. A kind of flag or banner.* Veget. *Alto a kind of Tithymall.*

Flammæolus, a; um; Col. φλογεός τις. *Somewhat coloured like a flame of fire.*

Flammefco, is, ère; φλογέομαι. *To begin to glow to a flame.*

Flammæum, vel Flameum, ei; n. Lucan. φλόγος, πύλαμα, ἱανός. *Id. quod affluere eo utebatur Flaminica.* Quidam quo, *flameum.* Alii propterea quod flammæ esset coloris; ut ne pudor nupte virginis proderetur; aut si quid animadverteret in facie ruboris, è velo color, non è genis putaretur, Bec. *A kind of clay-coloured or yellow scarf, wherewith the brides face was covered: a vail which the bride did wear in token of good luck, and that she should never be divorced: a garments of yellow colour, which the high Priests wife did wear continually.*

A banner.

Flammæus, a; um; φλόγος, φλογέος. *Burning, flaming, that is of the colour of a flame of fire, which as it bath in it some brightness, so in doth partake of some whiteness.* Flammæa viola, Ruell. *A flower for garlands, having no smell at all, being of the colour of a flame of fire.* Flammæa vestigia Cervæ, *The swift footing of an Hind.* Cat.

Flammæus, ei; m. vestis quæ capita tegunt matronæ, Nonn.

Flammidus, a; um. *Of a fiery or flaming colour.* Lucet.

Flammifer, a; um; φλογέος. *That bringeth or causeth burning or fire.*

Flammiferarius, a; um; adj. *That bringeth or causeth fire.*

Flammigena, a; f. φλογεός τις, *Form of a flame.*

Flammiger, ra; rum; Val. Flac. idem quod Flammifer.

Flammigero, as; Gell. *To burn in a light fire, to cast out flames.*

Flammilla; dim. a Flamma.

Flammio, as, to flame.

Flammolus, a; um; Tert. *Flaming, burning, shining.*

Flammito, as, avi. *To flame, to blaze.*

Flammivomus, a; um; πύρεδδός τις.

Vomiting, spitting or spewing out of fire.

Flammivomi ignes, Prudent.

Flammio, as, Virg. φλογίζω, παρὰ φλόγος. *To flume, to cast out flames: to kindle, to inflame or incense.*

Flammor, aris; Stat. *To be kindled or set on fire.*

Flammula, a; f. dimin. φλόγος. *A little flame: also the herb Trinity or Heartsease.* Jun. *Flamula, n. plur. Little Ensigns, the same with Vexillationes.* Veg. 2.

Flammonius, a; um. Flamonium; honor qui datur Flaminibus: Cerd. ex Sidon.

Flasca, a; & Flasco, onis; Græc. φλάσκω & φλασκω. Helych. φλάσκω. *A kind of cup, a flasker, a flask.* Gloss. Id. *Pilasca, vas vinarium ex corio.* A Borach.

Flascaria, a; f. Agric. *Faintness.*

Flascarium, ii; n. idem.

Flascionarius, a; f. ueller.

Flatilis, subf. *Aspiration, a H in the beginning of a syllable.* Passim in Cæl. Rhod.

Flatilis, le; adj. *Unconstant.* Flatilis sonitus, *The sound or music of pipes and wind instruments.* Marcell.

Flatilias, aris; f. *Unconstancy.*

Flatiliter, adv. *Unconstantly.*

Flator, oris; m. Felt. ἀννα. *One that doth blow, a piper: a founder or melter.* Pomp.

Flatulentus, a; um; πύρεδδός τις. *Windy.*

Flatulose, adv. Cels. *Full of wind or ill humours.*

Flatulosus, a; um. *Full of blowing or windiness.*

Flauria, a; f. Jul. Firm. *Vide Constantia.*

Flaurarius; ab ære flando, Briff. qui flando aliquid conficit. *A founder, scrolo, & flautarius.*

Flatus, us; m. a Flo: πύλαμα, ἀννα. *A puff, blast or gale of wind: animus, anima.*

Flaucus: Vide Glaucus.

Flavē, adv. *Yellowish.*

Flavēdo, inis; f. Apul. *Yellowness.*

Flavens, & Flavescens, tis; Virg. *Of a yellow colour, or being yellow.*

Flavēo, es, ère; & Flavēco, is, ère; Col. *Ξαυδίζω. To be yellow, or of colour like gold: to wax yellow or golden colour.*

Flavialis, m. plur. Marcell. *A kind of foulness: the Officers in the Army, that helped to lead on the Van.* Flaviales, tanquam secundi Augustales, a Vespasiano legionibus sunt additi, Veget. 2. *Vide Augustales & Ordinarii.*

Flavicomans, tis; p. *Having yellow hair.*

Flavicomus, a; um; idem.

Flavivus, a; um; adj. Plin. 18. 13. *Flavus, Yellow, somewhat yellow.*

Flavilla; f. vide Pavilla.

Flavisse, p. f. Lat. sunt thesauri.

Var. apud Gell. 2. 10. *Flavissa; a flo, quod flava & signata pecunia in ea conderetur.*

Flavissa pro Cella, in qua fractæ res templi reponerentur, ex φλόγος συνιδεσθαι, fangere.

Flavus, a; um; & ξαυδός a flamma; vel a flava, quod sit color flati metallici.

Perot. *A bright yellow like a woman's hair.*

Flavo capillo meretricis: Romæ nigro matrone pudicæ conspiciebantur; Alex. ab Alex.

Flébilis; le; πάλυδακρυς, δακρυόεις. *Lamentable, sorrowful, to be wept for, that stirreth to weep.*

Flébiliter, adv. *Spontaneously, spontaneously, lamentably, sorrowfully, with weeping.*

Flébilus, adv. Sen. *More pitifully, mournfully, dolefully.*

Flécto, onis; f. verb. a Flécto: καμνέω. *A bowing or crooking: a turning or altering of the voice: a declining.*

Flécto, is, xi, xum, ère; Scal. a φλόγω. *Flexum φλακτόν* utulata enim prava sunt, i. curva, Mart. a πλάκω πλίο: καμνέω, καμνολέξω. *To bow, bend, lead or turn: to fetch a compass about: to derive.* Flécto in gyrum, Ovid.

Turn round. *Inde Capuanus flecit iter, Liv. & flecit Leucaten; He took his way, or turned from thence is.* *Fléctere cursum ad aliquem, Liv. To bend or turn his way towards whome.* Fléctere cursum de foro in Capitolium, *To turn, &c.* *Fléctere animum, i. Vincere, Ter. To derive: To bend or to relent.* Tacit.

Fléctor, ètis; Hor. *To be bowed.*

Fléctum, ni; n. Cels. ex φλόγω uro. *A swelling of the liver or eyes.*

Flégmatis, n. Diof. φλόγμα, Flégma. *Vide Phlegma.*

Flégmaticus, a; um; Aët. φλεγματικός, Flégmatic.

Flégmatis, inis; n. Plaut. ἡμυλῆ. *An issuing of blood out of the nose, which happeneth with going.* Vide Flémia.

Flémia, pl. *A distaste where by walking the blood falleth down to the ankles.* Plaut. φλαμίνα, καμνέω, Hippocr. *Flémia, ubi abundant crura sanguine; Flémia, ubi in manibus vel pedibus callosi sunt culci, Caper. Idem ferè cum loca, Mart. a φλαμνέω.* Perot. qu. *Flémia.* Aliis flémia quo, flémia, a flémio; ut variis Nonio, quia vari fieri.

Flémus, a; um; Ovid. *To be lamented: καλνέω.*

Flens, tis; part. Ovid. καλνέω, δακρυόεις. *Which weepeth, or weeping and lamenting.*

Flénus, a; um; adj. *Vide Vanus.*

Fléo, es, èvi. tum; ère; ex καλνέω. Id. *Flens, quasi lacrymis fluens.* Cath. *Flens, est ubertim lacrymas fundere, quasi fluere; Plorare, est cum voce flere; Lugere, est cum aliquibus dictis miserabilibus; & habitus mutatione flere; Morere, est cum silentio dolere.* Helych. φλέω, φλέω. Mart. ex φλόγος, flando, unde & flao: δακρυόεις, πλάκω. *To weep, weep or lament: also a drop.* Nubem de natio dolo flere eacume, Lucet. Prudent.

Flere electa; de sororibus Phaeontis Ovid. *Fleri sanguine. Drenched or embowed; De Gallis, Cybeles sacerdotibus, qui sese cruciantur, Lucet.*

Fléctier, a; um. *Yielding tears, or gum-drops.* Truncus fléctier, Aufon.

Fléctur, Fléctur; imperf. *They weep.*

Flécturus, a; um; part. *Ovid. That will weep.*

Flénus, a; um; part. Virg. δακρυόεις, *Bewailed, lamented.*

Flénus, us; m. καλνέμενος, δακρυόεις. *Lamentation, weeping, tears.*

Flénimus, a; um; dict. quod fléctere animum possit: φλογέομαι. *That turneth his mind to any affection.*

Flébilis, le; δακρυόεις, καμνός. *That may be bowed, tender, tractable: also unconstant, mutable.*

Flébilitas, f. Hier. δακρυόεις. *An aptness to move.*

Flébiliter, adv. Aug. *Easily.*

Flébilus, a; um. *A thing bowed, bowing, a thing to bow with.*

Flébilis, le; Ovid. καλνέμενος, καμνός. *Easily to be bowed or turned.*

Flébiliosus, a; um; & καλνέος, ἀμφιλόγος. *Thar speaketh divers ways, so that he may be taken divers ways; equivocal.*

Flécto, onis; f. vide Flexus, us; anfractus, a bending, bowing.

Fléctipes, èdis; adj. Virg. *Crook-footed.*

Fléxo, is; Prisc. *To bend, crook or bow.*

Flexum, xi; derivatum, Gell. 4. 3.

Flexumen vel Flexamen, & Flexumines vel Flexamines; & flexendus animis, sive potius a flexendis equis, Perot. *Light or swift horsemen: also soldiers called Celeres, Plin. 33. 2. Demilanes.*

Flexuōse, adv. Plin. καμνέμενος, καμνέμενος. *Crookedly, winding in and out.*

Flexuōsimē, adv. Hyg. *Most crookedly, winding in and out.*

Flexuōsimus, a; um; Plin.

Flexuōstas, aris. f. καμνολόγος, *Crookiness.*

Flexuōsus, a; um; καμνός, φλογέος. *That is crooked, or hath many windings or turnings.*

Flexura, Col. στροφή, καμνός, λυγρότης. *A crooking or bowing.*

Flexus, a; um; part. καμνέμενος, καμνέμενος. *Flexa; tortuosa oratio, implicata, doctus, unde Apollo καλνέος, flexiliosus. Bowed, bent, inclined; varius, crooked; crised, curled.* Flexus sonus, *A sound reverberated or beaten back by reflection: also altered in time.* Flexa profodia, *Circumflexus accentus.* Quint. Flexus brumalis, *The Tropick of Capricorn, Lucret.*

Flexus, us; m. verb. a Flécto: καλνέμενος, καμνέμενος. *A bowing, bending, turning or winding: the changing or altering of the tune of the voice in pronunciation: the end of the race where they turn again.* Autumni flexus, Tac. *The declining or setting part of Autumn.* Flexus variciformis, *est plexus venarum & arteriarum in testibus, Stup. Flexus, item locus ubi flestitur.*

Fléctus, us; m. Virg. δακρυόεις, πλάκω. *A striking or dashing against a thing.* Cymbala dant sicut sonitum.

Fligo, as; idem quod Fligo, is.

Fligo, is, xi, xum; ex φλόγω, ex φλόγω, Liv. percutio, deorsum dejicio, iterum, quasi sit a flécti, i. flécti, a flécti.

To afflicto, to beat or dash against.

Fligor, èris; Plaut. *To be tormented or vexed.*

Flo, as, flavi, atum, are; ex flavi Spiro. Perot. ex φλόγος. *Flo verbum quod est Spiro, quia spiritus omnes, calore humorem diffundente; proveniunt.* Aliquando signif. *Fundere & conflare.* Alii ex flao. Scal. è Græc. φλόγος idem, Becm. ex sono factum putat. Mart. a flécti: πύλαμα, ἀννα. *To blow, to make or coin metal; χυμώδης. Flor, flaris; pass.* Ovid. *To be blown.*

Flóccus, Full of nap or flock, Apul.

Flóccifacio, is, èci, actum; ex Flóccus & facio: δένδρε ποικίλῃ, ποικίλῃ μὲν ἡ δένδρε. *To set forth by, to esteem as light as a flock or a vest, little or nothing.*

Vide Flóccus, Flócci non facit fidem;

Flexibiliter, adv. Aug. *Easily.*

Flexibilus, a; um. *A thing bowed, bowing, a thing to bow with.*

Flexilis, le; Ovid. καλνέμενος, καμνός. *Easily to be bowed or turned.*

Flexiliosus, a; um; & καλνέος, ἀμφιλόγος. *Thar speaketh divers ways, so that he may be taken divers ways; equivocal.*

Flexio, onis; f. vide Flexus, us; anfractus, a bending, bowing.

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Flo, as, flavi, atum, are; ex flavi Spiro. Perot. ex φλόγος. *Flo verbum quod est Spiro, quia spiritus omnes, calore humorem diffundente; proveniunt.* Aliquando signif. *Fundere & conflare.* Alii ex flao. Scal. è Græc. φλόγος idem, Becm. ex sono factum putat. Mart. a flécti: πύλαμα, ἀννα. *To blow, to make or coin metal; χυμώδης. Flor, flaris; pass.* Ovid. *To be blown.*

Flóccus, Full of nap or flock, Apul.

Flóccifacio, is, èci, actum; ex Flóccus & facio: δένδρε ποικίλῃ, ποικίλῃ μὲν ἡ δένδρε. *To set forth by, to esteem as light as a flock or a vest, little or nothing.*

terponatur fides, Felt, vel quod in fœdere facta pora fœdē & crudeliter feriretur: vel à Fœcialibus, i. iacerdotibus, per quos olim fœdera fiebant. Iſid. *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι*. Reddere fœdus, pro Ferre & contrahere. *A treaty, an intercourse; a treaty after battle, alliance between friends, a league, a band of peace and love; a law appointed, a testament or covenant.*

Fœlic ter, five feliciter, *A word of applause or acclamation, Suet. Feliciter populo, Feliciter!* Et Juven. Signatæ tabulæ, distum, Feliciter!

Fœlix, quod & Fœlix, fortunatus, beatus, propitius, fructuosus, ferax, Nonn. Front. Fœlix natura bono fruitur, *Fortunatus commodi temporis. Iſid. Fœlix dicitur, qui feliciter amittit, qui accipit, & per quem datur; ut Fœlix tempus, Fœlix locus. Per Fœlix proprium, qui felicitatem recipit. Quamvis pro pingui & fecundo. Quidam à fœli, ut sit qui fœtu abundat. Mart. à *ῥωδῖαι* ludo iustus; aut simpliciter à *ῥωδῖαι*, ut fœstus à *ῥωδῖαι*, unde & *ῥωδῖαι* albus, splendidus. Becm. ab *ῥωδῖαι*, ut Fœlix sit homo florida ætatis. V. Fœlix, &c. Happy.*

Fœmella, dim. Jun. V. Fœmina. Fœmellarius, m. Gloss. *ἄν. ἄππ. squire, a Pander.*

Fœmen, V. Femen. Fœmina, æ; f. Perot. ex mollitie fœminis vel fœmoris. Scal. LL. cap. 79. *Fœmina à fœru, quem felicitat concipit, parit, educat; aut plenius à fœru minando, b. e. duendo, nomen habere querit. Mart. à *ῥωδῖαι*, i. propagare. *ῥωδῖαι*, *ῥωδῖαι*. A woman: in bests the female. Fœminarum abundantia, *Women monthly courses, Plin.**

Fœminal, æ; f. pendulum muliebri, Apul. natura fœminæ, quæ sexus discernitur.

Fœminilla, n. pl. Gloss. *Breches, Fœminatus, a, um, Enfebled, weakened, Fœminata virtus, Cic. Tusc. Fœminella; V. Fœmella. Fœminulus, a, um; Virg. *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι*. Of a woman, of the female kind: effeminate and nice as a woman, woman-like, soft and tender.*

Fœmininus, a, um; Plin. *ῥωδῖαι*. Of the female kind.

Fœmino, as, To do as a woman, to make delicate, tend. r. or effeminate.

Fœminula, dim. à Fœmina: *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι*.

Fœmilla, òrum; n. *Covering for the thigh, breches.*

Fœmilla; v. Venaria. Fœmarius, a, um; adj. Digest. *Belonging to hay; i. ῥωδῖαι, Saltes fœmariæ, ὕψ. ῥωδῖαι ῥωδῖαι. Fides to cut or mow hay.*

Fœneâ possessio, ἀποδός τις καὶ ῥωδῖαι à Fœno.

Fœneâ, òrum; pl. simulachra ex fœno, Aicon.

Fœnebris, is, bre; Liv. ex Fœnus: *ῥωδῖαι*, in fœnore positus, *Of or belonging to usury.*

Fœnerilla, òrum; n. tempus quo fœnus cessabat & finiebatur, reddebatur pecunia; Liv. 35. Ita libero verò fœnore obreabantur debitoribus, cuius coercedi cum ratio quæretur, decess finiti placuit, fœneralia quæ proxima fu-

issent ut qui post eam diem socii civibus Romanis credidissent pecunias, proficerentur, & ex ea die pecuniarum creditores, quibus debitor vellet legibus, creditoribus redderetur. *The days of payment of money lent to usury.*

Fœnerarius, a, um. Cruel. Fœneratio, ònis; f. verb. *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. Usury, or practice thereof.*

Fœneratitius, a, um; *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. Taken or given to usury: that pertains to usury.*

Fœnerato, adv. *ῥωδῖαι. With gain and commodity. Plaut.*

Fœnerator, òris; m. verb. *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. An usurer or lender for gain.*

Fœneratorius, a, um; Val. Maxim. *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. That is lent or taken to usury: that pertains to usury.*

Fœneratix, f. Cod. *She that takes usury.*

Fœneratus, a, um; adj. Ter. *Recommended with great advantage.*

Fœneratus, us; m. Don. *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. Lending for usury.*

Fœnero, as; ex Fœnus: *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. To lend on to usury.*

Fœneror, àris; Liv. dep. *To borrow or take money lent to usury. Cum dativo, To lend to usury, ῥωδῖαι.*

Fœneus, m. Gloss. *He that is poor and has no credit: & Fœneus, a, um; ex Fœno.*

Fœneicium, ïi; n. Val. *An bay-rich, or bay-back.*

Fœneicarium, ïi; n. Cic. ad Att. 12. *In fœneicarium cogites, i. in aciem, ad exercitum, quando fœnum succiditur à militibus fœculariam fœneicium, Cal. Turnebus exponit, ad fœnus exercendum desperato magistratu, Fœneicium est fœni refectio; vel tempus illud quo fœnum secatur; vel campus sic dict. The mowing of hay, or bay harvest: a place where any army doth lie.*

Fœneicarius, a, um; Mart. *An bay master.*

Fœneicium, li; n. Plin. à Fœnore, quod semen hoc terræ mandatum magno fœnore reddat fructum; dimin. ex Fœnum: *ῥωδῖαι. The herb Finkel or Fennel: leg. & Fœneiculus. Fœneiculus porcinus, idem quod Peucedanum.*

Fœneile, is; n. Col. *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. locus ubi fœnum reponitur. Gloss. ῥωδῖαι, fœneicium: ῥωδῖαι, fœneicium. An bay-loft, a rack where-in hay is put.*

Fœneica, æ; com. gen. Col. qui sec. a fœnum, *ῥωδῖαι. A mower of hay, or a sith to cut down hay.*

Fœneicium, ïi; n. Col. *ῥωδῖαι. Hay-harvest, hay-mowing.*

Fœneicor, òris; m. Col. & Fœneic, icis; com. gen. Plin. *ῥωδῖαι. A mower of hay.*

Fœneiscus, a, um; adject. Valer. ut, Falk fœneica. *That moweth or cutteth hay.*

Fœneiscia, æ; Var. cum fœnum secatur. V. Fœneicium.

Fœneitium, V. Phœnicium.

Fœneitius, adject. Pertaining to usury.

Fœneis, pro Fœnore, antiq.

Fœneus, a, um; adj. *ῥωδῖαι. Full of hay.*

Fœnum, nij; n. à fœnore, quod sine cura fœnus præbeatur; vel à fœru, quod herbæ eadem manentes, novas quot-

annis pariant. Felt. Iſid. à *ῥωδῖαι*, quod ex flamma nutritur, qu. *ῥωδῖαι*, quod cohibere foveantur animalia. Pont. in Actio. *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. Mart. quod si fœnus terre, seu quia sponte erit, i. nascitur. Hay. Fœnum Græcum, Col. Fœnogracum, vel Fœnogracum, Thais. An herb called Fœnograc. Fœnum in fœneficium cumulum addere, vel in pyramides extruere. Jun. To cock up hay, or to make it up in cocks, cy rich. Fœnum habet in cornu: De Marco Crasso dictum, quæm, tanquam injuriarum persecutissimum, homines fugiebant. Nam fœnum cornuperis bobus apponi consuevit, ut occurrentes caverent. *Spoken of him that cometh prepared to work mischief, Alex. ab Alex. Fœnum fœneicis verare, To red and turn hay, Varr. Rastellus eradere, To rake hay. Fœnum à Fœnore, quod nihil aliud sine aliqua cura tantum fœneicis præbeat, Var.**

Fœnus, òris; ex fœru, i. partu pecuniarum, ut Græc. *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. Var. al. à fœno, quia fructus fundit; vel à fœno, quod hujusmodi fœnet in republica: ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. Fœnus, pecuniarum fœtus. Felt. Fœnus appellatur naturalis terræ fœtus, ob quam causam & nummorum fœtus fœnus est vocatum: Vide Felt. The fruit that the earth brings forth without labour; increase gain by money lent, usury, interest.*

Fœnus unciarum, Usury or gain of one in the hundred every month, Jun. So that it is of 12 in the hundred for the year, Idem.

Fœneicium, li; n. dim. *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. Small usury or gain; also a bribe above usury, Plaut.*

Fœnependicium, li; n. Gra. *A line of rule which Masons or Carpenters use.*

Fœta, æ; f. Gloss. *ῥωδῖαι. The seed of creatures: mater, ῥωδῖαι.*

Fœtans, is, Bringing young.

Fœtans, Being with young.

Fœto, es, ïi, ère; Plaut. *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. Fœtare quoque veteres usurpant pro eo, quod est fœtum emittere. A fœtu, (quoniam fœtando matres polluantur) fit fœdo verbum, item à fœto fœto, Perot. To stink, to favour ill.*

Fœticia, æ; f. A privy. Apul. Apol. V. Fœtina.

Fœtiditas, àris; f. Sen. *ῥωδῖαι. A stink or ill favour.*

Fœtidus, a, um; *ῥωδῖαι. Stinking.*

Fœtifer, a, um; ex Fœtus & Fero, Plin. *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. That brings forth fruit, fruitful.*

Fœtificatio, f. Gloss. *A bringing forth of fruit.*

Fœtifico, as; ex Fœtus & Facio, Plin. *ῥωδῖαι. To bring forth young.*

Fœtificor, àris; Lucr. *To be brought forth.*

Fœtificus, a, um; Plin. *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. That brings forth, or makes fruitful, generative.*

Fœtigo, as; Sidon. *To be with young.*

Fœtis pro Fœtibus.

Fœto, as; Col. *ῥωδῖαι. To bring forth young, or rather to make to stink, Arnob.*

Fœtor, àris; Apul. *To be brought forth or engendered.*

Fœtor, òris; m. *ῥωδῖαι. S. ink or ill favour.*

favor. F. Reconditorum verborum fœtores, Suet. *Old and obsolete words.*

Fœstus, a, um; adj. *Very stinking.*

Fœstarius, a, um; adj. Hier. *Fruitful or fertile.*

Fœstus, a, um; Gloss. *Engendered.*

Fœstulentia, æ; f. Fœditas.

Fœstulentus, a, um; Apoll. V. Fœditus.

Fœstulus, a, um; Hier. *ῥωδῖαι. Full of breeding.*

Fœtura, æ; f. *The time from conception unto birth bearing: the breed or increase of cattle by breeding, hatching or bringing forth of young: the increase also of other things: ῥωδῖαι. Fœtura etiam pratorum dicitur. The springing or growing of grass or hay in meadows.*

Fœtus, a, um; gravidus, fœtum gerens, item plenus. De minore pecore propriè *ῥωδῖαι. That hath a belly full of young ones; also fœtus that is delivered of her young. Fœta ovis, Virg. An ewe great with lamb. Fœta loca furentibus arboribus, Virg. Full of raging winds. Fœcordia fœta belli, Sil. Full or filled with desire of war.*

Fœtus, æ; m. à Fœvo, quod à maritibus fœvitur, *Al. ῥωδῖαι, nam hoc verbo Veteres significabant rem veneream. Al. à ferendo: ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. All things brought forth by generation of man, beasts, fish, &c. children or young ones: sometime fruit of trees: profit, great plenty or increase of anything: also the bringing forth. Vide Fœtura. Animi fœtus, The fruits of the mind. Fœtus Oratorum, Plenty or increase of Orators. Also breeding or cooing. Cornix inauspicatissima fœtus tempore, Plin.*

Fœticia, & olenticeta, Apul. Apol. *A dung-hill.*

Fœtiacus, a, um; Plin. *ῥωδῖαι. Of or like to a leaf.*

Fœtiatio, ònis; f. Col. *The budding of leaves.*

Fœtiatum, ti; n. Mart. *ῥωδῖαι. A pleasant omen: that the women of Rome used: idem dice. Nardinum, à Nardi folio. Plin. 13. 1.*

Fœtatus, a, um; Plin. *ῥωδῖαι. Leaved, or having leaves. Foliarum argemum, Silver plate or rather silver foil.*

Fœtibalsamum, Oyl of Balm, Balm leaves.

Fœtulum, li; n. *A little leaf.*

Fœllor, àris; Sidon. *To be full of leaves: Leg. & Folio, as; act. Gloss. To bring forth leaves.*

Fœllus, & fior; Plin. *ῥωδῖαι. Full of leaves.*

Fœllum, li; n. ex *ῥωδῖαι*, quod à *ῥωδῖαι*, quod subnascitur & renascitur quorundam; vel à fœvo, quod fœvo fœvitur, quoniam prius prorumpit vel dicitur à fœvo, quod facile fluit, Folia librorum dicuntur propter similitudinem foliorum arborum; vel quia ex foliis, i. ex pellibus fiunt. Petrus quia antiquitus in stirpium foliis scribi solitum. Cat. Folium dicitur herba quadam, Iſid. 17. 9. *ῥωδῖαι. Nardi folium, Plin. unde conficitur preciosum unguentum, quod dice. Foliarum. A leaf or blade. Foliorum fasciculus, A pair or bunch of cards, Vives.*

Fœllor, infior folli inſtar. Hier.

Fœllorilis; nummi genus minutum, Mart.

Folleſco, is; Gloss. à F. lleo. *To swell.*

Follex, idem quod Follis & *ῥωδῖαι. i. camini ter, Gloss. Ex ῥωδῖαι folliculi duci, V. Mart.*

Follicantes caligæ, Hier. *A kind of wide bushkins that Monks used to wear: ship-men hose, and Mariners slops.*

Follico, as; Apul. ex Follis; follium more reciproco spiritu nares agito; item follium laxitatem imitor; item mollitie defuſo. *To snuff or fetch back wind with the nose. Follicantes nares, Snuffing in the nostrils like horses.*

Follicor, àris; Sidon. *To gather wind.*

Folliculare, is; Felt. appell. pars remi quæ folliculo est recta; *ῥωδῖαι. The part of an oar having as it were a little bag of leather in it.*

Folliculus, li; m. dim. à Follis; *ῥωδῖαι. A little bag or sachet, a leather sachet or pouch: a ball blown with wind: hollow things in certain trees like a little bag, the green husks or hofs of wheat, or any other grain being young, and beginning to ſhine: the hull, peel or skin inclosing the seed: ῥωδῖαι. Also the body of a man. Lucil. A Corſe, Folliculi urarum, Jun. The husks, husks or skins of grapes, when their moisture is crushed and pressed out.*

Folliculus, li; m. dim. à Follis; *ῥωδῖαι. Folliculi in caruncula hujus folliculo constituti, Within the case of this stilly flesh, Arnob. Folliculi in castoreo gemini, Two Cods in the Beaver. Plin. Folliculus fellis, i. vesicula felleus; item parvus follis, & quicquid rugidum ac laxum est inſtar follis; ut facculus, theca frumenti, vulva vel uterus, Serv.*

Follis, is; m. à *ῥωδῖαι*. Scal. al. à fœtu, quia spiritus impletur, five quod Veteres pellem pellem dicebant, Per. Follis, quicquid ex corio est factum ut impleatur. Gloss. *ῥωδῖαι. Follis: ῥωδῖαι, culiculus; nempe parvus culculus, fœcus. Specialiter est ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. Item Bucca quæ utitur pro folle, Juv. Follis, mantibum fabri; & dicitur follis quasi fœvis, quod fœvis ignem flando: & quia folles inflantur quasi re inani quadam, inde est quod follis dicitur stultus, superbus, vanus, inflatus. A fool, a puff, Mart. à Folle. Follis item monetæ genus: vide Pholes. A purse, a bag of leather, a pair of bellows, a coffer to keep money in: A fo a small piece of money. Follis pugnatorius, Plaut. & simpliciter, Follis, Mart. A fist-ball, or a wind-ball made of leather, and blown full of wind, and beaten with fists, to and fro in play: also a bladder. Follem obstringit ob gulam, Plaut. Tensio folle reverti, To return with his purse full of money, Juv. Follis was a Com, of which I find three sorts. 1. A greater piece, worth three pound and an half of silver, lacking but two denarii, reckoning 60 denarii to a pound: This was also called a Talent, The second was worth three nummi. The third sort was the eighth part of an ounce of silver: an obolus (as Suidas) about three fourths of our money: this of its likeness to a fishes scale, the Greeks call *ῥωδῖαι*, & *ῥωδῖαι*. Hence was a purse called Follis; quia hi folles distendebant, & folle faciebant crumenam, made the bag swell. T's also v. itren Pholes: and was sometimes of brass. Centum folles æris, Lanprid.*

And this least sort, is commonly called Follis.

Follia, Fide, folly.

Follitum, Purſe by parſe, or parſe after parſe. Follitum ducitare, i. argento circumducere, Plaut.

Follitus, a, um. Covered or wrapped in leather, Plaut.

Follus, li; m. burſa fabri, in qua ponit clavos, The Smiths budget, wherein he putteth nails.

Folmin pro Fulmen, antiq. Inſcript.

Folonia, vanitas, Gloss. Iſid. à folle venti pleno; v. Follis.

Folus pro Holus, Felt. pro quo etiam dicebant Helus, ut & Heleſa pro Holera, Idem.

Fomahant, stella, Hygin ex *ῥωδῖαι*. & *ῥωδῖαι*. Fom est *ῥωδῖαι*, Arabic, & *ῥωδῖαι*. Est enim tellus in ore pellicis australis in Aquario, Mæta, ex Hygin.

Fömen, inis; n. Bud. *A nourishing or cherishing.*

Fömentatio, ònis; f. Digest. *ῥωδῖαι. An affuaging, a dry or moist fomentation, which is a medicine laid to the body to comfort and warm it.*

Fömentator, m. Aug. *He that affuageth.*

Fömentatrix, f. Aug. *She that milt-gateh.*

Fömento, as; Apul. *To dry, warm, comfort, cherish.*

Fömentor, àris; Celf. *To be cheriſhed.*

Fömentum, ti; n. ex Fövo; *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. Any thing laid to the body plaſterwiſe, to miſtigate grief or pain, a nourishing of natural heat Metaph. any thing that affuageth ſoreneſs, or pain.*

Fömes, itis; m. ex Fövendo & *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι, cremum, Felt. Fömites sunt affuſæ ex arboribus dum caduntur excuſſæ; dictæ quod in opere occupati cibis potique convocantur. At Opilius aduſtas jam vites vocari exſtitant fömites. Alii ſic vocari putant ſcutitillas, quæ ex ferro candenti malleis excutuntur; dictæ quia igne ſunt conſortæ. Perot. Eſt enim fomes quæcunque materia ſicca, in qua ignis facile inflammatur. Cerd, quia apta ſunt ad fovendum ignem. Chips or any matter which is eaſily ſet on fire, or wherewith fire is kept burning or kindled, tinder or touchwood, Metaph. whatſoever ſtirreth vehemently to do: Rapere in fomite flammam, To ſtrike fire or kindle it, Virg.*

Fons, tis; m. à Fundendo, dict. quod fundat aquam, Felt. *ῥωδῖαι, ῥωδῖαι. A water-ſpring, a well, a water, Metaphor. The head, root or principal cauſe of a matter; a pit-her, a paſſ.*

Fontalis, le; j. Plin. *ῥωδῖαι. Of a fountain or well. Fontalis herba, Pondweed.*

Fontanilla, & Fontialia, òrum; n. Felt. à Fonte, quod dies (ejus ſcil. fontis, cuſus delubrum juxta portam Capenam) frax ejus: ab eo autem tum & in fontes coronas jaciunt, & putcos coronant, Var. Solem ſeſtis about wells: ſonant ſacra.

Fontanella, An iſſue made in ſome place of the body for derivation of the humor from the part affeſted.

F O R

of meat eaten hot or warm.
Eorcepts, ipis; m. & f. Felt, forc

they were offered in sacrifice.
Fordus, a, um; bos forda. A Con

Foricarius, m. Dig. qui Pontas
luit. *He that cleanseth a Fake, a Gold-
finder*

FOR



D d 3 *form:*

FRA

pramea: rectius a meo,
D.d. 4 unde

F R I

Frivolosculum. *Ibid.* 9.
cum eo animo separan-
dum se invicem revertan-
tergo est, quia frivo-
lus, nec ratum. V. Mart.
son of man and wif, but
long time.
; f. verb. à *Fico*;
rie, *ῥίψιε*. *Rubbing*,
; m. *Celf.* *He thst*

; f. Mart. *She that u-*
 or pleasure.
 f. *Interficc.* A rubbing
 m, verbal, Plin, idem.
 ; part, Nav. *Rubbed,*
 ; *Stillicidium stercoris :*
 el avi, &um vel icatum,
 idam a Frangendo ; vel
 x Frigo, quod qui fri-
 vel a Frigo. Alii a

f. A frister made of
a kind of gravel.

f. verb. à Frico, Cels.
ing.
i; n. *A frying-pan.*
à Tribades, cum instar
cum fœminis coëant, Ar-
f. *A frying.*
à à Frigor, Plin. *Rub-*
d. Friâta resina, Gorrh.
but sweatesh out of the

3 à Frigor : ut, Frictus
 yed in oyl, Triticum fri-
 thed wheat,
 n. τριψις. A rubbing.
 4 frying.
 νεκράτεια, Est vox Ara-
 us of the motion of a Pla-
 didarii, Successive years of
 they bear vale.
 Glott. Stubble.
 5 f. Cold.

Varr. $\psi\chi\theta$, $\psi\chi\rho$;
 ěci, ěre; Plaut. $\psi\chi\omega$.
 Celf. $\psi\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. *A making*
 ; freq. Plaut. *To make*
 ěaris; pass. Plaut. *To be*
 m. Celf. *He that maketh*

factus sum ; καταιψυχ-
 3 part. Silv. Cold and
 hardy, fains-hearted ;
 4 ere ; ψυχὸς εἶμι, κα-
 5 ταιψύχων, a ψυχιστῆς, i.
 6 in horror, Felt, ex ψυχῇ
 7 decm, ex Rigeo, f. præ-
 8 d : so be slow, so be fains-
 9 ed : to be slow, to be fains-
 10 ed : to be slow, to be fains-
 11 ed : to be slow, to be fains-
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F R I

be fieble : to be fmally applied.
 Frigératio, f. Apul. *καταψύξις*. *A*
cooling.
 Frigérator, m. Apoll. *He that maketh a*
wind.
 Frigératorium, n. Apic. *A cooling brefs.*
 Frigéro, as; Plin. *καταψύξω*. *To cool.*
 Frigéor, aris; pass. Po. *To be cool'd.*
 Frigefic, imperi. Catul. *It is cold.*
 Frigefco, is, ére; *καταψύχωμαι*. *To wax*
cold.
 Frīgida, æ; f. Plaut. *το ψυχρὸν*.
 Frigidam suffundere, pro Inflammare;
 tractum proverb. à fabris, qui igni frig-
 dam aspergunt, quò vehementius ardeat.
Cold water.
 Frigidarium, iis n. Vitruv. *λατριν ψυ-*
χρὸν. *A cold bath, or a bath of cold water.*
 Frigidarius, a, um. *Pertaining to cool-*
ing, or cold: Frigidaria cella balnei Plin.
 jun, *where one may bath himself in cold*
water.
 Frigidè, adv. Quint. *ψυχρῶς*. *Coldly,*
unapily, unpleasantly: without life & grace
and courage.
 Frigiditas, atis; f. *ψυχρότης*. *Coldness.*
 Frigiduluscùle, adv. Apoll. *Somewhat*
coldly.
 Frigiduluscùlus, a, um; adj. dimin.
 Gell. *καταψυχρῶς*. *Somewhat cold.*
 Frigido, as; Gloss. leg. Frigideo &
 efco; *καταψύχω*. *To cool, or to be cold.*
 Frigidulè, adverb. dim. Frag. Poët.
Coldly.
 Frigidulus, a, um; dim. à Frigidus;
 Catul. *καταψυχρῶς*. *Somewhat cold.*
 Frigidus, ditor, difsimus, a, um; à
 Frigeo. Frigidus pro Segnis, languidus;
 aliq. Perniciosus: aliq. pro Mortuo. *ψυ-*
χρὸς, *Cold*. Per tranquil. *Dangerous: no*
thing hot in a matter, faint, slow, slack,
remiss, nothing earnest: feeble: foolishly
without grace or pleasance: watry, or
small pith and strength: trifling, of small
value. Also dead. Virg. Frigidum subdolo
 suffundere, *To bait, bite and slander.* Plaut.
 Frigidè, & accessit poci. *Foolish and bal-*
zels: far-fetched, and not ére natu. Suet.
 Frigidè (substantivè) vel Frigida me-
 nsa, Capitol. *ψυχρὰν τραπέζαν*. *The Ro-*
mans Antepasti (Antecessa) of cold meat:
 Antecessa echinos, ostreas crudas, pelori-
 das, Iphondylos, &c. habebat. Macrobi. 3.
 13, Teat. and Letitice; *But especially Oys-*
ters, Sallets were also comprehended under
 Frigida. Spartan usus est for incocta.
ἀσπερ ἐβλή. Ne recens coctum cibum
 fumerent, sed pane & frigidis uterentur.
Cold meat.
 Frigilla, vel Fringilla, æ; & Mart. avi-
 fic dicta quod frigore canet & vigeat
αὐτὸν, *αὐτὴς*, à *αὐτὸς* pipilo. *A bird*
singing in cold weather, a Chaffinch,
Song: à Shield-apple.
 Fringillago, vel Fringillago, inis; f.
 Jun. *αἰψὶσα*. *αὐτὴς*. *The bird calle*
the great Titmouse.
 Fringillarius, vel Fringillarius, iis; m.
αὐτὴς *ἡεστῆς*. *A kind of hawk, called*
Sparrow-hawk, an Hobby or a Muskut.
 Frigum; vide infra Phrygum.
 Frigo, is, xi vel ui, frigère, fruxum
 ut Caro fixa: *κατὰ ψύχρον*. *Idè, à for-*
factum vult, quem edit cum ardet
oleo. Non. Frige signif erigit. Frigerè
 & Frigiture, & Frigulire, & Frinnire
 insublire cum sozo, vel erigi vel exci-
 tari; quod quæcumque fringuntur
 frigent nimio calore vel frigore, cum
 erigitur vel excutitur.

FRI

uno farum subsistunt: *φρύγες, τριγυρίες, φρύγες*. Vide Scal. ad Varr. & Mart. To parch or fry.
 Frigor, oris; m. Bud. Coldness.
 Frigoratio, frigiditas.
 Frigorificus, a, um; adj. Gell. *ψυχροποιός*. That maketh or procureth cold.
 Frigorificus, frigidus, Frigoritici; frigidò mortò laborantes.
 Frigūl, as. To chatter as doth a Jay.
 Frigus, oris; n. g. *ψυχρός, ψύγος*. Cold: winter. per translationem. Fear, death: the mishap of expectation deceived, when one looketh for great wealth or glainties, and the matter falleth out clean contrary: a discouraging. Also coldness in affection and love. Suet. Frigore aliquem ferire, Hor. To kill one.
 Frigulicūm, li; s. n. Ulp. A little cold. per translationem. Small debate and discussion, or trifle love between the husband and the wife, whereupon ensueth divorcement.
 Frigūto, is. Ivi, Itum, Ire; vel Frigutto, subtiliter admodum garrio: *πίγυια, φρύγες*. To quake for cold: also to prattle. Likewise to rub and scratch the elbows as one that fain would have a thing. Quid frigutis? quid illuc tam avidè cupis, Plaut.
 Frilingi, Lat. Libertini; Nichard. Hist. France.
 Fringilla, Fringillāgo, Fringillarius; vide Fringilla, &c.
 Fringulifolius, is; Apul. quod proprium est merularum; forte idem quod Frigutio. To squeak feebly, or feebly; Metaph. To whisper or speak confidently, Sid. Apul.
 Frio, as; Plin. ex fricando, vel *φρύγω* frico. Mart. a *φρύγας*, quod est *φρύγας*, ex Heb. *פָּרַץ* separare, vel *פָּרַץ* frangere. *λεπτομήνη, δεινός*. To crumble or break into small pieces: & Frior, pass. Vitruv.
 Fritulus, uis; m. ex Frio. Est fremitus, strepitus; Cic. 2. de Divinat. ex Accio. Leg. ibi *fremius*.
 Fritchinga, &c. A great pocket or bag. Cerd. ex Hincmaro.
 Frit dicit, illud in summa spica jam matura, quod est minus quam granum. Var. de Re, rust. l. 1. c. 48. Fortè à Far, aut quòd facile sit fricari. Mart. The grain in the top of the ear.
 Fritillus, le; s. frigendo, Non. Fritillis olla, in qua aliquid frigitur. Vide Mart. Fritilla, Plin. 188. Scil. à Frit; Perot. Puls fritilla, ex farina fritta cibum. A kind of meal; also a kind of pulse: Vide Mart.
 Fritillum, li; s. n. moletrina in qua piper teritur, quia grana piperis frangit. Sumitur etiam pro quadam vase perforato, per quod solent projici taxilli, nē fiat fraud. Juven. Nec non stillicidium iteroris in sterculinum. Idid. Mart. à Frio, vel à Foro, i. perfero. A Mortar. V. Fritillus.
 Fritillus, li; s. m. Juv. à crepitu tellerarum; vel quod super coferantur; vel à Frango: *φρύγος, κρήνη*. *Αγορὰ* used in the Lottery or casting of the Dice.
 Fritinnio, is, ite. Hirundinum cist proprium, Non. à *φρύγας*, à sono vocis dūcum. To chirp like a Swallow.
 Friticulum, n. Ulp. ex Frigendo, quod amor frigit; id quod Frigulicūm: ex Frivolo.
 Fritvōla, ōrum; s. n. Ulp. ex Frio, au

FR O

ἡ φλόα, *φλοῖον*, Felt. Frig-la iunt vasa h-
stilla quassa, unde dicta verba frivola
quæ minus sunt fide subnixâ : γροῦδρα.
Gloss. Cyrril. Σκιδάριον θυγαὶ πλου, Fri-
vola. Hinc Frivolatiz, fabula Plautina,
Vessels or instruments of small value. V.
Scruta.
Frivôlarius, m. Bud. A pedlar that
sells stuff as a small value.
Frivôlus, a, um; adj. Plin. ex ὀλδα-
ρῳ quasi ferè valens obolus, MS. A-
lii à Frío, as ; quod est inane, leve,
nulliusque momenti, quasi friabile : κα-
νέω, ἐπιδείκω, φλόαρ. Eivolous, of no
account, light, vain, vanishing, trifling,
unseffish.
Frixax, æ; f. Plaut. Frigid si sb.
Frixo, as ; freq. à Frigo.
Frixôrulum, n. Jun. φύραρον, φύρων,
φρύξας fixoriorum, vas in quo aliquod
friguit. A frying-pan.
Frixum, genus cibi dict. à sono.
Frixura, æ; f. Par. leg. & Frixatura,
A frying.
Frixus, a, um; part. à Frigo, Celf.
πρανίδης, Fryed.
Frondariûs, a, um; adj. φύλαριν.
Serving for leaves, ut, Frondariæ fiscine,
Plin. Baskets that serve in gather leaves.
Frondatio, ônis; f. Col. φυλλοτομία,
Slipping of leaves, cutting of branches,
lopping; also browsing.
Frondato, ôris; m. Virg. κλάδιση,
φυλλοκοπή, φυλλονεκτία. A wood or tree-
lopper, a browser; he that cutheth off su-
perfluous boughes.
Frondatûs, a, um; adj. φυμώδης.
Leafed.
Frendens, tis; part. Virg. Belonging to
or bringing forth leaves, springing, green,
flourishing.
Frendeo, es, ūi, êre; Col. & Fron-
desco, is, ui, êre; φυμώσκειν. To bear
or bring forth leaves; to wax green; to
spring.
Frendeus, a, um; φύλιν. ut Fron-
dea corona, Plin. That is made of leaves
and boughs of trees, or of green branches.
Frendicula, æ; f. A little branch.
Frendifer, a, um; Lucr. φυμώφερ.
That beareth leaves or branches.
Frendilis, le; Epic. A certain bird.
Frendis, nominativ. antiq. Gloss. Frend-
is, δένις, φυμδς. A leaf or branch of a
tree.
Frendo, as, vi; κλάδιω. To cutt off
small boughs or leaves; to warp.
Fronдор, âris; Col. To be cutt or lop-
ped off the leaves.
Frondositas, Leafyness.
Frondofus, a, um; adj. Liv. φυμώδης.
πολύφυλλος. Full of green leaves.
Frons, dis; f. & Frontes; is; ex Ferro,
quod frondes arborum hac atque illuc
vento ferantur; vel ex ἴστρος. Ifid. quod
ferant virgulta vel umbras : sicut autem
causa membrarum. Antiq. Frons. Frundis
Non. Funs, i. φύμον vel κλάδ; φυλ-
λός, πίταλον. The green bough or leaf
of a tree, a green branch with leaves. Fron-
des vesca, B owle.
Frons, tis; f. m. Felt. Perot. fe-
ferendo, quod indicia animi per se fe-
rat. vel à φροντις; i. cogitatio, ut alii
Ifid. ab ocellorum foraminibus : μέτωπος.
The forehead for the front or forepart, it
show : the entrance and beginning of
thing. Per translat. Shamefastness; coun-
tenance; outward shew; gravity; severity.

F R U

Os frontis. The fourth bone of the head, which is commonly found to be one and undivided: It is separated from Sinciput by the Coronal suture. *Fr. Frontes librorum, Ovid. The edge of the leaves of books that are coloured.* *Exercitii frons, Tac. The vanguard or forefront of an host.* *Fr. Frons theatri: vide Scena.* *Frons Domini plus prodest quam occipitium, The Land-lord should not be much absent from his lands, but sit it often, Plin.* *Fr. In fronte, In breadth.* *In agrum, In length.* *Sic inferibi solebat quot pedes monumentum haberet, Jun.*

Frontale, is; n. Plin. *καταλόγου.* A frontlet, a square, a forehead-cloth: chiefly the front-stall of an horse-bridle: also a plaster applied to the forehead, either to ease pain in the fore-part of the head, or to provoke sleep, or to ease pain in the head caused of an hot distemperature.

Frontaria, barbara vox. The frontiers of a Country, or utter borders.

Frontatus, a, um; adj. Vitruv. *μυρωμένον ἐν ῥίζῃ.* Like a forehead; ut, Frontatus lapis dicitur. A stone, which being smoothed on both sides, is just or even with the thickness of the wall, and is seen on both sides: a Perpendicular or Perpendicular stone.

Fronticula, æ, f. A little forehead.

Frontificium, ii, n. *μυρωτόν.* The fore-part of an house, or other building: in respect of frontis.

Frontitellum, ii; n. Aul. *φροντιστήριον, medicandi locus.* A chyster, or walking-place.

Fronto, ðnis; m, ex Frons: *μετωπίας, διρυμύτων.* He that hath an high or broad forehead: qui magnâ fronte cit.

Frontosus, a, um; adj. *δολύμυτος.* That hath an high forehead; bold.

Fros, gris; pro Frons, dis; Var.

Frucellum, n. Gloss. A bag or coffin.

Frucem pro Frugem, Antiq. Inscript.

Fructifer, a, um; *καρποφόρος.* Bearing fruit, Plin.

Fructifolius, as; Plin. *καρποφύλλος.* To make fruitful.

Fructifissus; vide Fructuosus.

Fructuarium, ii; n. Plin. A vine-branch bearing fruit.

Fructuarius, a, um; *καρπύμιος, φρούκηνος, ῥυμύρος.* That beareth fruit, or pertaining to fruit: a breeder, or pertaining to breed. Also that occupieth a thing, and taketh the fruit and benefit of it, *καρπύμιος.* Ulp. Fructuarius servus est, qui usum-fructum habet in servo; & Fructuarius servus aut fundus dicitur, in quo usum fructum quis habet; Digest.

Fructuöse, adv. Aug. Fruitfully.

Fructuosissimus, a, um; Plin. Bringing great profits very gainful.

Fructuositas. Fruitfulness. Leg. & Infructuositas.

Fructuosiss, adv. Tert. Move fruitfully.

Fructuosus, a, um; *πολύκαρπος.* Fruitful, profitable. It qui vobis fructuosus sunt, Var. Are beneficial, or pay tribute unto you.

Fructus, a, um; à Fruor, Fect, He that useth or enjoieth.

Fructus, ðs; m. & Antiq. Fructi & Fructus; fruges, partus, factus, & per transitu, commodum; utilitas, *καρπός.* Var. Fructus à Ferendo; res, & hæc quas fundus, & hæc que in fundo feruntur, ut frumam, Ind. à Frumine, i. emente gatu-

F R U

(uris parte, quâ vescimur; vel ex Heb. 179, ex חֶמֶץ *fructuosus fuit*, fructum edidit, fecitviti, significavit. Vet. Dist. à Fruur, quia eis fruurim ferè ad eam; quanquam & alio modo. *Fruit of trees: alfo fruits, profits, commoditie, use, enjoying; pleasure: alfo, for profit or revenue that cometh of the ground or other things; alfo waste; the use of a thing*, Ulp. vide *Ufus-fructus*. Fructus Cereales. Non, *The same that Pruges, Cortex tantum in fructu, The bark only of the cork-tree is used*, Plin. ¶ Fructus matrix, Jun. vide *Matrix*. ¶ Fructus & Ufus in hoc differunt, quòd Fructui usus inest: Ufui fructus deest & Fructus quidem sine Ufui esse non potest: Ufus sine Fructu potest. Friends, a, um; à Fruur: Συναυσιος. Ager fruentus, To be enjoyed or occupied. Jussit ita fruentem causâ, To have the use of justice. Frugâlis, le; & Frugalior, issimus, a, um; & Fruge, i. fructu vel parafino: Φυγος, ος, σίπαραν, ἐν καλί. Temperate & sober, honest & thrifty, spending with reason, of good rule or government: nothing sumptuous, Frugalis villa, Var. A house meanely built without any great cost. ¶ Also of corn: Frugalis maturitas, Ripeness of corn or harvest, Apul. Frugalitatis, âtis; f. σωφροσύνη. Moderation of living, sober rule, frifinesse, frugality, good and honest behaviour. Nunquam periclitati sunt fame, qui frugalitatem inter copiam servare coperunt, Veget. Frugaliter, adv. σωφροῶς, ἐν καλί. Temperately, soberly, fr. piably, thriftily, without excess and riot. Frugamentum, ti; n. Business about corn, Frugamenta, i. frumenta, à frugibus, Fest. Mart. à Frugo, quòd frugando capiuntur. Frugèria, æ; f. The goddesses of corn. Fruges, iss; f. Can. à φυγος fruges; vel à fruendo, Alii à ferendo. Prisc. à φυγος, quòd eas solebant torrere; alii à Fruendo, i. edendo; Al. ex ἐπίων fruges, unde fruges: V. Fructus: καρπός, ον. All kind of fruit (serving for sustenance) that the earth brings forth, and especially corn and grain. Eli & Occidentis populis sua ebrietas madida fruge, Plin. By mali, ut Videl. It is also used for Frugi. Frugescio, is; frutifico. Frugi, à nominativo Frux vel Fruges, Prisc. l. 6. Puto Fruges, Mart. Thrifty. Frugi, adject. inclincl. à Fruges; ἄνεως, ὀξυς. Usurpatur substantive, & adjective. Opponitur et Nequam. Donat. Frugis, expositio utilis & necessarius, à Frugibus. Onom. Frugi ωσπερ, inde frugalis pro Temperante, Gl. Frugi ἀγαθός. Itaque frugi est propriè utilis, unde frugem habere possis. Deinde est qui utilia vel utiliter servat bona, profutura venturo tempori, Mart. Thrifty, sober, thrifty, good, honest, upright, profitable, necessary, modest, of good rule and moderation, temperate, moderate in expenses and manner of living. Frugi homo, vel Frugi homines; Honest, thrifty, &c. ¶ Frugi ædificium, Plin. jun. A handsome house and nothing sumptuous, ¶ Frugi consula. juv. A very temperate supper. Also Frugi the first name of Pifo, quòd in omni re commodus, utilis, & fructuosus esset; Alex. ab Alex.

F R U

Frugifer, a, um; καρφοφόρος. *Bearing fruit, fertile, fruitful, prolific, prolific.* Also an attribute of Jupiter, the giver of fruit and increase, Apul.

Frugiferens, tis; Lucret. καρφοφόρος. *To bear fruit.*

Frugiflorus, eris; Lucret. καρφοφόρος. *To bear fruit.*

Frugilægus, a, um; Ovid. σπολὸς. *Reaping corn together, a corn gatherer.*

Frugionia (pro Phrygiana) vestimenta sunt ea, in quibus traxæ diversis modis retortæ, & perplexi Mæandrisunt, Scal. in Var.

Frugiperda, æ; com. gen. Plin. ἀλοσίου. *A spoil-fruit, a false-haunt.* Sic etiam dicta est Salix à Veteribus, quod occisimè amittat semen, Gorrh.

A Withy-tree.

Frugipêta, Jun. vide Pyralis.

Frugivorus, a, um; *That d vourer's fruit.*

Frugo, frugem carpo; καρπίω.

Frullor, êris, fci; Plant. καρπίζω. idè quod Fruo. Gell. 17. 2. To use at liberty.

Frufitrus, ra, rum; part. à Fruo: ἀπολούσας. *That shall occupy or enjoy hereafter.*

Frûtus, a, um; 3 part. ut, Non men nomine, sed suo fruitus est emptor, Ulp. *He enjoyed or occupied not in my name, &c.*

Frûmen, inis; n. ex ferendo cibum; λαβὴν. Don. dicitur tractus gula, quo cibus in alvum demittitur. The upper part of the throat. Also a kind of poissige: a kind of pulse, Arnob.

Frumentacæus, a, um; adj. Hier. σπικὸς. *Of or belonging to Corn.*

Frumentarius, a, um; σπικτός, σποφός. *Pertaining to corn or forrage. Frumentaria (Cicada) A kind of Grasshopper that is seen when corn ripeneth; Plin. vide Surcularia.*

Frumentarius, Plaut. σπικαρις, σπικαριστη. *A forrager, a provider or purveyor of corn; à Sp̄. Per frumentarios occulta omnia exploravit, Æl. Spart. de Adrian. Imper.*

Frumentatio, ônis; f. verb. Cæs. σπικωγία, σπικωπία. *A taking in of corn; harvest. Also a searching for corn in onours of the soldiers; forraging; a general dole of corn, Suet.*

Frumentator, ôris; m. verb. Liv. σπικωτόρ. *A purveyor of corn, a forrager.* Frumentatores, Aenis or messengers sent abroad to discover what news were stirring, and to relate the same. They grew in time to be of an ill name, as false informers, whereupon Agentes in rebus succeeded in their place, Aurelius Victor, Spartianus.

Frumentor, âris; dep. σπικωγία. *To gather or provide corn.*

Frûmentotus, a, um; adj. Full of corn.

Frûmentum, tis; n. à Frundo. Alii à Frumendo, i. edendo, quod à Frumine. Alii à Frugibus, quasi Frugementum: σπικ. Infid. Sunt proprie quæ aristas habent Fruges, reliqua Frumenta. *All manner of corn or grain for bread, especially Wheat or Rye; the grain or staves in figs.*

Frûmo, is; corium depilare, Col. To pick hair from leather.

Frûmîtor, ôris; m. Coriarius, Pap. λευπόρ. *A Tanner, a Carrier.*

Frûmîtorium, is; n. Hug. *A Tan-house.*

Frundes, pro Frondes, Enn.

Frundo, is; Gloss. To kill.

Frunga, frequens, Gloss.

Frufiscor.

FRU

Fructeur, aris; Lucil. a Fructor. Felt.
Fructifera & Fructum dixit Cato, nō-
que adhuc dicitur Infirmitum. Scal.
Uter, itiner, jecur, jecur, se sine;
fructifera, fructifera, fructifera, fructifera
& fructifera. To enjoy, pro Fruct. Cat.
Fructifera dicitur *εὐφροσύνη* prudens
i. is quo perfici licet, Cat. V. Mart.
wife and triffy.

Fructus, aris; Lucil. a Fructus, cum vel
item, frui; depon. a Frugibus, quibus
edentes delectamur, Perot. Alii a Fru-
mine. Gr. *φρούς* vel *φρούς*, frumen.
Alii *φρούς*, vel *φρούς*, vel *φρούς*, *φρούς*,
φρούς, *φρούς*, Mart. a *φρούς*, *φρούς*,
accipio, confectus; vel ex *φρούς*, *φρούς*,
To eat, to feed, to be nourished: to enjoy,
to take the profit, delectation, us; or frui-
tion of, to take pleasure and delight in.
Ingenuo suo frui, Ter. To enjoy his own
fantasy: to do that which liketh him best.
Fructus hac alternas noctes, Plaut.
He hath the use of his &c.

Fructum, adv. Plin. *μακρός*, *μακρός*,
μακρός, in *fructu* or *gibbet*.

Fructum, li; n. Arnob. *αυτοχόρ*.
Fructilla parvula, Little gibbet, Leg.
& Fructillum, Mart. idem.

Fructo, as; Plaut. & Fructo, as. To
break in pieces.

Fructa, adverb. without cause; ex
Fructis, vel frangendo. Sign. incal-
sum, imperit. Perot. Mart. a Fructu,
cum quis sine defraudatur; *μακρός*, *μακρός*,
μακρός, *μακρός*, *μακρός*, *μακρός*, *μακρός*,
Inuain, to none of
fructu, purpose, good or profit; frustrate of
his purpose. Frustra esse, Plaut. That art
deceived or abused. Frustra habere ali-
quem, Plaut. To abuse or disappoint.
Frustra esse, Salust. Not to come to
good effect.

Fructatio, onis; f. verb. Planc. ad
Cic. *ἀπαρτ*. An abusing, deceiving, disap-
pointing.

Fructator, onis; m. Digest. *ἀπαρτ*.
A beguiler, a deceiver.

Fructatus, a, um; part. That hath de-
ceived or beguiled.

Fructatus, us; m. Habere aliquem
fructatum, To make a fool of one, and be-
guile him, Plaut. Men. 4. 3. v. 21.

Fructo, as; Cael. & Fructor, aris;
depon. *ἀφροσύνη*, *εὐφροσύνη*. To deceive,
disappoint, frustrate to do in vain; to make
to lose, frustrari expectationem alicui-
us, Plin. Jun. To deceive ones expectation.

Fructor, aris; pass. To be disappointed.
Frustrari ab aliquo, Plin. Jun. To be dis-
appointed by one, Vide Frustra.

Fructulatio, & Fructulatio; adverb.
a Fructatim, Plaut. *εὐφροσύνη*, *εὐφροσύνη*,
εὐφροσύνη. By piecemeals.

Fructulentus, a, um; Plaut. *ἀφροσύνη*,
ἀφροσύνη. Full of goblets and small
pieces.

Fructulum, li; n. dim. a Frustum,
Plaut. *αὐτοχόρ*. A little goblet, a broken
piece, Salis fructulum, Jun. A corn or
grain of salt.

Frustum, ti; n. Idid. dict. quod capi-
atur a Frumine, Frustum a Ferendo;
cujuslibet rei particula, quod facile fe-
ratur, Sip. Scal. a Frío, Mart. a *φρούς*,
vel ab Hebr. *פֶּרֶז*, vel a *φρούς*: re-
ctius autem a Frangendo: *αὐτοχόρ*, *αὐτοχόρ*,
αὐτοχόρ, *αὐτοχόρ*. A fragment, a broken
piece, a goblet. Frustra pannorum,
Rugged or tattered clothes, Am. Marcell.

Frustus, A kind of brambles, whose

FUC

fructus, he not hooked,
Fructum, & Fructum; vide Fru-
tum; Fructa or Fructica igne op-
timè tolluntur, Plin.

Fructus, vel Fructosus, a, um;
Plin. *εὐφροσύνη*. Having abundance of
great herbs: very full of fruits.

Fructum, vel Fructum, vel Fructe-
tum, ti; n. Col. *εὐφροσύνη*, *εὐφροσύνη*,
εὐφροσύνη. A place where great herbs grow
with big stalks: a young grove or orchard.

Fructus, icis; m. Plin. *εὐφροσύνη*. dict.
quod terram fronde tegat; Idid. vel a
fructo fructum. Scal. ex *φρούς*, quod
primum pullulet, Vide Fruges. Al. a
fructo, vel Fruge. A shrub, a bush which
grows up as a young shoot, and rises not
to the just height of a tree: an herb having
a great stem or stalk: also the name of a
tree in Phrygia, Jun.

Fructus, vel lis; pediculorum mul-
titudine.

Fructicans, tis; adj. Macrobi. *Shoo-*
ing, springing.

Fructatio, onis; f. verb. Plin. *μακρός*,
μακρός, *μακρός*. The bringing forth of
fruits, or young sprigs: a sprouting or spring-
ing forth.

Fructator, m. Aug. He hath buddeth
forth.

Fructesco, is, scēre; Plin. vide
Fructo.

Fructicetio, Plin. vide Fruticatio.

Fructicetum, ti; n. Hor. idem quod
Fructum.

Fructico, cas, Plin. & Fruticor, aris;
depon. *εὐφροσύνη*. To spring in stalks, to
bring forth sprigs, shoots or shrubs.

Fructiculus, a, um; & Fruticior,
oris; Plin. *εὐφροσύνη*. That bringeth forth
stalks, stalks, stems or shrubs. Calamus
fruticulosus, Jun. Water-reed, thin and
growing only in watery places.

Frutilla, quia Veneri dicata est, a
Frutis, i. Venus, nomen decuratum ex
degeitum, Scal. ad Felt. Gloss. Cyr. *εὐφροσύνη*,
frutilla: vide Mart. Dic. etiam frutilla,
vel ob vocem, a friuiniendo; vel ob
caude motum, a frutillando, Voff.

Frutinal, lis; n. Felt. Veneris fruti-
frutx, vel fruti templum; quod est ab
intero degeitum, a Fruendo. A Temple
of Venus, surnamed the Enjoyer.

Frux, gis; nom. antiq. unde obliqui;
Frugis, frugi, frugem, &c. Felt. Prisc.
δοτ *φρούς*, al. a *φρούς*, al. a *φρούς*.
Spicea frux, Aulon. Corn. V. Fruges.

F ante U

FU. C. In notis antiq. fraudive causā,
FUCN. *φανέν*.

FU. A kind of herb; Idid. 17. 9. Vide
Phu.

FU. fu; cum aliquid putoris perhor-
rescimus.

Fuam, pro Sim. vel Fiam.

Fuat, pro Sit, Virg. Be it, or be he.

Fuca, arum; succi maculae. Spets of
the face, Col.

Fucatio, onis; f. Apul. A disguising
or cloaking.

Fucator, m. Solin. He that painteth or
colours.

Fucatus, a, um; part. *μακρός*, *μακρός*,
Coloured, painted, distinguished, counter-
feited, died.

Fucilis, le; adj. a Fucio (al. leg.
Futis) falsa (al. facilius) dicta, quasi

FUG

fucata, Felt. False coloured, dyed.

Fucinum, Dig. Vide Bucinum.

Fuco, *εὐφροσύνη*. Gloss. *εὐφροσύνη*,
adulator, ambrosius. *εὐφροσύνη*, *εὐφροσύνη*,
Vide Mart.

Fuco, as; ex Fucus; Grac. *φούκος*,
Aven. ex *φούκος*: vide Fucus: *αὐτοχόρ*,
αὐτοχόρ. To colour, paint or coun-
terfeit.

Fucor, aris; pass. Macr. To be coloured
or counterfeited.

Fucosus, a, um; *φούκος*, *αὐτοχόρ*,
Coloured, painted, stained.

Fucus, ci; m. pro Ape: Idid. dict.
quod alienos edat labores, q. focus, unde
nonnulli a *φούκος*, i. edo deductum pu-
tant. Fucus, animal majus ape, non
mellificans, sed apum alim comedens,
Fucus, puto, quod mentitur apes speciem,
& sit quasi *φούκος* apes, Plin. 11. 11.
Grac. *μακρός*, vox adfinit, Mart. a Fucus
pro Sanie purpure, Plin. Also the
herb red *αὐτοχόρ* or *εὐφροσύνη* used in dying:
φούκος *φούκος*, *αὐτοχόρ*, *αὐτοχόρ*, *αὐτοχόρ*,
alga, quae infectores tuncur,
& mulieres mentium genarum
colorem, *αὐτοχόρ*, unde *αὐτοχόρ*, *αὐτοχόρ*,
illius salis fucus, V. Helych. A false dye or
painting; guile, colourable craft: *φούκος*,
φούκος, Impostura, ex *φούκος*, quod ob
color faciei vertatur. V. Fucus: Also a
drone, Fucus marinus, *αὐτοχόρ*, *αὐτοχόρ*,
Sea-grass, fench, coralline. Fucus agrestis;
αὐτοχόρ, *αὐτοχόρ*, *αὐτοχόρ*, *αὐτοχόρ*,
Fucet, distyliabum, pro effect, Lucr.

Fuga, as; f. *φύγω*, Dor. *φύγω*, a quo
Fugo & Fugis: *αὐτοχόρ*, *αὐτοχόρ*, *αὐτοχόρ*,
running away, exile, banishment: a
course or running: *αὐτοχόρ*, *αὐτοχόρ*, *αὐτοχόρ*,
Fuga demonum, androlemon, *αὐτοχόρ*, Jun. Sains
Johns wort. a Fuga honoris, Liv. A
way to eschew an office or promotion. a Fuga
lucis, Quint. Forbearing to come into the
light, a Fuga lata damari, Amm.
Marcell. To be condemned to exile at large,
not confined to a place. a Fuga telli, pro
Casu telli, Aug.

Fugacior, comp. a Fugax, Ovid.
Swift.

Fugacissimus, superl. Sen.

Fugacitas, atis; f. *φύγας*. A readi-
ness to run away: inconstancy, shortness,
swiftness.

Fugaciter, adv. Cod. After a runne-
gate or flying fashion.

Fugalia, onum; n. Cenfor, Dea Fuga
festum, Onom. Fugalia, *φούκος*,
φούκος, *φούκος*, dicitur Jupiter, exulum
praes, ad quem habebant *φούκος*, i.
confugium. A feast solemnized in the re-
membrance of the expulsion of the Kings
out of Rome.

Fugatio, onis; f. Mart. A putting to
flight or driving away.

Fugator, m. Pell. He that putteth to
flight.

Fugaturus, a, um; part. Ovid. Ready
to put to flight.

Fugatus, a, um; part. Driven away
or out of place, put to flight.

Fugax, acis; adj. ex Fugo: *φούκος*,
φούκος, Swift of flight; also timorous
and ready to run away for fear; speedy fly-
ing, fading, and quickly decaying. Fuga-
ces fructus.

Fugela, as; idem quod Fuga. Apul.

Fugia, Dea Iacitiae; a fugatis ho-
stibus.

Fugendus, a, um; part. *φούκος*.
To be eschewed.

Fugiens,

FUL

Fugiens, tis; part. *φύγω*. Flying a-
way, that will not continue, that hath left
his pleasantness and waxes frow: blind,
almost out, not able to be read: abhorring
or that cannot endure. Fugiens etiam a
Jur. Consul. pro Reo sumitur. a Fugi-
entes literae, Bud. Blind letters almost out.
a Fugientes venae, Pulsus giving over
beating, or faintly beating, Ovid. Fugiens
vinum, Wine decaying, a going or that
will not last, Cic.

Figillator, oris; m. Figillatore; dic.
pertransit, umbrae Demonum, qui ignem
ferunt, A Bugbear.

Figillo, as. To strike fire.

Figillus, li; m. Est ferrum, quo ex-
trahitur ignis de silice, & ducitur a *φούς*,
quod est lux, & Gero, qu. lucem gerens,
Mart. A steel to strike fire.

Fugio, is, gi, tum, ere; ex *φύγω*,
φούκος, *φούκος*, *φούκος*. To fly, to escape, to
run away: to forget: to refuse, to be
unknown, to be ignorant of, to fall away,
Virg. To give place, Plin. Fugere de ci-
vitate, Quint. E conspectu, Ter. Oppi-
do, Cael. To fly out of. a Fugere labo-
rem, Ter. To eschew. a Fugit accede-
re, Ovid. He refused to come near. a Non
te fugit quantum, &c. Brut. You are
not ignorant, how great, &c. a Fuge-
re se, To change his mind or affectu-
ca, Lucr. Hor. a Fugit me ratio,
I mistake my self, or misook it in so say-
ing, I would have said otherwise, Ca-
tull.

Fugitans, tis; part. Ter. *σχεδόν* *φού-*
γος. One that bateth, and cannot away
with.

Fugitas, atis; f. Gloss. A running
away.

Fugitatio, onis; f. Dig. An often
flying.

Fugitator, oris; m. Firm. *φούκος*.
He that often flyeth or escapeth.

Fugitivarius, m. Digest. *φούγας* *δού-*
λος. One that fetcheth servants run away,
to bring them again; qui fugitivos persequi-
tur.

Fugitivus, a, um; adj. *δευκνός*, *δευκνός*,
Fugitive, flitting, starting away, de-
parting from, not abiding, gladly and quick-
ly running away. Fugitivus lapis, A
great stone which the Argonauts left in the
town Cycicum, and for that it was often-
times missing and gone, the towns-men at
length found it with lead, Plin.

Fugito, as; freq. *δευκνός*, *φούγος*.
To use to run away, to fly often, to
refuse or eschew.

Fugitor, oris; m. Plaut. *φούκος*,
φούκος. One that flyeth or runneth
away.

Fugivorus, a, um; Ovid. About to fly.

Fugivagus, a, um; adj. Fugitive.

Fugo, as; ex Fugio: *φούγας*, *φούγας*,
Fugere, fugere, in fugam conver-
to. To chase or drive away, to put to flight,
to put away.

Fugor, aris; pass. Liv. To be put to
flight.

Fui, fuisse, fut; prae. a *sum*, seu ab
antiquo *Fuo*, a *φού*, idem. *ω*, *εὐφροσύνη*.
I have been, &c.

Fuit, amCio: mortuus est; Subaudi,
& non est amplius. Sic, Vixit.

Fulboran, barbara vox in hist. Lon-
gobard. *well born*, legitimare.

Fulcibilis, le; adj. Veget. Which may
be underpropped.

FUL

Fulcimen, inis; n. Lucr. A prop.
Fulcimentum, ti; n. *εὐφροσύνη*, *εὐφροσύνη*,
εὐφροσύνη. A stay, prop, or floor.

Fulcio, is, ti, tum, ire; al. a *φούκος*,
φούκος. To support, fortify, sustain and
prop, stay or uphold. Fulcire aliquem li-
teris, To load or furnish with letters.

Fulcire pedibus, i. Calcare; To tread
or go upon. eCeter. Tu pedibus teneris
positas fulcire ruinas (scil. potes) Catull.
Vide Ruina. Linamenta super non fulci-
enda, fed leviter ponenda; Not to be
patted upon. Cels. ubi fulcire est *το* *μή-*
ζον, Jof. Scal. in Catull.

Fulcio, onis; Front. Fulcio, dum sit;
Fultra, cum facta est.

Fulcior, aris; vel ire; pass. Plin. To
be underpropped, sustained or underfed.

Fulcitus, V. Feltus.

Fulcrata, lecti ornamenta, Idid.

Fulcratus, a, um. Underpropped.

Fulcro, as; vel Fulcro, as. To make
a bed.

Fulcrum, cri; n. Virg. *αὐτοχόρ*,
εὐφροσύνη. A stay, a prop, a rest, a bed-
stead, or the head or feet thereof. Also the
bridge of a Lute or other instrument that
hath strings, Jun.

Fulcrum, V. Fulcrum, Cal.

Fulstra, famina plenè libera. Full
free, Ibid.

Fulgens, tis; part. Virg. *σβίνος*, *σβίνος*,
glistering, lightening; also very bright.

Fulgeo, es, fi, ere; ex *φούς* *φάσμα*,
vel ex *φούγος* *φάσμα*, Canin. *φούγος*, *φούγος*,
φούγος. To shine, glister or be bright:
to be gorgeously appareled. Also to lighten.

Fulgere in armis, Virg. To be in bright
harnes. a Fulgere auro & purpura,
To glister, or be gorgeously appareled in gold
and purple.

Fulgeo, is, ere. To begin to shine.

Fulget, imperf. *αὐτοχόρ*. It shineth or
looketh bright.

Fulgetra, as; f. & Fulgetrum, tri; n.
Plin. ex Fulgeo; qu. Fulgor *αὐτοχόρ*,
αὐτοχόρ. A vehement or great
lightening, a team or flash of lightning.

Fulgidè, adv. *αὐτοχόρ*. Brightly or
clearly.

Fulgiditas, V. Fulgor.

Fulgidus, as; avi. To make shining
or bright.

Fulgidus, a, um; *αὐτοχόρ*. Shining or
bright.

Fulgilatus, a, um; part. Viur, sidera-
tus. Blasted.

Fulgit, pro Fulget.

Fulgitores, m. Gloss. *σβοή*, *σβοή*,
Fulgo, is, fi, sum, ere; Virg. V. Fulgeo.

Fulgur, oris; m. *εὐφροσύνη*, *εὐφροσύνη*,
εὐφροσύνη. Brightness, great nobleness and glory.

Fulgures marini, Jun. The same that Di-
oscuro, Also Fulgor pro Fulgur, Lucr.

Fulgor, aris; pass. Liv. To be put to
flight.

Fui, fuisse, fut; prae. a *sum*, seu ab
antiquo *Fuo*, a *φού*, idem. *ω*, *εὐφροσύνη*.
I have been, &c.

Fuit, amCio: mortuus est; Subaudi,
& non est amplius. Sic, Vixit.

Fulboran, barbara vox in hist. Lon-
gobard. *well born*, legitimare.

Fulcibilis, le; adj. Veget. Which may
be underpropped.

ph. *ἡ δὲ τοῦ παραστρέφους ἡ καταστρέφους*.
ἡ καταστρέφους. Lightning ap-
pearing in the clouds.

Fulgurator, oris; m. *αὐτοχόρ*. A
sender of lightning, he that dwineeth by
lightning: an attribute of Jupiter, Apul.

Fulguratus, a, um. Stricken with light-
ning.

Fulgurio, is, ivi, itum, ire; Nzw. *αὐτοχόρ*.
To cast lightning.

Fulguritas, atis; f. Lucil. Lightning,
glistering.

Fulguristans, pro Fulgure percuti-
untur. They are blasted and stricken with
lightning.

Fulgurium, Felt. locus fulmine ictus,
αὐτοχόρ. Blasted with lightning: idem
quod Bidental, Arnob.

Fulguro, as; *αὐτοχόρ*. To lighten or
shine all over.

Fulica, as; f. Virg. ex Furvo, i. ni-
gro; vel a Fuliginis colore, Tur. a Pul-
lus vel *μύλος* *μύλος*; *αὐτοχόρ*, *αὐτοχόρ*,
αὐτοχόρ. Fulica a fulgo, quasi *φούγος*, Al.
αὐτοχόρ *αὐτοχόρ*, quia caro ejus leporinam
sapit. Vet. Dict. Gloss. *αὐτοχόρ*. A
Sea-bird much like our Coot, and is often
seen also in fresh waters; especially in Ita-
ly. Some take it to be a More hen, or
Fenduck.

Fuliginatus, Stibio fuliginati oculi, i.
fuligine tincti (Hieron.) ut loquatur Ju-
venalis.

Fuliginæus, & Fuliginosus, a, um; adj.
Sooty, black; smoky.

Fuligino, as; avi. To besmear with
soot.

Fuliginosè, adv. Apul. *αὐτοχόρ*,
After a smoky or sooty manner.

Fuliginosus, a, um; *αὐτοχόρ*. Full
of soot.

Fuligo, inis; f. a Furvo, Felt. al. a
Fumo, qu. *μύλος*, al. a *εὐφροσύνη*, *αὐτοχόρ*,
αὐτοχόρ. Soot or foot of the chim-
ney; Also a mist. Pliny taketh it for
Spodium.

Fulina, coquina; Fulinarius, coquus,
Fulino, in culina coquo; a Fuligine
dict.

Fulix, icis; Catull. idem quod Fu-
lica.

F U M

and force, great mischance. *Also* pro Fulcimentum, a Fulcio, Manil.
Fulmentum, Varr. quod, *fulcimentum*, V.
Fulcrum; item Fulmenta, æ; f. idem quod fulcimentum. *An* underlying, or foot of a *Shoe*. Fulmenta lectum leant dunt; *Also* the foot of a bedstead, unde natum Pro. Fulmentas jubeam luppings socci, Plaut. i. *καλὸν κατὰ*, cuius ulus, cūm præsert vult, in quem imperium habemus, Voss. Simile illud, *ἄνω ποταμὸν* myad.
Fulminator. *A* small lightning, ardentulous thunderer.
Fulminatio, f. Plin. *καὲν ὕμνωσις*. *A* thunder striking.
Fulminator, m. Frag. Poët. *He* that thundereth.
Fulminatus, a, um; part. Plin. *καὲν νάεις*. Stricken with blasting or lightning.
Fulminatus, a, um; Ovid. *καὲν ὕμνωσις*, *καὲν ὕμνωσις*. Of or belonging to lightning; fierce and terrible.
Fulmino, as; Suet. *καὲν ὕμνωσις*, *καὲν ὕμνωσις*. To light, to strike with lightning.
Fulminor, āris; Cornut. *To be* blasted.
Fultrum; idem quod Fulmentum, V.
Fulcrum.
Fulcra, æ; f. Hor. vide Fulcimentum.
Fultus, a, um; a Fulciore: *ἐγχευμένη*. Underst, supported, stayed, underpropred, bur up.
Fulvè, adv. Yellowisfly.
Fulvè, indit. f. flavèdo. *Yellowness*.
Fulvè, es; & Fulvesco, is. *To be* red or wax yellow.
Fulviana, Plin. *A* kind of herb good to provoke urine.
Fulvidus, a, um, adj. *Yellow*.
Fulvus, a, um; adject. a Fulgore, Scal. ex Furvo: *μυρτὸν ἀργυρεῖον*. *A* deep yellow shining like gold or copper. *Lien* tauri, fox or weasel colour, red shining.
Fūma, æ; f. *A* woman Cook.
Fumant: V. Pomahant.
Fūmans, tis; part. Ovid. *Smoking*.
Fūmāria, herba a Fūmo dict. quod lachrymas elicior citat fumus, Plin. 25. 13. *καπνὶς*, *καπνὶς*, & *καπνὶς*. *Emmatory* or Earth-smoke.
Fūmārium, ī; n. Mart. *καπνέοις*, *caminus* per quem exit fumus. The stank, shaft or tunnel of a chimney; a chimney: also a smoky place where wine was laid to make it sooner old. *A* smoky-loft.
Fūmārius, a, um, adj. *καπνίος*. *Belonging to a chimney*.
Fūmārius, ī; m. lixa. *A* Scullian.
Fūmāto, ōnis; f. Aug. *A* smoking.
Fūmātor, ōris; m. Sid. *He* that taketh up smok.
Fūmātor, a, um; part. *Smoked*.
Fūmesco, is; & Fumeo, es. *To begin to fume or smok*.
Fūmēs, a, um; Val. Flac. *καπνίος*. *Smoky* or of smok.
Fūmicos, a, um; adj. *fumens*.
Fūmosky.
Fūmiditas, ātis; f. *Smokingness*.
Fūmido, as. *To smok out*.
Fūmidus, a, um; adj. Ovid. *καπνέος*. *Smoky*, oribat smokelike.
Fūmifer, a, um; Virg. *καπνοφόρος*. *Bringing smok*.
Fūmificatus, a, um; part. Mart. *In censid*.

F U N

Fumifico, as; Plaut. *Supplex*. To perfume.
Fumificor, aris; pass. Frag. Poët. To be perfumed.
Fumificus, a, um; Ovid. *καμφοριδης*, qui fumum facit, Var. Coquus, *Adhuc fumoq. perfumens*. Prudent.
Fumigabundus, a, um, Very full of perfume.
Fumigans, tis; part. *Smoking*.
Fumigatio, onis; f. Aug. *A perfume*.
Fumigator, m. Hier. *He that perfumes*.
Fumigo, as; Varr. qu. *fumum ago*. Scal. *Supplex*. To perfume a place. Leg. Affamigo, &c.
Fumigur, aris; Plin. To be perfumed.
Fumitus, us; m. diu. à Fumus. *A little smoke*.
Fumivendulus, a, um; adject. *A vaunter; full of great and haughty terms*.
Fūmo, as. To *smoke* or *reck*. Manus dicuntur fumare sanguine, *after fresh bloodshed*. Quint.
Fumositas, atis; f. *Smokeiness*.
Fumosus, a, um; *καπνιδης*. *Smoky or black with smoke*.
Fūmus, mī, m. ex Furvo, nigro. *Σύμα, Σύμμα* *suffumens*, inde *Fumus*, à *Σύμω* *fumigare*. Scalig. & Canin. Felt. *καπνός*, Mart. ex nido, *affluvi*, Mart. à *φύω*. *Smoke*: All great offers and liberal promises without performances. Fumus terræ, Offic. Vide *Fumaria*.
Fūnāle, is; n. fax fere tæda, quia fiebat ex fume cere circumdata; *ῥαδά, ῥαδάται*. *A torch or link made of a cord with wax and resin about them, as balter, a cord*.
Fūnālis, is; f. Suet. *σεσχερότης*. *Belonging to cords or torches; also heret; item funem ferens*, Sen. item fume factus. Cereus funeralis, Val. Max. *A torch, a wax-candle*. Finales equi; qui fume iuncti currum triumphalem præcedunt, qui & *baheones* dicuntur, Suet.
Fūnāmbūlis, li; m. Ter. qui ambulat in fume, *γορδόνες*. *A tumbler that walking on a cord playeth feats thereon*.
Fūnārius, *καυωνότης*. *Funariis* vocatus est Valentinianus, eo quod venalius funem portanti quinque milites nequiverunt extorquere, Sext. Aur. *Of a cord*.
Fūnārīus; Isid. de Orig. l. 18. cap. 35. Primus Crisfines Sicyonius cantum medios jugavit, eoque singulos ex utraque parte simplici vinculo applicuit, quos Græci *σεσχερόται*, Latini *funarii*; vocant.
Fūncti, ōrum, pro Defuncti. *The dead*. Aulon.
Fūnctio, onis; f. à Fungor: *ἐπίρρησις, λειτουργία, πείσις*. *Actio fungentis item ipsum munus quo quis fungitur. The exercise or executing of some charge or office. Also a repaying or restoring of a thing borrowed*. Res *ex functionem* dicuntur recipere, quarum una (ut in nutuo) potius scitui potest pro alia, cum quanti potius quam certa speciei ratio habetur in solutione: hic ergo *functionem* dicere, eisdem acque *mutuam vicem*. *When a man may render and pay either the same in kind, or the value of it, and not the same particular thing that he borrowed and received*.

F U N

Fundatorius, a, um; quod bonum est ad fundendum.

Fundus, a, um; part. *διανυθισμεν, λειψυργισμεν*. *That hath performed some foundation, charge or office: ended, past, &c.* Dead. Gloss. *Φυλκτα, κληρα*: intelligit *cadaverem*; homines vitæ fundos, Viri fangui est Mori.

Funda, z, s. f. Virg. ex *σποδίου*, Scal. alii ad Fundendo, i. jaculando lapides; Mart. a funde, A sling, a casting net, *αμφικληστρον*. A *satchel or purse like a net to put money in, a bouget: a circle of gold whereon stones are so fit, that they may be seen both above and beneath, pala annuli, σποδίου*. Plambea pondera funda. *Leadens buccas, discharged oxen of a sling*, Propert.

Fundamen, inis; n. *ὑποβάσις, καταβολή*. The foundation or ground-work: the first beginning of a thing.

Fundamentum, ti; n. *σπένδιον, βάσις, ὑπόσις*. A ground-work: the basis: Also a ground or chief stay, means or way.

Fundānus, ni; m. *Αν husband-man*.

Fundarius, ii; m. idem.

Fundatio, f. Firm. *Στεμνισις*. The ground-work.

Fundator, m. Tert. *Στεμνιστής*. He that groundeth.

Fundāus, & Fundatissimus, a, um; part. *Στεμνιστής*. *Founded or ground-ed, established, stayed, sound*. Fundatus Moderator, Amm. Marcel. ¶ Fundatus calix, *Graven with gold and eight corner-ed*, Cerd.

Fundens, f. part. *Pouring out, &c.*

Fundibulista, z; m. & Fundibulus, Viir. A *singer*.

Fundibularius, ii; m. Liv. *σποδισίμε*. A *singer, one using a sling*.

Fundibulatores, m. *σποδισίται*, *casters of stones*. Eādem formā quā Fultibulatores, Veget.

Fundibulum, li; n. machina bellatoria, qu. fundā βαλλειν, a Funda dict. *λιδέειλον*. A *sling-staff*.

Fundibulus, li; m. Not. Imper. A *slinger*.

Funditatio, f. Not. Imp. *An often casting or sling*.

Funditator, m. idem quod Fundibulus.

Fundito, as; freq. a Fundo, is; Plin. *Στεμνολέγω* fundis peto, a Fundo. To pour out often or much: to be lauish and wastful in expence: to batle much: to cast out of a *sling*.

Funditor, ari. To be *slung out*, Plant.

Funditor, oris; m. Cæf. *σποδισίτης*, qui magnis fundis dimicant. A *singer, or that in battel or otherwise casteth out stones or darts out of a sling*.

Funditrus, adv. *ἐκ βάσιος, ἀπὸ βύθι*. ex Fundo. From the bottom or ground: utterly, for ever, to final destruction.

Fundo, as; cum fundū jacere. To cast with a *sling*.

Fundo, as; V. Fundus, Fundum: *Στεμνισίον*. To found, to lay the ground-work: to establish; to build; to begin to build; to lay to uphold.

Fundo, is, fudi, fusum, ere; sorte ex *σποδίου*, ut Fundo ex *σποδίου* finis; namque fundatur quasi fundā projici videntur; vel a Fundo, nam fundendo fundum exhauritur; vel a *χία*, quod magis

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ad naturam verbi accedit. Quidam à Fatio: *χῆς, χερσῶν*. Extendo, proferro, profigo, loquor, demitto, abundanter, præbeo. To cast metal: to pour out (shed) *throw down*: bring forth, yield, spread, scatter or stretch: to discomfit or vanquish, *ιδιαις, καταπάλλω*. To give abundantly: to speak much, *απερρολογῶ*. 'to utter and shew: to fl. y. Funditur in Rhenum fluvius. Plin. *Runeib into the Rhine*. Funditur in omnes partes vitis, *Is spe. d. all abroad*. Fundus, aris; pass. Veg. To be ground or crushed. Fundula, æ; f. Var. à Fundo, quod exitum non habet, & pervium non est iter. *A little sling*. Fundulum, li; n. à Fundo, quod non ut relique partes, sed ex una parte sola aperium: ob hoc Græciç puto *τοῦ λῆθρονος* appellatè, i. incussum cæcum. *A kind of pudding or gut*. Fundulus, m. Jun. parvus fundus; item piscis, qui fundo adheret. *A Gudgeon*. Fundum, di; n. in quo res funduntur: al., ex *βυθῶν, βυθ. πυθμῶν, βυθῆς*. The bottom of a thing, the floor. Fundus, di; m. Fundus ager dicitur, quod planus sit ad similitudinem fundi vaforum, Fest. Varr. quia fundit multa quotannis. Serv. quod sit familiaris fundamentum: *χερσῶν, διγῆς*. Est omne quicquid sole tenetur. Ager est species fundi ad usum hominis comparata, Possibile usus, Ager proprietatis locicæ, vide Mart. Prædium continet & agrum & possessionem, Papias; Fundi sunt possessiones, agri campi, prædia vicini: *Fundum*, ima pars aque, unde, *Alodium fundum dico, fundum maris immo: Fundus fundit opes* diffundit Fundapilotes, Fundum cum tenui mare fundat aquas. Fundus ager, Scal. à *quæ*. Vide Mart. & Calvin. Land or soil: a plot of ground with an house in it, a farm in the country: a foundation: a bottom: the chief author of a thing. Fundus dicitur populus esse rei, quam alienat, h. e. auctor, Fest. Sera est in fundo paromonia, *It is too late to share when all is spent*. Fundus septies, *A clove or several*, Plaur. *Also a fort, or dwelling house of defence: such as the Farm house bein Ireland*, Amin, Martell. Funebris, bre; adj. ad funus pertinet, *ταφῆος, ἐνταφῆος*. Mourning, or belonging to the funeral: of the dead & sorrow'ul, deadly, cruel, doleful. Funera simpidiaria, Fest. Funerals whereat games are used. Funebræ, ærum. Apud majores funere dicebant eas, ad quas funus pertinet, ut Sororem, Matrem. Nam præter funt placatus principes non doloris; Serv. ad illud Virg. 9. — Nec te tua funera mater Produxi, pressique oculos. Funèralis, liss; n. Digeft. *A funeral*. Funeralia, orum; n. plur. Funeral rites, or ceremonies. Funerals, le; adj. *ἐνταφῆος, ἐνταφῆος*. Belonging to a funeral. Funerarius, & Funerarius, a, um; Dig. *ἐνταφῆος, ἐνταφῆος*. Pertaining to a burial or funeral. Funeratio, f. Dig. *A burial*. Funeratrix, oris; m. Hier. *He that buries*,

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Fünērātus, a, um; part. Horat. *Buried, or ready to be buried: killed*, Suet. Fünērēus, a, um; Mart. τῆς θανάτου. *Funeral or belonging to the dead body; also unlucky*.
Fünēro, nēras; iusta mortuo perfolvo, pompam funebrem curo, καὶ τὰ θάνατον. *To bury*. Plin. Idem quod Pollicēre. *To prepare the corps for burial*, Plin. & Bez. ἐπιτάφια. *Funerary*, āris; pass. Frag. Poët. *To be buried*.
Fünērōsus, a, um; adj. *Sorrowful*.
Fünēstā, o, ōnis; f. Firm. a Polls. *tion with a dead body, or carcase*.
Fünēstātor, ōnis; m. Aug. *He that pollutes by touching a dead body*.
Fünēste, adv. Firm. *Defiledly, in polluted manner*.
Fünēstissimus, a, um; Liv. *Most grievous, lamentable or polluted*.
Fünēstus, adv. Gell. *More defiledly, or lamentably*.
Fünēsto, as; funere aut cæde polluo, funere inquo, φαίνω. *To pollute with a dead body*.
Fünēstor, āris; pass. *To be defiled*.
Fünēstus, a, um; ex Funere; ὀλίσθησι, θανάτου. *funus aërens, mortiferum, lucuofum, triste, calamitosum. Defiled or polluted with touching of a dead body: pertaining to dead bodies: 'his mournful for the dead; mourning: lamentable: mortal, cruel, deadly: abominable; detestable, unlucky*.
Fünētum, ti; n. Plin. ex Funis. *Fñera, arcus in vitibus, cùm breviores palmites farmento junguntur inter se, funium modo. A winding of the twigs of a vine one about another like a cord*.
Fünētus, a, um; adj. Mart. *Bowed, bent or made crooked*.
Fungi, i, pati, Lucr. *Fungia, ē, p. F. A kind of fish; also a kind of bread; also a kind of stone*.
Fungibilis, le; Fungibiles res. *Things that may be changed with even weight, and measure, and price. Dicit. quæ una alterius vice fungi possit. Mart. ex Calv.*
Funginus; a, um; Plaut. ἐν τῷ πυλῶντι, ὁ πυλῶν τῶν κινῶν, μυρτοσθῆλι. *Of a mushroom*.
Fungor, ēris, Aus sum; gi; depon. *Funus ago, Peror. vel Finem ago. Proprie enim Fungi finire est, unde Vita finitus dicitur, qui finivit vitam, hic mortem obit. Mart. a Fine, ut placet a τῆς θανάτου, ἀνδραγαθῶν. To exercise an office or duty to execute, to do, as have or be in. Also to pay or give that which is due. Fungi manere, Cæf. & Fungi munus, Plaut. To execute or do his duty. Also to suffer or endure. Neque ab idu fungitur hīlur, Lucr.*
Fungositas, ātis; f. Plin. ἀειχμῶν. *The hollowiness of a mushroom or sponge: thinness or ligbtnefs*.
Fungosus, a, um; j. ad. Plin. μυρτοσθῆλις. *Like a mushroom or sponge: thin and light*.
Fungus, gi; m. Ex σφύλι; *Fungus, fungus, Scalg. Id. quod ariditignem acceptum concipiant, 'vix enim ignis est: vel a Funus & Ago, quod vescen-tibus mortifer; Peror. μυρτοσθῆλις. A stool or mushroom: also that which gathereth together in candles about the snuff, the fungus of a candle: a kind of blissing or meazel in trees; hapning by heat of Cor-*

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uring of the Sun. Also a dull head, a dolt, a fool. Plaut. Plin. Fungus etiam crassa palpebrarum eminentia. Siup.
 Funiculus, li; dim. *f. Funis, qorior, κελαιδον*. A little rope, cord, or line: also a Persian measure 60. Itadorum, Herod. or forty, Plin.
 Funiculus, Polit. & Funerepus, Apul. v. Funambulus.
 Funis, is; & masc. & alig. form. Gell. Scal. ex *qorior*. *Funis*, antiq. *sfunis*: *Funes* ex *lres*, Bec. *qorior*. *κελαιδον*, *κελαιδον*. A rope, cable or cord. *Fanis* etiam brachii vena. A part of the shoulder vein.
 Fūnis, Eriz; n. Proprie pompa, quæ fit in exequiis mortuorum, exequiæ, supreme diei celebritas. A funeralis die. *funs*, quod incensi funes mortui præterebantur; quoniam notius efferebantur cadavera; vel potius ex *qorior*, quod Iones dicunt pro *qorior*, quod eadem & eladem signif. Serv. *Funus* ex *Furyum* *κελαιδον*, *κελαιδον*. A funeral, a burial: funeral ex quiete, solemnities of burying: a dead corps: perishing, decay, death: also the grave. *Funerum* solennia. A funeral, Tac.
 Funiculus, A little burial.
 Funnæ, arum; f. Gloss. The furies.
 Fūo, fūis, fūi vel fūvi, antiq. nunc utimur *sum*: a *qūo*, inde *fuis* & *futurus* & *forem*, quæ quasi *futere* *fure*. Serv. *Fore* exponit *futurus* esse, & inquit Est de verbis defunctis; intellige tamen fore omni numero & genere usurpam. *Fore* est pro *effem*; *Fore* *lū* *ō* *Fore* *lū* *ō*. To be: v. Fio.
 Furo, is; c. g. ex *fero*, quod auferat; vel a *fury*, quod cum furta fiunt. Var. Can. ex *qorior*. *κελαιδον*. A thief or robber. A *ffalar*: a drone Bee. *Fare* a slave or servant; Virg. Homo triam literarum.
 Fūra, æ; f. lagunculæ & torcular in herbis. Gloss.
 Fūribula, ōrum; tenebræ, quas fures observare solent. Iiid. Gloss.
 Fūricor, ōris; m. & Furacissimus, a; um; adjēt. Alcon. *κελαιδον*. Theevish.
 Fūricitas, atis; f. Plin. *κελαιδον*. Theevishness, theft.
 Fūriciter, & Furacissimè; adv. *κελαιδον*, *κελαιδον*. Theevishly, or like a thief.
 Fūricō, ōnis; f. Dig. *κελαιδον*. A stealing or pilfering.
 Fūricor, m. Dig. *κελαιδον*. He that steals away.
 Fūricus, a; um. S. lth.
 Fūrax, acis; adj. *κελαιδον*. Theevish, a pickpocket or Dealer.
 Furca, æ; f. ex *qorior*. *κελαιδον*. A fork, a digger. Plut. in probl. Rom. Duplex lignum, quod plaustis subiiciunt. A ferendo furca dicta, instrumentum quo stramenta feruntur. Peror. Est & farba suppositi genus, a similitudine furcæ; vide Lippi, de Cruce, 3. 4. Iiid. *κελαιδον* vulgo *furca* dicta, quasi *fures* caput. Mart. ex *pica* dividere, inde *pica* *divitum*. A fork, or any thing made like a fork so underfoot or group up. *κελαιδον* a pair of yellow made with two great forks and a pole. Iiid. over, the which lewd and naughty servants did for punishment carry about the street. *κελαιδον*. The cross-bill. Alexand. ab Alexand. *Furca* caput

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Gallinæacus, α, um; ὄρνις *Or.* *Of cock or hen.* Pes gallinæcus, Plin. vid. Hermelaum. Crista gallinæca, *Straight or upright.* *Veru.*
Gallinæcus, ii; m. *A cock.* Plin.
Gallinæcus, ci; m. Gloss. *A chicken.*
Gallinago, inis; Jun. *σαλβάς.* *Woodcock.* Gallinago minor, Jun. *Smaller Snipe.* ex Gallina.
Gallinærium, ii; n. Col. ὄρνις *Ornitho-cockerie.* *A place where poultry is kept.* *a coop.*
Gallinarius, α, um; Cels. *Pertaining to poultry.*
Gallinarius, ii; m. gallinarum curator, ὄρνιθολόγος *Or.* *He that keeps poultry.*
Gallinella, α; f, dim. α. Gallinula, Jun. *Ag. reg.* *A short-legged hen.*
Gallinula, α; f, dim. α. Gallina, *pulles.*
Gallinum, n. Gloss. *Hens; milk.*
Gallipāvus, vi; m. Cæf. pavo Gallinæcus, *A French Peacock.*
Gallipes. *That has a foot like a cock.*
Gallipugnarium, ii; n. Var. *A cock fight.*
Gallitricum; vide Gallicentrum.
Gallium; vide Galium.
Gallo, as; Nonn. Gallos Cybeles sacerdotis imitor, *βαλγυλός.* *To be mad.*
Gallochus, chi; m. Hul. *A pattern of woodwork.* *floe.*
Gallūla, f. Gloss. dim. α. gall. *A gall.*
Gallūlo, as; & Gallulefcio, fcis; Non. ex Gallus; al. grave quiddam & raucum sonum, more gallinæcorum; *ἡγάδα.* *To begin to have a big voice; or rather to begin to have a beard; pubefco.*
Gallūlus, li; m, dim. i. parvus gallus *A little cock.*
Gallūlo, pro Gallorum, Non.
Gallus, li; m. Scal. *παλιός κηλός.* *Ibid.* A castratione vocatus, quod tale erant *Galli*, sacerdotis Cybeles; vel quod cristam habent in capite *gallicæ* similem, vel quod inter cæteras aves huius soli testiculi adimuntur. *Galli*, qui vocantur matris magnæ comites, dicitūtur ad flumē, qui nomen est *Gallo*, quia quæ ex eo biberint, in hoc furere incipiunt ut se priverit virilitatis parte. Alii dicunt eos ideo sibi genitalia incidere, qui violaverint nomen patris matrifæ, non possint ipsi fieri parentes; *ἑστ.* *ἀλλήτωρ.* *ἀλλήτρωσιν.* *A Cock, also an Eritrichus.* Jun. Galli cacatura, Jun. *The scent or refuse of Lead.* Gallus marinus, Jun. *A Gold-fish.* *A Dove.* Gallus (patron. Petron. *A Capon.* Gallus gallinæceus, Plin. *A Cock.* *Alfo a river so called.* Gallus avis, populus, fluvius, Cybelæque sacerdos.
Gallum, li; Gloss. *The green Sparrow.*
Galvus, α, um; Gloss. *Green.* Vid. Galbus.
Gāmāta, percussio, Mart.
Gāmālis vel Gāmatis; ex legitimo matrimonio natus, ex γαμήλιος.
Gāmbara; baculum episcopi palato-rale.
Gāmbuga. *A kinde of medicine now in use.*
Gāmēllon, Græc. *The month January dedicated to Juno, because of marriages.*
Gāmēllus, α, um; γαμήλιος, nuptialis; *α γαμήλιος ἀμπύλη.*
Gāmēlus, ex γαμήλ. Vide Camelus, Camel.

Gámēson, *Isid.* Gr. *The month July*,
Gamma, *Isid.* trigonum ad formam li-
teræ Gamma. *The letter Gamma.*
Gammádzeos, גמדי, pygæzus: גמדי
est Cubitus. *A Pigmy.*
Gammádium, γι; n. & Gammadía, γιδί,
quasi parvum Gamma: γαμμάδιον. *Vide*
Mart. Cerd. *A three-cornered garment*
like the letter Gamma.
Gammárus, γι; m. Mart. qu. *camar-*
us, quod habet crustam cameratam: *A*
nomen est Italicum, Gefner, γαμάρ, A
Crevise of the Sea.
Gammóides, Græc. est similitudine
Græcæ literæ γ. *An instrument to take*
master out of a fore.
Gámos, Gr. Lat. nuptiæ, Cal.
Gánēa, γ; f. & Ganeum, n. qu. γά-
μος, γὰρ τὸ τοῦ γῆ, quod ipsa fit in terra,
Calphur. Alii γανδαί, γ; est γὰρ delicatè
vivit. *Exultatio est gaudium gestulatio*
γανδαί & γανδαίς. *A priore est ga-*
neum, locus ubi impuris voluptatibus
datur opera, Scal. Exere. Ganeum dicitur
fornix, qu. γανειν, Turneb. γανειν, γανειν,
γανειν, γανειν, γανειν. A bristled vessel
or stew, it can hold of lewdry and riot: u-
so gluttony: neaneff. Also an bad place
as it were under the earth. Felt.
Gánēarus, γι; m. Gloss. *A riotous*
person, a taverner.
Gánēo, ónis; m. est ganeis, γανειν, γανειν,
γανειν, γανειν, γανειν. *A refect, an*
haunter of bawdy and riotous: γανειν a vi-
ator a reviver of delicate meats, & glutton.
Gánēo, is; Gloss. *To be lecherous.*
Gánēum; vide Ganeæ.
Gánēus, m. idem quæ Ganeos, Gloss.
Gánēus, a, um; adj. gulosus, γανεινός.
Luxurious of a glutton of a usait, glutton-
ous.
Gangāmum, γανγῆμα, dicitur cavum
illud in medio ventris seu umbilico, quod
illuc more lagenæ nervi implicantur, E-
tym.
Gangāna, γανγῆμα scrofula, tuber,
Crisp.
Gangites; vide Gagates.
Gangitis nardus, γανγίτις, γανγίτις,
Diole. i. 6.
Ganglium, γανγλίον, Celf. est γανγ
generare & γανγλίον, Mart. tubercu-
lum capitis. *A fisher in beest full of*
water: also the wrestling of a sineu.
Gangræna, γ; f. Plin. πῶς τὸ γανγῆ,
τὸ ἰσθμῖ, a comedendo, tunc depaſcendo:
al. a γανγίτις cancer: Gloss. *Carpiſſivas*
cancer, morbus. The gangrene or eating ul-
cer, that is when the sore place begins to
putrify and rot, and to be mortified, or
made dead and senseless. Addiditſi (u-
dicitur) Gangrænam. To have made it
worse then it was, Arinob.
Gannatūra, γ; f. Gloss. *A mimical gifi-*
calution. Turpe Lucrum, Cerd.
Ganaio, is, itum, ire; Ter. verbum
ſcitiſſimū a ſono. Can, diſt. a γανγῆ: al.
a γανγῆ, quod ſignif. Gaudium gēſſi
exprefſum. *Gannians canes, gēſſientes*
ob herorum adventum, Homero γανγῆ
ſemper eſt gēſſi quatuor oris expri-
mere Gannu ob amicū aut cuiusq; ex-
adventum: γανγῆς, ἀφῆς. To bark,
ſelp or cry like a fox or a dog: matter of cry
between the teeth, as one that is beaten.
Properly Gannire, γανγῆ, is to expreſſe
ſoy, as dogs do for their maſter or friend
coming. Gannitu vocis auſant, Lucrer.
Scal.

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Gannitio, & Gannitus, ūs; m. verb. Plin. γυνχόμεναι. A yelping, grinning, howling, complaining and weeping of one heat. n. Donat.

Ganno, as, āvi; Gloss. To sport or toy.

Ganza, z; m. Plin. Vulcanfer, Gloss. γυνχόμενι. Vide Ganzia. A kind of goose.

Ganza, sono vocis dict. Ganzæ Germanorum lingua avetris; al. scrib. Cursus, Plin. lo, 22. Al. leg. Ganze. A Gander or geese.

Girāmanticus, A kind of Caruncle.

Plin. Se Sandastros.

Garbz, plur. f. Gloss. Sheafs of corn.

Garba, A handful.

Gardiānus, ni; m. Just. A Guardian or Tutor.

Gardinarius, ii; m. Just. A Gardener.

Gardinum, ni; n. Just. A garden.

Garduānus, cultos.

Gādēlum, γαρδελον γαρθo xj ελαιου gerum cum oleo, Helych.

Gargar, fundibulum.

Gargaleon, Gr. γαργαλειον gurgulio, gurgur, fistula quæ spiratur. A little piece of spongium, fish, much like the spur of a cock, which hanging down in the roof of the mouth, near to the passage into the nostrils, serveth for the utterance of the voice and pronunciation; when being distempered, the upper part thereof is thin and the lower part blackish, like the at the end of a grape, it is then called Staphyle or Uva: but when it is swollen, as round and big above as below, in form of a pillar it is then called Ciconar Collumella.

Gargariāre, Non, ex fono dicti, φωνηει, id quod Garrio. To prattle.

Gargariāsimorbus. Vide Uva.

Gargariasmus, A Gargari- or Physic device to wash the mouth, Plin. Jun.

Gargariātio; f. verb. Plin. γαργαρασαι. Gargaring of the mouth.

Gargariātus, a, um; part. Plin. Gargarized.

Gargariātus, ūs; m. Plin. idem quod Gargarizatio.

Gargariō, as, āvi, are; Plin. ex fono dict. vel ex γάργιον gurgure; γαργαρασις. To wash the mouth and throat.

Garōpola, qui Garum vendit. Gloss. Γεωμολας liquaminarius.

Garōmos; vide Tragium, Dod.

Garrio, is. ii & ivi, ium, ire; v. scissitia à fono. Can. didum putat à γαρρo sen γαρρo: γαρρo σπασσ, αρετρη γενηται φωνησει, γαρρωμο, αδδληγετο. To babble or chatter, to talk many words foolishly; improperly to chirp or chatter as a bird.

Garriūdo, as, āvi; al. Garridito. idem quod Garrio. Var. To chatter: fono.

Garritus, ūs; m. à Garrio, Jun. γαρριτωμα. The chattering of birds.

Garrullitas, tis; f. Mart. αδδληγετο ληψις, πολλυλογια. Babbling, busie-talking, prattling, jaunting.

Garrulo, as; Plaur. To chatter.

Garrululus, a, um; adj. Tibulli. Ex chabstius.

Garrulus, a, um; ex Garrio: αδδληγετο, αερρωλογοισι. Prattling, babbling talking vainly: that chatterseth; chirping sounding, roaring, ringing.

Garrulus, a, um; m.; cordatus, Nonn.

Garsio, ois; m. A youth, Cerd.

Mart.

G A U

Gārum, ri; 3. n. Hor. Græc. γάρυον. *Sauce made of fish salted.* Garum Medicis est liquamen fæcæ fanies piscium sale conditorum & macceratorum. Primum factum est à garo pifice, unde & nomen habet. ¶ Garum sociorum, dicit, vel quia in sodalitatibus & conviviis eo uterentur, vel quia sociis populi Romani initio mitti soleat. Voss. *The best kind of pickle or sauce, m. id. of garvy of Maquerels, Sen. Plin. 31. 1.*

Gārus, ri; 3. m. Gr. γάρυος piscis ex genere locustarum. Plin. 31. 8. & 32. 11. *A kind of Lobster.* Vide Mart.

Gāryophyllata, æ; f. *The herb Avoens, herb-Venet or Sannamund: the root of this herb smells like Cloves.*

Gāryophylli, καρπόφυλλα. *The spice call'd Cloves.*

Gāryophyllum, vel Caryophyllæ; γάρυον γάρυον φύλλον, qu. nuclei folium. Ruell. *The Clove-gillflower:* vide Caryophyllum.

Gāryophyllus, lis; f. *A Clove-tree.*

Gasachius vel Gasachio; adferrius, contrariivse. Cerd.

Gasidanes & Cardanes; f. *A Gem of the colour of Eruile. It conceiveth a young one once in three months.* Gemma est coloris orobini, veluti floribus Isparia. Plin. 37. 10. Leg. & *Gesinades*; V. Dalech. in Plin.

Gasindus, m. pro Servo, aut Fideli, Cerd. Gasindum, servitum. V. Mart.

Gastaldia, æ; f. *The office of Gastaldus.*

Gastaldus five Gastaldo, *A Steward of the Kings Lands*; Ador. V. Mart.

Gatter vel Gasterium; genus vasis ventriculorum, Diosc. à γαστήρ venter. *A certain great-paunched vessel.*

Gastrimargia, æ; f. Gr. Aristoph.

Gastrimargus, m. Aristot. γαστρίμαργος; ventri ad infaniam usque indulgens. *A glutton, a great eater, a belly god*; à γαστήρ infans, & γαστήρ venter.

Gastrôchires, Gr. qu. *univivantes*; qui manuum artificio victum querunt. *He that by handicraft labour gets his living.*

Gasτροcēmion, Subst. Vide Sura.

Gasτρομαντία, f. Gr. divinatio, cuius vox exit e ventre. Vide Python.

Gastrôphia, i. abdominis sutura, Scip.

Gastrum & Gatra; vas æntum cuius fundo angusto, Gloss. Arabicolat. Vid. Gaster, Mart. *A vessel with a great belly, unde & nomen.*

Gathen, i. exiguum, Galen. Little.

Gattus, A Car. Cerd.

Gau, Auf. Eid. 12. Gaudium.

Gāvata; vas escarium, quasi cavata Mart.

Gaudens, tis; part. *Rejoycing, delighting in.*

Gaudéo, es, gāvissus sum, ēre; à voce Dorica, γάωδισ pro γάωδιον γάωδο. γάωδο Gaudéo differtis from Lætor; for Gaudere is to be glad in mind. Lætor also to be gladness in gesture: vide Cal. To rejoyce, to love, to delight, to be glad. He γάωδον. Gaudere & benè rem gerere. Hor. *A manner of greeting or salutation as one would say, Be merry and fair chide you.* Γαυδίστιν τις δόμενός τινος. Gaudissis is domes-ticus.

Gāvāpāris, lis; Apul. *Found, jostling, merry, jovial.*

Gandibundus, a, um; Apul. *Fall of f*

G A Z

Gaudilōquus, Plaut. *He that speaks with joyfully.*
Gaudimōnium, li; n. est corporis & animi exultatio. *A rejoicing, Baruch, 4. 34. Vulg.*
Gaudŏlūm, li; n. Plaut. *χαρμῶνος.*
A little joy.
Gaudium, ūi; n. qu. *gauium, G. xēē, enim γαυδῆς lætum.* Fest. *ἡδονή γαυδῆς.* Scalig. ex priſco γαῶν, ut ἡ πλῆθος πλῆθος; plautus; nisi ſit, κλῆος claudo, ſic ἡ γαῶν gaudium, κλῆος γαῶν χαρῆς. *χαρμα, an affection bonetudis of a thing pleaſant: joy, gladneſs, mirth, pleaſure, delight: glad riding.*
Gāvelite, Gloſſ. *Be glad and rejoice ye.* Gaveſco.
Gāvīa, larus; καὶ αἶε, κούρη vel δῖος ἢ κούρη, i. *regēſſa, unde κούρη, quia ſi avis uo: ax: vel a ſono, δῖος ἢ λέγῃ καὶ κούρη.* *Ymel: A Sea-gull or Sea-gooſe.*
Gāvītio, i; Gloſſ. *To rejoice or be glad.*
Mart. Gaviſi, pro Cavifus ſum.
Gāvīſus, a, um; part. *γαυῖσθης. Rejoicing.*
Gaulus, Feſt. poculi genus apud Plaut. Rud. Erat ei forma cymbi, unde & nomen. Proprie genus navigii Phœnicii pene rotundum, Γαῦλον μῆλιν. *ex γαῦλα lar, Helych. A little round boat, or a pail to receive milk, like a boat. Herod. uſeth it for a great ſh.p.*
Gauñacē, ci; n. ac Gaunaca; *γαυνάκῃ* veſtimentum denſum. *Al. Cumanen dicunt.* Vide *Scar. A covering flugged of the one ſide.* Var. *τρέφειν.*
Gaurito, as; Gloſſ. *To rejoice.*
Gaus, *Light in words.*
Gauſpātus, a, um; Sen. *αμφιμυῖατος, ὁ ἀμφιμυῖον ἐνδεδυμῖος.* *Wearing a rough robe or mantle.*
Gauſpēc, indecl. n. & plur. hæc Gauſapa, quaſi à nominativo hoc Gauſapum: *αμφιμυῖατος, αμφιμυῖατος, ὁ ἀμφιμυῖατος.* Gauſapa Ovid. & apud antiq. invenitur Gauſapes, piſ; & Gauſapum, pi; & Gauſapium, i; ex Goſſipio, quod inde fieret. *A frieze or rough garment that ſoldiers uſed: an hair-mantle to caſt on a bed: a carpet to lay on a table, properly ſuch as we call ſurly work.* Scal. *A dogſwain: alſo a long rough beard.* Perſ.
Gauſpāla; vide Gauſape.
Gauſapīna, æ; f. Marc. ἡ ἀμφιμυῖατος, ὁ ἀμφιμυῖατος. *A rough frieze robe or mantle uſed in Winter ſea.*
Gauſapīnus, a, um; ad gauſape pertinens.
Gauſātus, m. idem quod Endromis, Gloſſ.
Gauſſippius, Galli *Goſſippium* vocant. *Cimon* à Coroneo malo, quod nonnihil lanuginoloſum.
Gāza, æ; f. diſcio Perſica, ex Hebr. γάζα, n. exiitio. *Syr. ܕܝܙܐ. Perf. ܕܝܙܐ: γάζα. The treaſury of a Prince: riches, the ſtore and ſtuff that any man poſſeſſeth.*
Gazella, æ; f. *A beaſt like a Roe, whereof μυῖα cometh.* Gen.
Gazētum; potius genus ex Gaza oppido appellat. *Iſid. 20. 3.*
Gazōrphyllacium, n. Græc. γαζοφυλλιον, ex γαζα & φυλλῶν, i. cuſtodio. *A Fend-buſh, a treſſy.*
Gazōrphyllax, m. Celfi. γαζοφυλλῆς. *A treaſurer.*
Gazūla, ſim, à Gaza.

G E M

G ante E

GENS, *Gentes*, G. F. *gula* *gloriarum*.
Germanus frater, Gemina fidelis, *Gor-*
vel Gs. gefirnus. GEN. CORN, *gen*.
Cornelorum, &c. GER. *Germanicus*.
 Gēhenna, α; f. *i. vallis filiorum* *Hin-*
nom, *Isidor*, ex Hebr. גֵּהֵנָה, ex *Heb.*
vel i. vallis, & גֵּהֵנָה, nam in *vall*.
Hinnom sacrificabant per ignem *Juda-*
Idololatæ proprios filios ipsi *Isidor*.
 Poëta usurpavit cœpit pro loco *damnato-*
rum, inde *Græc.* γένεια, *Heb.*
 Gēlabilis le; *Gell.* πηγνύσας θινω-
 μύς. *That may easily be frozen or con-*
gealed.
 Gēlascit, imperfon. κρυταλλίζω. *I*
freezeeth or is frozen.
 Gēlato, is, ēre; *Plin.* κρυταλλίζω.
To freeze or congeal.
 Gēlasmus, γέλοισμος, i. *ridiculus*.
riū dignus.
 Gēlasmus, a, um; *Mart. Gr.* ἄρτο
 γέλο, *a. ridendo*; nam *ridendo* bidentem
 ostenduntur. *One of the fore-teeth* *that* *i*
shew'd in laughter : also *one* *that* *laughes*
or make another laugh : also *certain* *strikes*
or wrinkles which appear in his face *that*
laugheth, *or a dent in the cheek*.
 Gēlato; idem quod Gnaphalium.
 Gēlatia, f. Gloss. *A gem like to hail*.
 Gēlatina, α; f. *A kind of Juice*, *Corn*.
 Gēlatio, ōnis; f. *Plin.* πᾶσις. *A free-*
zing or congealing.
 Gēlato, m. Aug. *He that congealeth*.
 Gēlatus, a, um; *Col.* *Frozen*.
 Gēldonia, Hincmar. *Ut de collecti-*
que geldonias vel confrarias vulgo appell-
Cerd.
 Geldus. *A kind of coin*, *Gloss.* *Lucar-*
vocant, & διακομιζέλλον, *Cerd.*
 Gēllicidium, iis n. *Col.* i. *geni cadens*.
 πάγος; κρυμός, κρυμός. *A frost, frozen*
water or ice.
 Gēlīde, adv. *Hor.* κρυέως, πᾶν ψυ-
 γγός. *Coldly, fearfully, as it were frozen*.
 Gēlīditas, Coldness.
 Gēlīdo, as; *Enn.* ex *Gelu* : πηγνυμ-
 i. *To congeal or make cold*.
 Gēlīdus, a, um; *adj.* κρυέος, *Colo-*
as ice.
 Gēlīma; garba vel coma segetis, *as*
genū & ligo, & manu; quod cum manu
 ligatur super genu.
 Gēlīva, α; f. *A sheaf of corn*.
 Gēllo; baucalis. *A gill, an earthen*
vissil, or drinking-glass, *Isid.*
 Gellanculus, furricula : vide *Meurs-*
 Gēlo, pro *Gelu*, *Non.* ex *Var.*
 Gēlo, as; *Juv.* ex *Gelu* : πηγνυμ-
 i. *κρυταλλίζω*. *To freeze*, *Gelor*, aris; *To*
be frozen.
 Gēlōntis, f. Gloss. *A purple gem*.
 Gēlostophyllus, Græc. *An herb about*
Borythænes, which being drunk with wine
and myrrh causeth laughing.
 Gēlu, n. indecl. *Virg.* & *Gelus*, li;
 MS. *a. h̄ terra*, & *Ligo*, qu. *ligans terram*.
 inde *Gelidus*. *Canin.* ex *Gelida* *Syrtae*
gelu, vel *gelida*. *Perot.* ἄρτο ἢ λείαν γῆν
a. sūendo terram : nam *gelica* proleclia
terra resolvitur, *Luc.* *cruidus*, κρύσταλλος,
 κρύς. *παγκτός*, *Ice, cold*.
 Gēlum, li; n. *Ice*, *Nonn.*
 Gēlus, m. *Nonn.* idem.
 Gēmea, *A wing of souldiers among the*
Macedonians, *Coop.* *Vide Genæa*.
 Gēmbundus, a, um; *adj.* *Celf.* ex

G E M

Gemo: *suspir.* Full of lamenting or sighing.
Gēmellar, āris; n. Col. & Gemellarium, Aug. quōd geminas menfuras continet; *ἰσχυροῦς*. *A vessel to put oil in: an instrument by which oil runneth out of the press.*
Gēmellio, ōnis; urceolus, ampulla.
Cerd.
Gēmellipāra vel Gemellifera, Ovid. *ἰδιμοῖτο*, quæ uno partu gemello edidit. Latonæ Epithēr, quæ Apollinē & Dianam uno partu depulit. *A woman bearing two children at a birth.*
Gēmellus, a, um; adj. Ovid. dim. ἄ Geminus; *ἰδιμοῦ*, *ἰδιμυ*. Double. Gemelli fratres, *Twins*, or two brothers born both at one birth. *¶* Gemella mala; nunquam singula in fœtu, Plin. *Growing two and two together.*
Gēmellus, li; m. dim. ἄ Geminus; vel Gemella, æ; f. *ἰδιμῶ*. *A twin.*
Gēmendus, a, um; *Gemere*. *To be lamented.*
Gēmēns, tis; ἄ Gemo, Ovid. *ἰσχυ*. *Groaning, lamenting or forr. wing: cracking. Also roaring.* De Leonibus Lucrēt. *P. fœta qui fœtemur rumpunt plerumque gemētes.*
Gēminalis agrestis, Jun. *Sage of Rome or Clary*, *ἔρμυρος*, Oculus Christi, *wild Clary*.
Gēmīnātio, adv. Diomed. *ἰδιμυ*. *Doubling or repeating.*
Gēmīnātio, f. verb. *ἰδιμωσμός*, *ἰδιμω*. *A doubling or repeating.*
Gēmīnator, m. Hier. *He that doubleth.*
Gēmīnatus, a, um; adj. Ovid. *ἰδιμω*. *Doubled, made twice so much.*
Gēmīnitudo, Pacuv. *A doubling.*
Gēmīno, as; *ἰδιμω*, *ἰδιμω*. *To double, to increase: also to couple together.* Hor.
Gēmīnor, āris; Boeth. *To be doubled.*
Gēmīnus, a, um; *ἰδιμω*, *ἰδιμω*. *Qu, gebirus*, quōd bini geniti. Nonn. *Gemini* dicuntur ex uno utero uno die editi: ἄ Gigno, *Double*, two; *also like, equal.* *¶* Gemini Virg. *Twins*, two children born both at one birth. *Also a Sign in Heaven called CaRor and Pollux*, Col. *¶* Ovum geminum, Jun. *A two yelked Egg.*
Gēmīnus, ni; m. Virg. *ἰδιμω*. *A twin.*
Gēmisco, is, ēre; Plaut. vide Gemo, Gēmītes, is; Plin. 37. 11. *A precious stone having the figure of two white hands clenched together.*
Gēmītur, imperf. Cic. *It is groaned.*
Gēmītus, ūs (æ ti, Plaut.) verb. ἄ Gemo. *Gemisc* ex repleto pectore; hoc nactus *ἰδιμω* vel cum plenum mœrore pectus erumpit in sonitum, ideo jumenta sub nimio pondere gemunt, Scal. *ἰδιμω*, *ἰδιμω*. *A bewailing or lamenting: a mourning, a piteous groan, sigh or sob: a roaring.* Luporum proprius, ut Latratus Canum. Lucan.
Gemma, æ; f. id quod in arbore tumescit cum parere incipit. Hinc margarita & ejus formæ lapillus, ob rotundam speciem instar oculi, dic. *gemmæ*, & deinceps omnis lapis preciosus, Isid. *Gemma* vocatæ quod instar *gummi* transluceant. Perot. *Gemmæ* vocant lapillos preciosos, ἄ similitudine gemmarum, quas in vitibus sive arboribus cernimus.

G E M

Gemma enim proprie sunt pupuli (pul-
pulz vel pulluli) quos primò vites emit-
tunt; & gemmare Vites dicuntur, dum
gemmas emittunt. Gloss. Βασίς, pullu-
lus german, Vide Plin. 37. 5. & 17. 15.
Qu. german, gemma, gemma, lfid. Gemma
Scal. in Theoph. sunt oculi in arbori-
bus & vite, quæ sunt tubercula quædam
prodeuntia, à turgendo, ex γίγναι, i.
plenum esse; al. à geno, i. gigno: λίδι-
τιμ. A precious stone, a jewel: a young
bud of a Vine, ὀφθαλμός.

Gemmans, tis; part. Ovid. λιβίζων,
ὀφθαλμίζων. Budding: bright, shining like
a precious stone: royally decked with pearls
and precious stones.

Gemmarius, ii; m. Jun. A Jeweller,
he that trimmeth precious stones; and selleth
them. Gemmarius mango. Plin. A Lapi-
dary, he that trimmeth precious stones, to sell
them the dearer.

Gemmaſco, is, ère; Plin. ὀφθαλμίζω.
To begin to bud; also to get the hardness
and form of a precious stone.

Gemmaſco, f. Col. A budding out.
Gemmātor, m. Firm. A Lapidary.
Gemmātus, a, um; adj. Plin. λιδι-
θός. Budded, set with precious stones.

Genimēus, a, um; λιδεύς. Of or
like a precious stone.

Gemmifer, a, um; Plin. λιδόφορος.
πρὶναι λίθες φέρων. That bringeth or beareth
precious stones.

Gemmo, as, àvi; Cic. λιβίζω, ὀφθαλ-
μίζω. To bud, buriſh, bloom, ſpring. Leg.
Degemmo, Congemmo, Egemmo, In-
gemmo, Regemmo, compoſita à Gem-
mo, as.

Gemmor, aris; paſſ. To be budded
out.

Gemmōſitas, aris; f. Abundance of
pearls.

Gemmōſus, a, um; Apul. Full of pre-
cious stones.

Gemmūla, æ; f. Apul. ὀφθαλμίδιον, λι-
θιδιον. A young bud of a tree, or young
vine: also a little precious ſtone. Also
Gemmulae be fair flowers garniſhing the
field, like precious ſtones.

Gēmo, is, ūi, itum, ère; ex γίγναι
οναιſus ſum; dolor enim omniſs gna-
mum: στενάζειν, σολυγίζω, & γίγναι. Varro L.
L. 5. putat fremere, gemere, clamare,
crepare, ob vocis ſimilitudinem & ſonitum
dicta. Fortè duſci poſſit à γῶμα, unde γῶ-
μων gemebundus. Vide Scal. & Mart.
Per Metaph. de jamentis dicitur. Aliq.
pro Canere feebilit. To groan or wail,
to make lamentable noiſe: to be ſorry, la-
ment or mourn: alſo to roar, to crack. Ge-
mere pro aliquo. To lament for one.
Occulte ſuum malum gemere, Secretly
to bewail his miſtake. Gemit ſub pon-
dere cymba, Virg. The boat cracketh with
the burden.

Gēmōnē ſcale, Tac. à gemendo dicta.
A place in Rome where condemned perſons
were caſt down by a pair of ſtairs into the
river Tyber; the Gemonies.

Gēmōnide, women that are with child:
à gemendo ſcilicet.

Gēmōnides, Plin. 37. 10. Pæanides,
quos quidam gemmonides vocant; prægnan-
tes fieri & parere dicuntur, mediceque par-
turientiſus. An igitur ugemētus à geno,
ſic & gemvrides, quod genans ex ſeſialis,
aut quòd parituriendo geminentur, ut ex
una duſe ſiant; aut quòd parturientium
gemitum ſiliſtant? A certain kind of gene-

or moulded in bread: à *πλαστὸς σφαιδός*.
 Glis, *glis*; f. *A shifle*; vel *radix Pæ-*
oniae, Plin.
 Glis, *glitis*; *humus tenax*, à *γλίσ* *glu-*
tenax, *clammy earib. or potters clay*, Gloss.
 V. *Glux*.
 Gliscens, *tis*; part. Tac. *Increasing or*
growing, waxing more and more: some-
times raging.
 Gliscerus, a, um; adj. *That is big or in-*
creaseth; à *Glisco*, *sumptuous, feining*,
 Fest.
 Glischromargon, *A kind of white marble*.
 Plin.
 Gliscitur, aliquando pro *Gliscit*,
 Semp.
 Glisco, is, ère; à *γλισσομαι*, quod
 sign. *appetere*. Alii ex *γλυκύς* quod quæ
 dulcia maxime nutriant, & expectantur.
 Non, qu. *gelafos*, quod sc. gelu omnis
 generis res congreget. Mart. ex *κλίσσας* *Cre-*
vens; al. à *Glis*, quod verisimile vi-
 deatur: *αὐξάνει, ἐπιτελοῦσθαι, ἐκτρέφει*. To
 grow, to wax far; to cover and desire fer-
 vently: to prosper.
 Glisera, *A certain kind of table*.
 Gliscus, a, um; adj. *Of a shifle*.
 Glisofus, a, um; adj. *Full of burs or*
thistles.
 Glitæus, a, um; adj. à *Glis, tis*; i. ter-
 reus. *Earthy*.
 Glitofus, a, um; adj. à *Glis, glitis*; i.
 argillifolus. *Of clay*.
 Glittus, a, um; Fest. *Light or thin*. V.
 Glittus.
 Glix, m. Gloss. *A kind of fish called*
Hippurus.
 Glo, fine pilo. Gloss.
 Glôbas, f. Gloss. *A joining together*.
 Glôbâci, m. *σφαῖρῶδης*. In a round fashion.
 Glôbâcio, f. Firm. *A gathering round*
or in a ball.
 Glôbâtor, m. Apol. *That windeth up*
or turneth.
 Glôbâtus, a, um; adj. *Made round*.
 Glôbivus, vel Glôbio. *A kind of fish*.
 pro Gobio.
 Glôbo, as, âvi; *σφαῖρος*. To mak
 round like a bowl, to gather round toge-
 ther.
 Glôbor, âris; Frag. Poët. To be mad
 round.
 Glôbôbê, adv. Frag. Poët. *σφαῖρῶδης*.
 In a round manner.
 Glôbôstas, âtis; f. Macrobian. *σφαῖρῶ-*
μα. *A roundness*.
 Glôbôsus, a, um; adj. *σφαῖρῶδης, σφα-*
ειδής. *A round as a bowl*.
 Glôbûlus, li; m. dim. Plin. *σφαῖρι-*
ος. *A little round bowl or pellets, a baton*.
 Also *a little round lump made of fine mea-*
yl and raisins: a lenten loaf. Jun. *Al-*
the nut of a Cypress-tree.
 Glôbûm, bi; m. Mart. *A bowl or as-*
thing that is round.
 Glôbus, bi; m. ex תבן, Aven.
 תבן; al. ex תבן, al. ex *אביא* *אביא* *אביא*
אביא. *A bowl or other thing very round*.
 à *globe*: a multitude of men or bees; g
 thered together, a troop: a clot. Lane *Globus*
 Hor. *A pack or lock of wool*: Vnde *Glo-*
 mus. *Globus Armatorum*. *A loose tro-*
op not marshalled into the battle, but first
scour up and down upon advantage. *Glo-*
bus dicitur, qui à sua acie separatus, v
 go supervenit incurrit inimicos, Veget.
 19. *A commanded Party without colours*.
 vide *Drungus*.

Glōcide, as; f. Gloss, a sono vocis dict.
 γλῶσσις. To cluck as a hen doth sitting
 upon her eggs.
 Glōciens, tis; part. ur. Gallina glo-
 ciens, Jun. A cluck-hen.
 Glōcio, is, ivi, itum, ire; vocab. ex
 sono confictum: γλῶσσις, γλῶσσις. Gloss.
 Gloch, γλῶσσις, Glochit, Glochit gallina. To
 cluck as a hen doth being ready to sit. To
 cackle, as when she hath laid her egg, Scal.
 Glōciatio, f. Col. A clucking of a
 hen.
 Glōcto, as; Felt, V. Glocio.
 Glōctidatus, idē, Gloss, Mart. leg.
 Glōmer, ris; florum coadunatio.
 Glucidatus vel Clucidatus.
 Glōmēra, æ; f. Gloss, idem quod Glo-
 mus.
 Glōmērabilis, le; adj. Sipont. Which
 may be wound or turned.
 Glōmērālis, le; adj. Apol. Which
 turneth or wheeleth about.
 Glōmērāmen, inis; n. σπῆλαιμα,
 σπῆλαιμα. A round bottom or circle, a pill.
 Glomeramina, Atomi apud Lucret. quia
 glomeramina, ad constituendum Epicuri
 mundum, Mart. Glomeramina arietis.
 The pellets or balls of excrements under a
 ram's tail. Vindic. quo sensu & pilulis ovīs
 dixit alibi idem Vindicianus.
 Glōmērāns, tis; part. Plin. Winding
 round as on a bottom.
 Glōmērātus, a, um; Sen. σπῆλαι-
 μή. Pertaining to round winding.
 Glōmērātum, adv. Frankly, plenti-
 fully.
 Glōmērātio, ōnis; f. Plin. σπῆλαισις,
 σπῆλαισις. Winding round in a bottom: the
 pleasant pace or ambling of a horse.
 Glōmērātor, ōris; m. Enn. ὁ Κω-
 λῆταις. He that winds up.
 Glōmērātus, a, um; part. σπῆλαισις.
 Winding up in a round bottom: brought
 into a round heap.
 Glōmēro, as; vide Glomus: περισπῆ-
 λῶν, περισπῆλῶν. To wind round,
 to gather in a round heap, to make round
 balls of any thing, to assemble, gather or
 heap round together. Glomerare greffus,
 Virg. To amble, to gather his feet in a round
 and pleasurable pace. & Aves glomerantur,
 &c. They gather in flocks round together.
 & ventus glomerat incendia. The wind
 carrieth in heaps and round plumps
 the burning fire, or whirleth it round
 about.
 Glōmērōr, āris. To gather round toge-
 ther.
 Glōmērōsus, a, um; adj. Col. σπῆ-
 λῶδης. Round like a bottom of thread
 swarmed together.
 Glōmērū, A shepherds cloke.
 Glōmīcellum, li; n. & Glomicellus,
 li; m. Carol. dim. a Glomus. A little
 clew or small bottom of yarn.
 Glōmū, est instrumentum rotundum lig-
 neum, quod retinetur in ore, ut teneat
 os operum.
 Glōmūlus li; m. Apul. A little round
 heap.
 Glomus; i; m. vel Glomus, Nemo; i;
 Scal. ex Glōbus: ex ὀβλῆ, nemo dubi-
 tat, Aven. Plin. ἀγῶδης, γλῶδης.
 bottom of yarn or clew of thread. E. Labyrinth
 the fine glomus lini exitum non invenire
 & Bonorum glomus, Grec. ἀγῶδης ἀγῶ-
 δης, Prov. Heaps and abundance of
 riches and wealth, Also a ball of Cybura
 removed with oyl.

Glōria terra, Glōf, *A stony ground*,
Glōria, ē; f. antiquitūs. *Glōfca*; 2
Gr. γλῶσση *lingua*; nam Glōria est fre-
quens de aliquo fama cum laude. *Fest. ex*
alt. δόξα, *δόξω*. Suet. Inter Glō-
riam & Claritatem hoc interest, quōd
Glōria multorum iudiciis constat, Clari-
tas bonorum, Sen. *The consent of good men*
to ones praises *glory, renown, prebeminence,*
advancement, good name. *Also a famous*
ill name. for it is used (as *δόξα* in
Greek) tam in malam quā in bonam
partem, Glōria futuri, Prov. *Renown is*
in posterity, more then in present.
Glōriabundus, a, um; Gcl, *καυχώμα-*
τις. That glōrieth or braggingly maketh a
vaunt.
Glōriāmen, inis; n. *Honour.*
Glōriāndus, a, um; part. *καυχώμενος*.
Which is to be vaunted of: worthy of com-
menting and extolling. Beata vita glori-
anda & prædicanda est.
Glōrians,antis; part. *Vaunting, brag-*
ging, boasting.
Glōriōrīo, ōnis; f. verb. *καυχώμενος*.
Glorious, bragging, boasting. Virtus dig-
na gloriatio ne.
Glōriōr, ōris; m. *A boaster, a brag-*
ger, a cracker. sic differt à Glōriōfo (ait
Fronto de Differ. vocab.) quod Glōri-
ator semper absque causa gloriatur: Glō-
riōfus autem quī pluribus de causis esse co-
gitur.
Glōrificatio, ōnis; f. *Aglorifying.*
Glōrificatus, a, um; part. *Glorified.*
Glōrifico, as, & diff. *δοξάζω, ἐνδοξάζω.* To
glorify.
Glōriōla, æ; f. dim. *δοξέλα*. *Small ill*
glory.
Glōriē, æ; glōriam mihi assumo,
μακάρομαι, καυχώμαι. To glory, to brag
to the end to have praise, to exult with
boasting. Confluitur modō cum præposi-
tione, De; ut De se, aut alio, aut aliqua
reglōriari: & In; ut, *Nobis licet in hoc*
gloriari. Modō sine præpositione; ut,
Inplensur gloriaturus. Interdum etiam
accus. post se habet; ut, *Pisse vellem*
idem gloriari quod Cyrus. Cic. *Es que*
gloriaris.
Glōriōse, Glōriōsius, Glōriōssimē;
adverb. *δοξέως, ἐκδοξέως.* *Gloriously, with*
great praise, richly. *Also vainly, proudly,*
braggingly; Et in bonam partem; ut,
Glōriōse abstinentius est; & in malam; ut,
Glōriōse mentiris. Cic.
Glōriōsitas, Glōriōsitas;
Glōriōsus, a, um; & adj. *ειδοξέως, καλ-*
ώς, καλώς. Full of glory, goodly, excel-
lent, greatly praised, notable, much esteemed,
renowned, vain-glorious. Sometime in good
part, as full of glory; as, *Illustria & glō-*
riosa facta. Sometime in ill part, as affe-
cting glory; as Glōriōsus miles, Glōriō-
sus, Front. That may glory of some ill
thing.
Glos, glōris; viri soror, à Græc. γλῶ-
σση, Fest. Buthath. etyma asserit γλῶσση
& γλῶσση. Mart. à γλῶσση pal-ra, ut si amo-
ris & propinquitatis appellatio. Vet.
Dict. *Glos glōris*, i. cognata, sc. uxor frat-
tris; sed *Glos glōris* i. flos; *Glos glōris*
est lignum putridum. V. Infid. Viri flos
viri glos appell. Sororis vir speciale no-
men non habet, nec uxoris frater. *The*
husbands sister, or brothers wife *all a kind*
of flower.
Glos, flis; m. Hygen. est lignum put-
ridum, *Rotten wood.* *Glos*

Glos gloris *flos est :
na fratris ;*
Glos glossis *signum p
relucens ;*
Ris tibi *das florem,
liercm,*
Glossa, *æ ; f. γλωσσά*
1. u. v. A tongue ; also
dark and obscure speech
gloss. Multi glossam *fig*
interpretationem, quod
Gloris fungatur, ex ill
lib. 1. cap. 2. *Ilud c*
bere nomina puer capere
in vocabulis vulgaribus
idibus ponat. Protinus en
tationem lingue scie
(Graeci glossas vocant).
edicare. Quem locum *fi*
ut glossas dicant *inter*
secretioris, cum potius *F*
ipam linguam *scie etio*
scutiores & minus *usi*
que interpretatione *in*
glossa, at peream, *frang*
ven the very bone.
Glossaria, dict. *Pe*
linguae, h. e. vice *do*
Glossaria, stereta *mort*
Gell. 18 7. *Dictionari*
the signification of *word*
Also a *bier or ciffin, w*
are laid.
Glossarius, a, um ;
nens
Glossarius, *ii ; m.*
dark speeches or *sentences*
Glossatus, a, um ; *adj*
ed or interpret *d ; also n*
Glossima, *atis ; n. 2.*
ex Glossa. *A strange w*
also an *expedition or glo*
Glossematicus, a, u
materib *a comment upon*
Glossa, as ; & Gloss
pound.
Glossocomion vel *C*
instrument in which *h*
set and bound up. *Vide*
Glossocomum, *γλωσσό*
& *καρμυ κύρω ;* arcula
rum reponendas.
Glossographus, phi
glossas vel glossemata *h*
preatur. *He ibat in*
word.
Glossopetra, Plin. *G*
cies, linguae humanae *fr*
A certain precious *stone*
tongue.
Glossula, f. *An exp*
Glota, Tac. idem *quo*
Glötero, as ; *Philom*
est vox *scititia, a sono*
like a *Stork.*
Glottis, idis ; f. *Gra*
avis dict. quod *prælong*
beat. *A tongue ; also a*
quails, *having a long ton*
Glubo, is, bi, itum, *ἐ*
καυό : Ευγλοία, ἀκαυό
barb or rind of a tree ;
thin, to flea, to shave,
pecus, populum, *Theop*
divitii & *angipertis Gl*
Remi nepotes 3 i. *denu*
vestimenta redigit, *Euc*
Sed *glutere ibi, ad oris*
em. V. Voss.

[illegible]

-royal, *Thaspedion*. That
sans : à γλωῖς,
 -do : quod glubade-
 felliculo, qui
 eit (V.) decor-
 invivulo, ἡμυ-
 οῖς, γλῶγ. Glu-
 in frugibus ven-
 ush.
 The Nightingale,
 fta or threſſus
 To be threſſed out,
 corn-flaſks, Cerd,
 r, Doſt legunt
 or ſt ain hard :
 -ly, Gloſſ, Sobbing,
 adie, clyſſi acco-
 ſia : aliter Glux
 ſia.
 h, The flower of
 , quaſi geluſen,
 , ex γλῶ, glx-
 ſolder, Gluten
 m or roſin of the
 mates cerebri,
 mates,
 Apol κολυμ-
 αμῆν, ἡ
 n, Plin, κολυμ-
 utinans medica-
 menta ſerving
 a cloſe ſhim up,
 ſur,
 uſing like glue,
 αμῆνς, ἡ glu-
 κολυμῆς, One
 κολυμῆς, Of
 λῶς, Cυμῆν,
 ſe up.
 To be glued or
 Col, κολυμῆς,
 gluiſh, or clea-
 rin, idem quod
 orumque coriis
 ſus : Juv. for-
 ſta vox : γυλῶ
 ſivum, γλῶζω,
 To glutre vecem,
 natu, to make a
 natu, or as one
 ſus, à Gula, Pe-
 ſus, greedy-gut, one
 ſus, a glution : à
 pel, aliterum ex
 ſis opifis femoris,
 ſtibus eit. Vide
 Glacio, Gloſſ,
 ia per onomato-
 ratio ſoni, quem
 a tramitem ne-
 r, Caſab. The
 ſum, & Gluto,
 ſiliticus : à Glus

arens, *Gluce*
vel ἡ γλυκύτης
Composit. *ibid.*
subaëus, bō
5. quod tergo
Clammy, *sa*
the gluten, *Gli*
Glucus,
Sores in the
antiqua vel pur
indulcant quae
and pleasan
kind of foot i
1. γλυκύτης
bitter sweet
vivatire, Ma
elucate meat,
i, dulcis radix
eris root, or L
ermania, *On*
name of *Sou*
s cabilis, qui
terram flectat
er,
onia aut Penco
est gens ve
γλυκύτης, i
æzus, vel cian
ob, insigne n
piromeni Qual
æui idem Quo
Scal. Also i
a man may b
αφελος, Plin
ædis, fullo, a
and soft shor
flax: Cudwort
stty cotton, fma
a kind of flax
s, which shear
of their cloths
γυφάλα, &c. b
e dict. A bir
fair colour.
stain fish calle
Tucker's also
A trafil sha
ital, whereo
ss.
quod Narrare,
γλυκύτης. Spifal
Gnaricatis lo
lult. To fly
nce and know
e antiq.
known or de
t.
knoweth, γλυ
Gnarib

Grammaticē, adv. Quint. γραμματικῶς. Like a Grammarian.
Grammaticus, a, um; γραμματικός. Pertaining to Grammar, of or belonging to Grammar; a ad Heren.
Grammaticus, cīj m. literatus, criticus; abulorē & perfectē doctus; Meffala Corvinus. A Grammarian; a teacher of Grammar.
Grammaticista, æ; m. & Grammaticus, Græc. Jun. A smatterer in Grammar; a young Grammarian: Grammaticaster.
Grammaticocyphon, phi; Græc. γραμματιόκυφος. He that writeth on his knees; an abject Scribe: vide Cal.
Grammaticophorus, phori; m. Hier. γραμματιόφορος. A carrier of letters.
Grammatophylidion, ij n. Græc. γραμματιόφυλον. custodia litterarum publicarum, Dig. A place where Records or common writings be kept, Cal.
Gramme, mes; f. Græcolat. γραμμή. Euclid. A length without breadth; a line drawn with a pen.
Grammicus, a, um; i. linearis. Meas. by lines, demonstrations by lines. Quint. Vitruv.
Grammifimus, Græc. Pollux: iufus di-
Aus à lineis, Mart.
Grāmōfius, five Graminofus, a, um
Non. i. lippus. gramin laborans; γλαμώδης. Blear-eyed.
Grānārium, ii; Hor. σιτοπυλῆτος σιτοπύλον. A garner wherein corn is kept; ex Heb. γλ.
Grānāta, Gloff. Ifid. Parapfyis grana-
vel catuxis: al. leg. Cavata, γρανάτις.
A kind of garment which the Emperors ufe.
Grānātum, ti; n. Plin. ποτά vel ποδ.
Pom-granate.
Grānātus, a, um; κοκκώδης. That has many grains. Granatum malum: vi-
Mucronatus.
Grānzēy, & Grānzēyter; αὐεὶν
Gravely.
Grānzēvitas, ātis; f. Pacuv. πολὺν
Great age, antiquity.
Grānzēvus, a, um; adj. Virg. qui
provecioris ætatis; quafi grāndis a
senex, πολωνός. Very old.
Grāndēbāle, ārum; f. Jun. pilifus
lares, Mart. dict. quod in grandioris
ætate nafcantur: vide Grano, Hair
the arm holes.
Gāndēo, es; vide Grandefco,
Grandefco, is; μεγαλύνωμαι, μεγα-
λύνω, μεγαλύνωμαι. To wax great or fast
grow.
Grāndicūlus, ij; m. Plaut. dim. à G-
dis: ἀνδρῶνικος. Somewhat great.
Grāndificus, a, um; adj. Mēns g-
diffica. A great and brave mind. A
Marcel.
Grāndigro, as; Plaut. grand g-
eo. To go away a main pace: idem
Grandio.
Grāndiōfquētia, æ; f. μεγαλοφ-
συνία. Stately eloquence.
Grāndiōfquus, a, um; grāndia lo-
quij ἀνδρῶνικος. That ufeth ample and
great in an high fyle.
Grāndimācula, a, æ; f. A wide neck
great meafures.
Grāndinat, Gloff. It baileth.
Grāndinātus, a, um; Gloff. F
hail.
Grāndino, as. To hail.
Grāndinofus, a, um; γαλακτοφ-
νους. Lactiferous.

ject *hail*. *Susgrandinofus*, Jun. *A meazled hng.*
Grandio, is, Ivi, 'teum, tre; *Plaur*.
μυζαδωδιν. *To make great. Grandire gra-*
duum. *To go apace, or cause one to mend his*
pace. *Plaur*.
Grandior, Iris. *To be encreased as the*
crop or fruit, &c. *Nec grandiori frugum*
fecit possit, nec mitefcere, Pacuv. *And,*
Mars pater, precor quæloque, uti tu fruges,
vineta, virgula grandiori, benèque
evenire finas, Cato. *So prayed the bus-*
bandman.
Grandis, e; & ior, oris; comp. ex *γα-*
ρῆς, al. à *γίγας* vel à *γενεῖς* annis:
—us. *Grandæ*, qu, *grandis*, quom multa
 aggeruntur: *μωλῶν, μύζας*. *Ter.*
Grædæ ad ætatem veteres reterunt, non
 ad corpus; & in parte ætatis dicitur *grandis*
non in tota vita, nisi addatur *nastæ* ita
grandis infans, grandis puer, grandis
ephebus; *grandis virgo recte* dicitur: vide
 Mart. *Antient*, great, of great value:
lofty, large, substantial, long, great, tall:
big feet, in good liking. *Utile* est fortis
 esse *milites*, quàm *grandes*, *Veget.*
Grandis natu, *We'll step in years*, aged,
 Suet.
Grandiscæpius, a, um; *Grandiscæpiæ*
 ardore, Sen. quæ *grandi capite*, hoc
 est, radice; *Scalig.* *Trees with a great*
top.
Grandisônus, a, um; adj. *μυζαλδω-*
νός. *Thæt maketh a great found.*
Granditas, ætis f. *γῆρας*. *Largeness,*
greatness, bigness, ancienty. Non illi vis,
 quæ *granditas*, *Plin. jun. σμυρνάρη*. *Ses-*
 quipedalia verba, *Hor.*
Granditer, adv. *Apul. πολὺ δὲως*. *Manly,*
hugely.
Grandisculus, a, um; dim. à *Grandi-*
tor, *Ter. χαμῶντος*. *Somewhat* *grand,*
of good stature or age.
Grando, inis; f. guttæ aque concretæ
 solito *grandiores*, *Fest.* *Isid.* quod forma
 ejus similitudinem *granorum* habeat:
χάλας, *Hall;* alio a little hard swell-
 ing in the eye-lid. *Jun.* *Grando ex*
πῦρ n. interpositio, & b in g. quod fre-
 quens fit. *Drachmæ grando, δρεχμῶν χά-*
λας ὄντος. *A hail flower of drams: spoken*
of gâins that come, as it were, from heav-
en; or because at the Theater, drachmæ
was Theatre præmium, which like a
flower of hail was scattered among the
people.
Grânê, æ; f. cibus ex *granis* toffis;
χίτρῃ. *Alfo a kind of Olive, Gloss.*
Grancellum, li; n. *κακκίον*. *A little*
kernel.
Grânêo & *Grânescô*, scis; habere
 vel emittere *granâ*. *To have kernels: leg.*
 & *Congrano*, as; *Degrano*, *Egrano*, *In-*
grano.
Grânifer, a, um; *Ovid. κοκκίφρος*.
That beareth grains, or kernels.
Grânificium, ii. *A mault-making.*
Grânio, as, *To kernel, as corn doth.*
Grânio, ônis; *Grâmonis* pili felis cir-
 ca os, quibus abscissis ferociam perdit,
Gelin. did. quod pili illi sine
 similes aristis illi, quibus *granum* su-
 nitur.
Grânômaltrix, ifid. *The tree wherof*
Moffick cometh.
Grânômellum, li; s n. *Gross*, *Medulla*
Gram.
Grânôfus, a, um. *Full of grains*
Plin.

Grānūlum, & Grānellum; dim. a Grānum.

Grānum, nī; n. κόκκον dr. a gerendo, qu; gerantur; feritur n. ut spica gerat frumentum: vel a γράω gutturo, quod depluruntur gutture. M. S. quod crescendo grande efficitur. Grānum generaliter dicitur, quicquid minutum est, & similitudinem aliquam habet cum grano frumenti. Jun. Grānum acini, Grānum ficiarum, Grānum infectorum, tindorium, &c. Vide, Grānum pro Cincinno, Cerd. A grain or barley corn taken in the middle of the ear. Th. fifty sixh part of an ounce. Grānum viride, Avic. The fruit of the Turpentine-tree. ¶ Grānum regium, Jun. Palma Christi. ¶ Grānum Gnidium, Jun. Pepper of the monks.

Grāphe, es; Gr. Suid. A writings; also a publick accusation.

Grāpharīum, nī; n. γραφίδιον. Mart. theca in qua graphia & styli reponuntur, quibus scribere & pingere solent. ¶ A penceas, a pen and inkhorn; also a pensil.

Grāpharīus, a, um; Jun. Pertaining to Grāpharīus, ¶ Grāpharīus gladiolus, Jun. A pensil. ¶ Grāpharīa theca, Suet. A penner, a penceas.

Grāphice, es; f. Gr. Plin. Carving in wax: painting or portraying. A careful premeditation, polishing or labouring of such things; as we mean either to write or speak. Bud. Cure.

Grāphicē, adv. Plaut. Very well, cunningly, curiously, accurately.

Grāphicus, a, um; & γραφικός. Perf. &c. excellent, as it were portrayed in wax; very fine and curious.

Grāphis, idis; f. Gr. Plin. a stylo, quem Græci γραφίον vel γραφίδιον vocant. The art of portraying; the delineation of any work to be made.

Grāphiscus, Dioclesus, Celsi. An instrument to draw a dent out of a wound.

Grāphium, nī; Gr. Ovid. γραφίον, stylus ferreus, quæ veteres in cæcis pugillibus solebant scribere, Ovid. An iron pen wherewith in old times they used to write on tables waxed over, a pensil a pensil.

Grāpho, as; γραφω. i. scribo. To write.

Grāphoides, aut belonoides processus, tenues ossium capituli processus: item cubiti processus, Stup.

Grāphos, phi; m. & Grāphus, i. scriptor, γραφός, i. writer.

Grassa, æ; f. Gloss. gressus.

Grassandum est, Liv. A man must proceed.

Grassatio, ōnis; f. verb. λαποδοσία, ληΐετα. A robbing and killing. A falling.

Grassator, ōris; m. λαποδοστής. An extortioner; he that robbeth by the highway.

Grassatura, æ; Suet. λαποδοσία. Robbing and flying.

Grassatus, a, um; Nev. wicket, and cruel: puffed and gone.

Grassitæ pro Grassitudo.

Grassor, āris; dep. Plaut. κατασκήνω, εφωρμαζω λαποδοστής. Creditur esse frequē, a verbo Gradior: ab impetu gradiendi, flego. To rob and slay by the highway; to set, or come on with craft, force and violence, to assail and set upon: to contend.

tend: to come to: to work his purpose.
Quandoeque fumiſur in bonam partem: ut, At ſe jure graſſari, non vi, Liv. He ſaith he doib proceed. &c. ¶ Graſſatur peſtis, Bud. Is very fierce and killeth many. ¶ In poſſeſſionem agri graſſari, Liv. To ſet or enter by force upon. ¶ Ad verſus omnes graſſatus eſt, Suet. He was wicked or cruel towards all. ¶ Eſt to ſuſter. Non vides ut palances ſola graſſentur de Sic Afranius; & conſimili graſſantur vici. Conſilio graſſandum eſt; ſi nihil vires juvarent, Liv. Graſſandam ad clara periculis, Silius.

Gratiſcia: vide Lunaria.
Graſſus, ex Craſſus, Fat. groſs.
Gratibundus, a, um; 3 a Grator Tacit. *oul xaiſer. Thankſul, merry, joyſul.* Idem quod Gratulabundus. Tacitus l. 17. Et proximi militum gratibundus reſpondent.
Grätans, tiſ; part. Ovid. *Pajoycing and making blith.*
Grätanter, & Gräte; Jul. Capit. *Buy- rapours. Thankſfully, gratefully, kindly willingly.* Aurum grätanter provincia- les corporibus dabunt. *Will more willingly pay money than ſerve in their own perſons.* Am. Marcel.

Grätöelens, tiſ; Apul. *well favour- ing, ſmelling pleaſantly.* *Buyer.*
Grätes, in nom. & accuſ. f. Plaut. *xaiſ; 3 gratia ejus qui gratus eſt vicem reddendo benefactori, vel ſalem ali- quid gratum & charum viciffim præſtando pro bonis acceptis. Vox Poëti crebra, qui dicunt Grates agere, pen- dere, rependere, exſolvere, peſſolvere. Grates ex xaiſer, inde Gratus etiam & Gratia. Thanks; alſo the Cells o, the Bee.*
Grätia, æ; 3 f. Canin. *And the xaiſer, & inde gratia, & gratia; xaiſer. xaiſer. Gratia eſt qualitas vel ætus grati: à gratus, ut moſtiſia moleſtia, &c. à moſtiſus, moleſtus.* ¶ Eſt item Gratia Amabilitas, ſicut xaiſer Felt. ¶ Item Favor ſeu benevolentia item metonymicè Beneficentia, & ipſum beneficium ex illo fonte naſcens. ¶ Grätia interdum eſt cauſa, ut Grä- ciſ xaiſer vide Senec. de Beneficiis l. 3. Numc dicam quare tres Grätia, & quare fortiores ſint, & quare manibus implexi, quare ridentes, juvenes, & virgines, ſolæ æque ad pellucidâ veſtè. Alii quidam videri volent; unam eſſe quæ de beneficiis, alteram quæ accipit, tertiam quæ reddit. Altitria be- neficiorum genera; promventium, red- dentiſum, ſimul & accipientium, red- dentiſumque, &c. vide Mart. & Scal.

¶ Grätia ſæpius pro Memoria accepti beneficii, & voluntate referendi, ¶ Ha- bere & referre gratiam, Grace good will: reputation: favour: beauty pardon: thanks: a benefit: a reward praſte: peace: authority: atonement: iſterment: love, Grätia Deiſe idem quod Gratiola: alſo the ſame that Geranium barrachoides. ¶ Eſt gratia, Plaut. *thank you.* ¶ Eâ gratia ſimulavi, ut pertentarem, &c. Ter. *xaiſer, Myſte.* For that cauſe I diſſembled, &c. ¶ Miſte hunc meâ gratiâ, Plaut. For me ſake. ¶ Communium impenſarum gra- tiam cepit, He went away with a the thanks for that which was done in common, Suet. ¶ Grätiam facere ali-

cui, To give one leave to do a thing . or
to pardon if he do it. ¶ Jusurarius
gratiam fecit equiti Romano, He dis-
charged him of his oath, or dispensed
with him for it, Suet. ¶ Gratia est;
honesta negandi formula; Plaut. De
conafacio gratiam, I will have no Sup-
per. I thank you, Plaut.
Grātia, arumz, xpiav, xpiav. Thanks.
Gratificatio, ōnis; f. verb. xpiava.
Gratifying, doing of a pleasure.
Gratificatorum, Aug. He that gratifies.
Gratificor, aris; depon. rem gra-
tam facio, gratum facio; xpiavov,
xpiav vavvov. To gratify or do a
thing thankfully: to do a good turn or
pleasure to: to confer a benefit: to make
other their friends wish: to give or yield.
Salust. Hoc tibi gratificor, I gratify
you in a thing. ¶ Gratificari quid aliquid,
to do a thing freely. Campium Tiburtinum
gratificata est populo, She gave and
bestowed it freely upon the people, Plin.
Gratificus, a, um; Gloss. Thankful.
Grātis; idem quod Gratis, Plaut.
Grātilla; i, gratus cibus, Arnob. A
kind of cake used in sacrifice.
Grātiola, æ; f. dim. a Gratia, Dion.
A kind of hedge Hyssop, or Gratia Dei. A
kind of less Century.
Gratior, ōris; compar., a Gratus,
Virgilius. More acceptable or more pleasant.
Gratiosè, adv. Dig. xpiavrus. For
favour, acceptably.
Gratiosus, atissif xpiava. Grace, favour.
Gratiosus, issimus, a, um; xpiav,
xpiavov. Et qui adhibet gratias, &
qui admittit, Gell. 9. 12. i, & qui
favet, & cui favetur seu qui gratia
apud alium valet. Very thankful in great
favour, credit or reputation: gracious;
well liked, having the good will of: procured
by partial favour. Liv.
Grātis, adverb. idem quod GRATUITO;
dwpav, mēvov, i. per gratiam; & inde
est. Quin & gratiis pro graviis dicitur,
ut inde contractum videatur. Without
reward, recompense, desert or respect of
profit: for nothing, frankly, freely.
Gratissime, adv. Macr. Very willingly.
Gratioso, as Ovid. To gratifie.
Gratuito, anferis est, a lono.
Gratuitudo, ōnis; dwaxivov. Thank-
fulness, kindness.
Grato, as idem quod Grater, Sic Fu-
venigrato, Tibul.
Grato, adverb. Plaut. wawxpiavvuv.
Thankfully.
Grator, aris Virg. gratulor, ovw xpiav,
owwvov. To give thanks too to be glad or
rejoice for his own good fortune or another's
to speak a thing thankfully.
Gratūde; vide GRATUITO.
Gratūdo, adv. gratis obtingens,
sine pretio, dwpav, dwpav. Of good will
without benefit, freely, without pain or
travel. Gratuito habitare, Ulp. To dwell
rent-free in another mans house.
Gratūtus, a, um; quod datur gratis
i. sine pretio & p̄mio, dwpav. With-
out reward or hope of recompence, freely be-
stowed, unbid, not allured with plea-
sures, or hired with profit. Gratuita an-
nua, Allowance of corn or wages for do-
ing no service, Vossie. ¶ Gratuita odi
Hæret & malice for nothing or without
desert, Quint.
Gratūlabundus, a, um; Gell. s ovw
xpiavov si owwvovvov vovvov. Rejoyce

cing, giving thanks.
Grātulāmen i: vide Gratulatio.
Grātulanter, adv. idem quod Grātē.
Grātulatio, ōnis; f. testatio gaudii ob felicem successum, συχαρια, φιλῶ-
φρονη. *Rejoicing in ones behalf, thank-
giving.*
Grātulātor, ōris; masc. συχαγωγ.
He that rejoiceth at the weal of another.
Grātulātrix, Sidon. *She that rejoiceth
or gratulates.*
Grātulor, āris; depon. ex Grator, a-
ris; vel Gratus; gratulationem facio,
lector, ευχαριστω, ευχαλπω. Nonn.
Gratulari gratias agere. Gaudemus pro-
priis, Gratulamur alienis. ¶ Gratu-
lor tibi, proprie est Verbis ostendo
gratum mihi esse, quod tibi concingit.
¶ Gratulari cum accusat, est Gratum
habere. *To rejoice and be glad in ones be-
half: to say and declare that he rejoiceth
for: so thank.* Liv. Gratulor tibi hanc
rem Plaut. Gratulor tibi de hac re: Gratu-
lor tibi in hoc: Gratulor tibi pro opportu-
nitate temporis: Gratulor tibi asanitate
viri optimis. *I rejoice in your behalf for this
thing, or, I rejoice that you are, &c.* ¶ Illi
dolori gratulor, quem, &c. Quint. *I
am glad of that sorrow that, &c.*
Grātus & iſsimus, a, um; ευχαρι-
στος, μαχαριστος. *Thas remembreth
or recompenseth a good turn, grateful,
thankful, kind, acceptable, pleasant, ac-
ceptive.* Agreeable: delectabile: very wel-
come: much set by: taken in good part,
in good gree.
Grāvāmen, n. Apoll. *A grief or
sorrow.*
Grāvāmentum, t, n. Gloss. idem.
Grāvans, tis; part. Ovid. *Loading or
weighing down.*
Grāvāter, adv. Grievously.
Grāvātellus, Felt. a gravitate. Alii
legunt ravātellus, ex ravo colore. *Ancient.*
Grāvātē, adverb. anxiose, duręgent.
Displeasanti, grievously, painfully, hard-
ly, with an ill will, grudgingly. *Heavily,
or with great weight.* Apul.
Grāvātē, item. Liv.
Grāvātivus dolor, i. Dolor tristis:
Scup.
Grāvātor, ōris; m. Aug. *He that
grieveth or sorroweth.*
Grāvātus, a, um; Ovid. συκαρομεν,
δυσχερεσιν. *Disdaining, loath to
do, grived, hardened, loaded, drossie,
beavy and hanging down.*
Grāvē; adv. Non. *Gravely.*
Grāvēdinōsē, adv. August. *Sluggish-
ly, heavily, drossily, beavily.*
Grāvēdinōsus, & Gravidinōsus, a, u-
m; καρυδω, καρυδωδης. *That hath or
causeth an heavy head, oris subleis stercu-
mino: that hath or causeth the mur or
pose.*
Grāvēdo, īnis; f. κρυξ. *Haveineß,
grief: a rheum or raw humour falling
down into the nose, stopping the n-stril,
raking away the sense of smelling, hurting
the voice, and causing the cough with a
singing in the ears: the pose, mur or stuff-
ing of the throat: dict. quia gravat mem-
bra, que occupat.*
Grāvēo, V. Gravello.
Grāvēolens, a Gravis & Olens. Virg.
duodenis. *That hath a very evil favour,
smelling fithily.*
Grāvēolentia, æ; f. Plin. duodenis
A sinking favour, a strong smell.
F. f. Grāvēolens.

Varr. Gumia & Gumia; gulofus, gulofus: à γούμα, ἡ γούμα i. fabura navis; unde Plauto fatur mulieres faburate diāz. Vide Varr. & Felt. in voce Ingulvices.

Gummatus, a, um; γούματος. Gummed or full of gum.

Gummi, n. indeclin. & Gummis, is; f. Plin. ἡ γούμα, ex γούμα, vel γούμα Arab. Mart. Ἰνδ. Gummi Græcum nomen est, ex γούμα. A gum that drops from trees. Gummi Arabicum, Offic. The gum that cometh out of Acacia Egyptia.

Gumminus, a, um; Plin. quod est ex gummi confectum: γούματι. Made of gum.

Gummitio, onis; f. Col. γούματι. Anointing with gum.

Gummofus, a, um; Plin. γούματος. Gummy, that hath much gum.

Gumpha, phis; m. Mart. The hinge of a door.

Gūna; j, inde gūna: ἡ γούνα sunt gūna. Gona vel gūna. Cerd. A cupping-glass; leg. & Gūna pro Veste pellicea: Fortē a γούνα.

Gundūla, navigij genus, Cal.

Gūnēthetici salus it fuit, quos homines quodammodo adscripti incolunt, nullam ulterius expectantes mercedem, quam quæ ex ipso salu colligitur: ex γούνη locus arboribus confitus, & deinde mercenarius. Calv.

Gūnīānes, Plin. A precious stone that is supposed to work revenge upon an Enemy.

Gurdus, di; m. Quint. i. 2. A fool. γούδος, γούδος.

Gurdus, a, um; Vet. Diā. stolidus: vox est Hīp. Cell. 16. 7. Mart. γούδος onager. Arab. γούδος garrine. Fossils, or unwise.

Gurges, itis; m. ex Gula vel Guttur; al. quod gula instar ad se trahit, ac devorat: al. a gyrando. Peror. Rec. ex sono vel murmur aquarum. Virg. Clauso fit gurges murmur: Ab Heb. גורגור, tractus per quem murmurat aqua: גורגור, murmur, γούδος. Ponitur per Metaph. pro Infatigabili. A deep pit in a waters, a whirlpit, a gulf, sometime the stream or the whirling rage of the Sea, Metaph. A malicious man flowing with all wickedness: a riotous spender, one that cannot be satisfied, a glutton. Mart. quod ibi aqua in gyrum agatur.

Gurgitinus, a, um; adj. Of or belonging to a stream.

Gurgitius, a, um. Belonging to a gulf.

Gurgito, as, āvi, āre; γούργομαι, Gloss. i. latro. To swallow. Mart.

Gurgileon, V. Staphyle, & Gurgareon.

Gurgillo, onis; idem quod Curculio, ex γούργιλλος. Ἰνδ. i. a gutture: caruncula quadam in fine palati ad fucies dependens, aliter coenocula diā. The throat pipe. Mart. Gurgilio quasi gurgurio: a γούργιλλος, ex Heb. גורגור, gurgur: ἡ γούργιλλος a kind of worm.

Gurgus, a, um. Samothraci. Gloss. Gurgustolium, item Gurgustulum, A very little strait lodging.

Gurgustium, itis; n. & Gurgustum; genus habitationis angustum, a gurgustion diā. Peror. a gurgus i. vermes, ex Felt. Mart. ab angustia gurgulionis: αὐλίδων. A slender dwelling, hūe or shipbirds cottage: a narrow room: a cabin.

Gurpire & Guerpere, pro Dimittere. Cerd.

Gurfire, Apul. luscinarum proprium. Gustabilis, le; & g-stabilior, us. Of a better taste. Cerd.

Gustaldus; præfectus, custos, ador, Calv. ex Feud.

Gustarius & Buxign. Gustare, Buxignus, est buccam fumere.

Gustarius, itis; m. A taster.

Gustatio, onis; f. Petr. Anticapa Apuleio, Anticapa forio Ammian. Libamenta præcuratoria: γούστια, γούστια, A taster.

Gustatorium, itis; n. Plin. γούστειον, γούστειον, ὁ σίτος ex Gulto. A place where men were wont to banquet: also a cup to taste in; also a certain kind of hollow bone.

Gustatus, a, um; part. Plin. Tasted.

Gustatus, ūs; m. verb. γούστια. A taste.

Gustito, as; freq. à Gusto. To taste often.

Gusto, as; ex γούστοι, γούστον, inde gustio, lingua explorare saporem: item Lingua attingo edendi & bibendi causā, unde nostrum Tasse. Est autem γούστον idem quod gustu percipi potest. To taste: also to have a little knowledge or smell of a master: Also to attain to a mean.

Gustulū, γούστειον. A bit, morsitor taste. Dulce & amarum gustulum. A bitter sweet taste of a thing, Apul. Also a light distance. Apul.

Gustum; Cap. 5. lib. 4. Apitii de Reculinaria est Da gustū. Gloss. Gustum, γούδος, i. id quod gustatur. V. Mart. & Meur. A taste, a bit of drink.

Gustus, ūs; m. Gr. γούστος, γούδους. The sense of tasting, a taste.

Gutta, x; f. γούτα, γούτα; γούτα, qu, chuta, Guttas, γούτα, a χημ fundas. Bec. Alii ex guttur. MS. Gutta qu, gluta, i. glutinosa. A drop of any liquid matter: very little: also the same that Ammoniacum: a spot in precious stones. Plin.

Gutta, ærum; f. Vitruv. Things put under Triglyphi, or three turned upside down.

Guttamen, inis; n. leg. & Guttatitium. A drop: a place where droppings do fall.

Guttans, tis; particip. Plin. i. 20. c. 8. γούταζων. Dropping, distilling, falling by drops.

Guttatim, adv. Plaut. γούτα γούτα, drops, one drop after another.

Guttatus, a, um; Mart. γούτατος. Having as it were drops in it, spotted here and there with certain spots, i. like drops. Equus guttatus, Pallad. i. albus nigris intercurrentibus punctis, Ἰνδ. 11. 1.

Guturna, x; f. infirmitas gutturis, quæ solet cum inflatione gutturis evenire, Avicenna.

Gutula, x; f. Cucurbita. Gloss.

Guttim, obsolet. adv. By drops, pro Guttatim.

Guttitio, as; freq. à Gutto. To drop often.

Gutto, as; guttatim stillo. To drop, to fall as drops.

Gutulosus, a, um; adj. Plenus guttis.

Gutula, x; f. dim. Plaut. γούτλιν, μικροῦ γούτατος. A little drop.

Guttilus, li; m. dim. à Guttur, Plaut. γούτλιν, γούτλιν. A little cruse.

Guttur, ūris; neut. Veteribus etiam masc. gen. Ex utero & gutture emadem, Lucil. qu, guttur: anime canalis, Plin. canna pulmonis, & aspera arteria, ἡ γούτα, ἡ γούτα, ἡ γούτα. Sed missi alii conjecturis, venit ex γούτα, vel γούτα, fortasse ex sono gluteus.

Felt. à Gula, al. à gario, quia inde gartus procedit. Mart. quasi γούτα, quia voces fundit, à γούτα vel à guta, quia voces sunt quasi Guttæ fluentis sermonis.

Gutturum inferiorem, i. anum vel culum, Plaut.

Gutturia: dolor articulatorum. Cerd.

Guturilla. A vituallizing house or alehouse.

Gutturium, γούτα, vas ex quo aqua in manus datur; ab eo quod propter oris angustiam gutturium suat, Felt. A laver.

Gutturiosus, a, um; Dig. al. Gutturiosus; gutturi, vel gule deditus. Frog-throated: ὁ γούτα γούτατος, ὁ γούτα γούτατος. That hath a wide throat, wide throated: also he that hath the disease called Bronchocele.

Guttus, ti; m. Plin. diā. à Gutta, quod propter colli angustiam humor inde guttati fuerit: γούτα, γούτα. A cruse or other like thing: an oyl glass or vessel: a laver or ewer. A little Crust of unguent or sweet oyls, which they carried to the bynes, to drop themselves with it. Also a narrow-necked vessel, out of which the wine issued by drops. Var. An oyl-crust for their sallet. (Gell. 17. 8.) made of Samian earth oftentimes. ἡ γούτα γούτατος, Suidas.

Gutium, ti; n. Gloss. Passage of pease or rice.

Guturnum, ni; Gloss. A vessel that is made of a fish shell.

Guvia, vel Guina, vel Gufa; vas vitreum vel cucurbita, quod ventris dicitur, & videtur dici a gula, quasi gulosa in sanguine accipiendo: vide Mart. Gufa, ventricosa, Cerd. in Gloss. Ἰνδ.

G ante Y

Gygarthus; V. Gyrgathus.

Gymnas, ūdis; f. γούμας exercitationi dedita, qualis est palestra. Substantive exercitatio gymnica, à γούμας exercitatio, ex γούμας nudus, quod nudi se exercebant, Strup. Exereise.

Gymnasiarchia, x; Græc Gymnasiarum præfectura, Mod. The office of overseeing, and ordering such places of exercise and exercise.

Gymnasiarchus, i; vel Gymnasiarchas; m. γούμας γούμας; præfex Gymnasi. A chief School-master, a Rector, Guid or Governor of a School, a Principal or Head of a College: the Master of the wrestling, or he that was the principal ruler of that game.

Gymnasiolum, li; n. dimin. A little school.

Gymnastium, itis; n. Plaut. γούμας, γούμας, h. e. ab exercitio, ex γούμας nudus, unde apud Veteres loca illa, in quibus palæstræ nudi exercebantur, peculiari nomine Gymnasia vocata sunt: verum postea Gymnasia pro Ludo literario, quod in eo exercebantur ingenia, & pro omni loco, in quo sit ali-

aliquod genus exercitationis sumi capit. A place where wrestlers or other champions did exercise their strength, in trying masteries and feats of abilities: A School: a College or Hall in an University.

Gymnasta vel Gymnastes; γούμας, Jun. γούτα γούτα. He that teaches children to exercise wrestling: the master of the game of wrestling.

Gymnastium, itis. The art or exercise, exercising.

Gymnastica; sc. ars exercitatoria.

Gymnasticus, a, um; adj. γούμας, quod pertinet ad exercitacionem, Plaut. Thus belongs to the place or art of exercise.

Gymnasticus, a, um; adj. idem: unde Gymnastis ludis dicti sunt, in quibus se nudi atque nudi exercebant palæstræ; ἡ γούτα γούτα. Genera gymnicorum quinque; Saltus, Cursus, Jactus, Virtus, atque Luctatio.

Gymnastogitro, γούμας, To dispute naked, or like the Indian Philosophers.

Gymnastophista, Græc. Ægyptiorum & Æthiopum philosophi, ut Indorum Brachmanæ vel Brachmanes: sic dicti quod nudi in sylvis agerent, γούμας, ἡ γούτα.

Gymnus, Gr. γούμας. Naked or unclothed.

Gynaecanthē, es; f. Vide Apronia.

Gynaecium, cel; vel Gynecium, itis; γούμας, locus secretorum in ædibus, ubi solæ mulieres degabant, à voce γούμα, i. mulier nomen obtinuit. A funeral room for women, wherein they gave themselves to weeping and spinning: a nursery or place where only women abide. Gynaeciorum procuratores, Overseers of the Gynaecia or work houses of spinners or such like, for the Emperors' cloaths. They were under Comes sacrarum largitionum Notitia.

Gynaecæ; mulierum passiones, Stup.

Gynaeciaris; ad gynaecium pertinens.

Gynaeciaris, Alc. They that be together in any such room with women; also the base sort of handieris men.

Gynaecolomi & Gynaeconomi vocab. qui de mulierum ornatu statuebant, ne ulla ipsarum se quicquam indignum faceret, utque singulæ pro ratione censūs & facultatum indicerentur, Calv. ex Postello de Magistr. Athen.

Gynaecocratia, dominium uxorum; Gynaecocratium, qui sub uxoris imperio vivunt.

Gynaecomānes, m. Gloss. γούμας, γούμας. He that is mad after women.

Gynaecomastion, A swelling and growing of flesh in women's breasts.

Gynaecomites, Companions of Women or such as do wait upon them.

Gynaecia, A place in the church where women did sit. Cerd.

Gynaecitis, Emil. An inward room in the house where women lived.

Gynaecionismus, Græc. γούμας, γούμας. He that hath the charge to oversee that women exceeded nor in their attire. Cal.

Gyrrillus vel Gynaphilus, li; m. A lover of women, an amorous person.

Gypsatio, f. Apoll. A plastering or partering.

Gypsator, ōris; m. Aug. He that whiteth.

Gypsatus, a, um; adj. gypso illitus, γούτατος, Col. Plastered, parterred, Gypsata manus, A white hand, or after some, a deceitful hand: time-fingers. Gypsatissimis manibus, with lily white hands; Cic.

Gypsus; idem quod Gypsator.

Gypsus, a, um; adj. ex Gypso.

Gypso, as; Tibull. To plaster. γούτα. Gypso, ōris; Aug. To be whitened or plastered over.

Gypsum, f; n. γούτα. Etym. αὐτὸ γούτα πῦρ, ἡ γούτα, ἡ γούτα. Plin. Gypsum, ex γούτα terra & ἡ γούτα coquo, quod à terra, seu lapidibus, terræ vel ut ossibus, coquatur. Arab. γούτα vel ὁ γούτα, Mart. Parget, time plaster. Proculus, in maximo stomachi dolore, gypso potio convalesce sive mortem, Plin. 36. 24.

Gypsum vel Gypsus; γούτα. Plin. A plastering in mortar.

Gyraculum, i; n. Medull. Gram. A whirling.

Gyrapha; cameloopardus, Gesh.

Gyratilis, le. That will turn; ut, Cos gyratilis, Jun. A grindstone.

Gyratio, f. Cell. A turning about or dizziness.

Gyrator, m. Frag. Poët. He that turneth or reeleth about.

Gyratus, a, um; adj. Plin. γούτα, γούτα. Turned about.

Gyrathus, γούτα, ex γούτα & γούτα, Jun. A place where mad folks, or such as have the leprosy be kept in: also a bed wherein they sing and tumble being bound.

Gyrgillum; idem quod Gyrgillus.

Gyrinus, ni; m. à Gyro, propter rotunditatem: γούτα, Arato: V. Plin. 8. 51. A tadpole: a frog.

Gyro, as; γούτα. To compass.

Gyror, ōris. To be turned about, Pacuv.

Gyrosus, a, um; Celf. γούτα. That hath the falling-sickness or dizziness, full of turning.

Gyrovagus, gi; m. i. instabilis, in gyrum vagans. Wandring round about. V. Cerd.

Gyrunculum, A gurgand for children to play with.

Gyrus, ri; m. p. 1. γούτα. Virg. à γούτα curvus. A circuit or compass, a circle. A bound or end of a course or race: Præscriptos eveda est pagina gyros, Propert. Also the turning about after the course is ended of an Orb or Star. Catul.

H ante A

H Elementum aspiratio dicitur. H finalis in syllaba esse non potest, præterquam in ab, & vab. Interjectionibus, quæ per Apocopen diā. pro aha & vaba. Jungitur vocalibus omnibus, at antiquitus is solummodo, nunc quatuor etiam conson. nempe, a, ut Cheremes, p. ut Philippius, r. ut Pyrrhus, t. ut Thrafo.

H in multis successit literæ f. nam quod Veteres fordeum, fædam, farionis diceb. nunc fordeum, fædam, farionis dic. Ter. Scaur. 11. de Orthograph.

H, in notis antiq. hōstas, vel hic vel hoc, vel haredes, vel hæc, vel homo, vel habet, vel hanc, vel hora, vel honor. H.D. hic dedicavit, dedicavit, vel dedicavit. HC. V. hūc vitæ. H.D.D. hoc dono datur. HC. AM. hūc amicum nostrum. HC. L. hūc locum, H. Hadrianus vel hōra.

Habitare, corripientis, Plaut. 2. 2. Hab. Sitrab: a voice reprehending and warning not to do or not to go on in a thing.

Interfectio corripientis sive admonitio nōd quid fiat, nēve quis in incepto progrediatur; ἡ ἡ doletis.

Ha, ha, he; interfect. risis, Plaut.

Hāba, olim pro Babā.

Hābe & Have pro Ave: verbum prequentissimum in inscriptionibus Constitutionum Cod. Theod. & Justin. V. Cal.

Hābēna, x; f. diā. quod iis equos habeamus, i. teneamus, vel inhibeamus: ἡ γούτα, The reins of a bridle: a leash or thong of leather, whip-cord or such like: power, rule, government. Habēna undantes, Virg. The reins of the bridle rustling like waves, when as they are moved or shaken by the carter. Furit immiffis Vulcanus habenis, Virg. The fire rageth without all stay. Immittit habenas classi, Virg. i. funes nauticos, velo recondendo aptos, quia funes ex corio primum fuisse constat, Cælius Urbanus; He loofeth the ships or the ropes: Sic Homerus; Naves ligantur γούτατος βραχίον. Ad habēnam, Elian. Facies habet so the left: vide ad Scutum, and ad Hastam.

Hābēnarius, m. A Coach-man, Gloss. qui regit, vel qui facit habenas.

Hābēnatus, a, um; part. i. habēna ornatus. That hath a rein.

Hābendus, a, um; part. Which is to be had: to be given: to be taken: or accounted.

Hābēno, as; antiq. To bridle.

Hābēs, tis; part. Having.

Hābēntia, x; f. Claud. Jovin. Riches, abundance, Craving and having. Nonn. Also a mans estate in gods, his substance, ἡ γούτα, Plaut.

Hābēntia, x; f. Celf. ἡ γούτα, ἡ γούτα. A little rain, bridle or leash.

Hābēo, es, ūi, ēre; ex ἡ γούτα, quod quæ adduximus habemus; vel ab ἡ γούτα, vel ab ἡ γούτα, quod quæ habent plus avent, Bec. ab ἡ γούτα, ex ἡ γούτα, vel ex ἡ γούτα, Mart.

γούτα, Pamphyliorum lingua teste Phavorino, ἡ γούτα est habes, Helych. ἡ γούτα, ἡ γούτα. Mart. ab ἡ γούτα, Chald. Hebraei, & eis affines gentes verbum habes exprimunt per verbum substantivum, & pronomen personale, ut ἡ γούτα, ἡ γούτα. Nonn. Habere, Satis esse, tenere, occupare, habitare, ἡ γούτα verbum est generale, & ad dominium jus & possessionis, atque etiam ad eum qui detentor est. ἡ γούτα contrarium, conventionem, &c. pro Contrahere, tenere, agere, ferre, decimere, occupare, credere, estimare, habitare, intelligere. ἡ γούτα frustra, i. Decipere. ἡ γούta penit habere, i. Nihil pendere. ἡ γούta honorem, est Honore afficere: Btiam pro Tractare, servare, præbere, exhibere. ἡ γούta iter.

H A B

iter, est Profectici. ¶ Habere verba, est Loqui, Vide Cal. Calv. Staph. To have: to hold, κενεω. To contain. To take, posside, use or occupy: to handle or in-treat: to esteem or sit; posse: to dwell, in-habit or abide: to keep: to count or es-teeem: to lead or poss: to be at, of, or in: to know, to understand, to be sure and persuaded: to bear or suffer: to detain: to can or be able: to live: to give. Ha-bere dicere, Græcismus, apud Lucetium, ισαυρα μνησ. ¶ Habere delectum militum, Jun. To choose or pick out suadiri, to misfer. ¶ Habere gratiam alicui, To thank. ¶ Bellè habet, & Se bellè habet, He is merry and in good health. ¶ Se parce habet, Ter. He li-veth sparingly. ¶ Bonè habet, Liv. It is well. ¶ Pro certo habere, To know certainly. ¶ Fidem habere alicui, To believe or give credit unto. ¶ Fidem ha-bere apud aliquem, Plin. To be believed or credited. ¶ Habere rempib, qua-stui, To make a gain of the Common-wealth. ¶ Quid ego agam habeo, Ter. I know what I have to do. ¶ Habeo in memo-ria, Plaut. I remember. ¶ Lites cum aliquo habere, To bein suit with. ¶ Lo-co patris habere, Brut. & In loco pa-tris; To esteem one as his father. ¶ Ha-bere mulierem, vel scortum; i. Rem habere cum ea, σωτηρια. Ter. Quis heri Chrysidem habuit? ¶ Habere, To dwell. Quæ hic habet? Plaut. Who dwelleth here? ¶ Res tuas tibi habet: Formula Repudi. Car. Sigonius. Habitor, Eris, Eri. To be worn; as cloaths are: To be accounted, Veltis bona quaerit haberi, Ovid, Good garments would be worn: Unde Habitus, Apparet. Habescit, pro Habeat, Cic. 2, de Leg. Lei him have, Habissor, comparat. ab Habilis, Quine. Habilis, λε; ἡμπος, α, μεσσηνω. Fis, apt, handsome, convenient: well made Ensis habilis ad pugnam, Liv. Locus ha-bilis pendendis rebus, Plin. Fis or bandoleo for. Habilissimè, Hieronym, Most fit or nimely. Habilissimum corpus, The most able or soundest body, Cels. Habilitas, αἰσι, f. ισαυρα. Abiles, finens, handsome. Habilitate, adverb. Digest. Εἰρηδ ελε, δῆξις, διαπερσις. Fisly, handsomely, Paul. Habilitudo, f. Digest. An bability. Habitabilis, λε; εἰρηκω. Habitabile, that may be dwelled in: also inhabited or dwelt in, Ovid. Habitaculum, λι; n. Jun. εἰρηκω, δῆξις. A dwelling and abiding place: a Cabin. Habitandus, a, um; part, which is to be inhabited or dwelt in. Habitans, tis; part. Ovid, which dwelleth or is dwelling and inhabiting. Habitatio, οἰσις, f. verb, εἰρηκω. An habitation or dwelling. Habitatio annua An yearly house-rens, in Cels. Suet. Habitaculcula, ας, f. Terrell. A little dwelling place. Habitor, οἰσις; m. verb, εἰρηκω. A dweller, an abider, an inhabitant of place. Habitratrix, f. Stat. She that inhabits.

H A C

Habitatus, a, um; part. Ovid. *Inhabita-
tus, dwelt in.*
Habitatus, ūs, ui; Gloss. *An habitation.*
Habitus, ōnis; f. Gell. habendi actio,
ſicis, An having, a poſſeſſing, &c.
Habitator, ōris; adj. compar. *Hand-
ſomely made, tho' baſh a good body and*
gamb. Siqua paulo eſt habitator, pugil-
em eſe aiunt, Ter. *If ſhe be a little more*
large and groſs than ordinary.
Habituſimus; i. pinguiſſimus, Gell.
4. ult.
Habitō, as; eiſus. To dwell, to inhab-
itate, or live in. Alſo to lodge, Ovid. *To do*
a thing often, or be at wae's c. n. e. ſit.
Ex habito, freq. l. frequenter habere,
Sylvius habitare, Ovid. *To dwell in the*
woods. Cafas humiles habitare, Virg.
To dwell in poor cottages. Apud al-
liquē, Ter. &, Cum aliquo habitare.
To dwell with. In domo, vel ſub terra
habitare, *To dwell in or under.*
Habitōr, āris, *To he inhabited.* Arabia
Eudæmon habitatur, Plin.
Habitōr, ōris; m. Solin. *An inhabitant.* V. Habitator.
Habitudinariū, a, um. He has habitu
an habite in anything.
Habituō, iniſ; f. ſicis. The ſeaſe,
plight, lying or diſpoſition of a body;
reſp. ſ. Longo morbo ad habitudinē
redactiſ ſubveni, Plin. i. ad Hecaticam.
Habituūrs, a, um; part. Ovid. *Which*
ſhall have, or ought to have.
Habitus, a, um; part. *iguſit.* Had
counted, ſteemed : done, given, kept, af-
fembled : uſed, affected, diſpoſed. Mal-
habitu corpus, Cell. Temeꝛe habi-
tuſ æger, *Not well tended, or not right-*
ly uſed in cure, Cell.
Habituſ, i, um; ſor. iſſimus. Faſt
well liking, agreeod plight.
Habitus, ſūs; m. qualitas & ſtatut
qui habetur; vel qualitas & forma
corporis, & cujuſcunque rei; ſicis, ſ
one, & ſua. Uſitate habituſ vocamus
potentiam crebris acitonibus compara-
ram. Habituſ (ſiſd.) ab habendo ali-
quid dictuſ, ut Habere ſcientiam men-
te, virtutem in corpore, circa cor-
veſtitumētum, &c. Habituſ eſt etia
corporis noſtri ſtructura & conſtitutio
& compoſitio, quā ratione dicimur
Corpuſ eſſe habituſ ſolidi & compoſi-
vel vari; cuiuſ ratiōne etiā cor-
rarum facili evaporatur, & ſyncop
incurrit; Habituſ verō denſioris
morbiſ cūctanter diutiſque laborat
Galen. 2. De rat. viſ. 47. Præter
habituſ; nomen uſurpamuſ de omni
quæ conſtant eſt, & ægrè amove-
unde & ſanitatem bonam habituſ di-
mus. The form, ſtate, feature, faſhi-
manner, diſpoſition or quality of the
to mind : the bodies attire, furniture,
parel. Corpus mali habituſ. Of an
conſtitution, or a craſy, ſickly and diſ-
ſeſed body : a miſtaking of the body : a p-
ſing of it up with a diſpoſition to the di-
ſſe : hæceſſus, Cell.
Habramiſ, V. Abramis.
Hac, advrb. motuſ per locum, ἢ
tabar, ἡδὲ, ἡδί. By thiſ place :
this way.
Haceldama; i. ex ὁριον ager (ex
ager ab aliis diviſ) ארץ חפז
& נאמר חצר sanguis. A ſel-
blood.

HÆM

Haëcénus, adv. *tenus hac*, i. hac parte
 tenus : adverbium temporis & loci.
 Maximè finem terminumque significat.
 Non. Α. *μὴ γὰρ τῷδε, εἰς τὸν*. By this place,
 hithert, thus much, thus far, to this time.
 Aliq. pro Ità, adeo, seu in tantum.
 Hadria, *αἷ*, i. The Sea, or a bosom or
 gulf of the sea; the Adriatic Sea.
 Hadròbolum, Gr. Plin. 12. *ἀδρὲς βα-
 λον* dict. à glebarum crassitudine; nam
ἀδρὲς crassum, & plenum appell. *βῆλον* &
 gleba. A kind of sweet smelling gum in
 Media.
 Hadros, *ἀδρὲς* : adultus, plenus, vel
 maturus. *Penisulæ or ripe*.
 Hadrosphærum, Gr. Plin. 12. 12. à
 foliæ amplitudine ita dict. *ἀδρὸς σφαῖρα*.
 A kind of Spikenard having a broad leaf.
 Hæc, f. ab Hic.
 Hædera, &c. Vide Hedera.
 Hæderacæ, *αἷ*, f. A garland of Ivy.
 Hæderarius flexus ; vide Glandulosi
 affluentes.
 Hædi, *Certain Stars*, Coop.
 Hædus, vide Hædus.
 Hælvölæ, A kind of Grapes between
 purple and black. Coop.
 Hæma, *αἷμα*, sanguis.
 Hæmachætes, Græc. Plin. dict. quod
 sanguinis colorem refert. A kind of A-
 chatæ or blood-colored stone, Plin. 37. 10.
 Hæmachia, *αἷ*, f. A bloody fight.
 Hæmagógus, sanguinem æcens ; ai-
 magós.
 Hæmalôpa, est cruenta suffusio, ad pla-
 gas oculis illatas aboriri solita.
 Hæmantæ, *A precious stone like blood*.
 Hæmathôes, Jun. A bird called a Red-
 flank.
 Hæmation, Gr. *αἱματιον*. Plin. 36.
 26. A kind of red glass : dict. à colore
 sanguineo.
 Hæmatites, *αἷ*, m. Græc. *αἱματινός*,
δυνάμει αἱματώ, & sanguine dict. Plin.
 A blood-stone, so called, not so much for
 that it stancheth blood, as that it seemeth to
 represent the fashion of a thing dried and
 congealed : being burnt it is like simpler
 red Vermilion.
 Hæmatôpus, vel Oematopous ; dict.
 à cruenta longorum crurum rubredine : *αι-
 ματωπύς*, Plin. A bird called a Red-flank.
 Vide Jun.
 Hæmatosis, sanguificatio.
 Hæmatôsus, a, um. He that bath Em-
 rods.
 Hæmitríteos, Cels. A kind of tertian
 fever.
 Hæmôdia, est affectus dentes gingi-
 vâsque infestans.
 Hæmôphôbus ; i. sanguinis mittendi
 timidus.
 Hæmoprôicus, Gr. Jun. He that spi-
 teth blood.
 Hæmoptysis, Gr. Irid. A spitting of
 blood by the mouth.
 Hæmorrhægia, Gr. Gal. ex *αἵμα* san-
 guis, & *ρῆμα* rumpo. An excessive or
 continual flux of blood.
 Hæmorrhizæ, *αἷ* ; *αἱμορρῖστα* : sangui-
 nis profusum.
 Hæmorrhôis, idis ; f. *αἱμορρῖς* : a
αἵμα & *ρῆ* profusum, Cels. A discharge
 in the fundaments like so tears or wars, by
 the swelling of the veins, out of the which
 it iseth blood, called Hæmorrhoides or piles.
 Also the vein is self, whence the blood iseth.
 It is sometimes used for a vein in the neck
 of a womans womb, casting out blood : also
 a Ser-

HÆR

a Serpent, by whom a man being stricken
bleedeth to death.
Hæredicāpā. *He that taketh another
man; inheritance.*
Hæredīōlum; li; n. dim. ab Hæredi-
um, Col. κληρονομία, χωρίον πατρικόν, *A
little inheritance, a small patrimony.*
Hæredipēta, æ; c. g. quī petit hære-
ditatem; κληρονομία, κληρονομία, *He that by
flattery, bribes, and other such sleights
laboureth to get the good will and favour of
old men and widows; and so become their
heir, Petr.*
Hæredīfīcinda; idem quod Hæredi-
capa.
Hæredītālis; adj. κληρονομικός, *Be-
longing or pertaining to an heritage.*
Hæredīcāmenta, ōrum; n. *Heredita-
ments.*
Hæredītātius, a, um; κληρονομικότες ἡ-
τά κληρονομία, ἡ κληρία, *Pertaining to
inheritance or succession.*
Hærditas, ātis f. dict. līd, a rebus
additis, five ab ere, quod quī possidet
agrum, & censum solvit. *Hereditas* sim-
pliciter ab *heres*; κληρονομία, κληρο-
νομία, *Hereditas* apud antiquos dividebatur in
duodecim uncias, quæ agis nomina con-
tinentur. Optima autem hereditas a
patribus traditur liberis, omnique pa-
trimonio præstantur, gloria virtutis rerum-
que gestarum. *An inheritance or suc-
cession.*
Hæredītātus, ūs; m. *Inheritance.*
Hærditō, as; freq. κληρονομία, *To in-
herit, to possess.*
Hærdīum, dī; n. Var. χωρίον πα-
τρικόν, *A farm or piece of ground slain
by inheritance.*
Hærdō, as; Verb. To make an heir.
Hærem, pro Hærem, Næv,
Hærens, tīs; part. Hor. *Hanging fast
or cleaving to, sticking fast; flaying or fast-
gering.*
Hærdō, es, ū, sum, ēre; ab alio de-
ligo, quod quæ deligimus, ūs adhaeremus.
Aliquando Manere simpliciter & infi-
dere: item ab elego nēss, unde Cuiusque
cōhæreo; vel ab elego apīs: ἀπὸ πῶς, συ-
μφορῶν, *To adhere or stick to; to take fast
hold a dog to donkey, ἀπὸ κύνος, Σκώπιον
To stoop, to be as a fawn, to demur; to be in
much trouble, to be so intangled that he can-
not get himself out, to stick in the rivars
to continue, to remain or refrain.* Si hic
terminus hæret, Virg. *If this purpose
cannot be changed.* ¶ Hære in falebra.
To stick in the mire, to be gravell'd. ¶ Hæ-
rebat nebulo. The *nebula* was in doubt
what to do. ¶ Stomachus ad radices lin-
guæ hærens, Growing to the root of the
tongue. ¶ Lingua hæret metu, Ter. &
Vox faucibus hæret, Virg. *His tongue
and voice failed him.* ¶ Hæret Pompeio
Suet. *He leaveth or cleaveth to.* ¶ Equo
hære, Hor. & In equo hære. *To
ride, to travel on horse-back.* ¶ Hic mihi
aquæ hæret. *An Adagy borrowed from
a man that is at the pit brink ready to fall
in, or so high in water as that he is ready to
be drowned.* Alex, ab Alex, & I will re-
quire further time to clear this matter
sumpo a clepsydris argumento. Cic. a
Quint. frat. ¶ Hære de die, aqua, &
Quint. in inconstant or not well grounded Cic.
Offic. 3. de Epiculo.

HAL

enim tributum auctoris hares: *καρὴν*.
 Hæres, qui defuncto succedit in
 jus universum: *ab hæro*, quod qui hæres
 est, hæret, h. c. proximus est ei cuius
 hæres est Sipont. *Fest. Hæres apud an-*
tiquos pro Domino ponebatur: ergo ab
hero, quod heres fiat, dominio ad se
 transiit. Vide Mart. Hæreses secundi
 dic, qui hæredi inflicto substituantur,
Heirs in remainder, ¶ Hæres arboris,
 Plin. *Branches or young shoots rising out of*
trees. ¶ Hæres fiduciarius, *An heir in*
trust. Jabolin.
 Hæresio, is, Ære. *To stick fast*.
 Hæresitarchus, chi; s. or Hæresarcha
 æ; s. m. Gr. *An arch heretic, the chief of*
a sect: a notable and principal heretic.
 Hæresis, f. Græc. *dispos.*, optio vel
 electio, speciatim dogmatis; atque ipsum
 dogma, secta; *ab αἵρεσις*, quod signifi-
 catio, velus. Vocabulum laudabile olim a-
 pud philol. nunc tandem abinde in dedecus.
An opinion contrary to sound fundamen-
tal principles of religion; an heresie: a firm
opinion, good or ill.
 Hæresiticus, adv. Hier. *Like an Heretic*.
 Hæreticus, a, um; s. adj. *Heretical*.
 Hæreticus, ci, s. m. *αἱρετικός*, quod est
 electivus; qui hæresim cecur, *He which*
doth firmly hold some opinion and follow
some sect: an heretic; which either in-
ventesth or followeth some sect not consonant
in true religion.
 Hæretudo, inis; f. dominatio.
 Hæsitabundus, a, um; s. *δοτακματικός*.
Ful of doubting.
 Hæsitante, adv. *Stricte. Doubtfully,*
fearfully, flammering.
 Hæsitantia, æ; f. *ἰσχυροσία*. *A doub-*
ing: a flammering, flustering, an imped-
iment in the tongue.
 Hæsitatio, onis; f. verb. *δοπία*. *A*
doubting or flammering.
 Hæsitatuncula, æ; f. *A little doubting*.
 Hæsitativus, a, um; s. adj. *Doubtful*.
 Hæsitator, oris; m. Plin. jun. *ἰσχυρὸς*.
δοπία. *He has doubtesh or wotiesh no*
what to do.
 Hæsitatus, a, um; s. part. Sen. *Doubt-*
ed of.
 Hæstio, as; f. freq. idemdem & mul-
 tum hæreo, & progredi non possum. *Cast*
αἰσχυροῦ, διαμπερὶ τοῦ. *To stick doubt, fla-*
ter or flugger: to be intangled and wrapt in
the bials. In eodem hæstias luto, You are
as deep in as you were. Spoken of him, that
to discharge one debt, is forced to take up
money elsewhere. Alex. ab Alex.
 Hæstiduo, f. Gell. *Doubtfulness, a flam-*
mering.
 Hæsto, freq. ab Hæreo, idem.
 Hæsturus, a, um; s. part. *Which will flie*
and cleave to or bang together.
 Hæstographa, f. Decr. *Ἀγίωγραφά*.
 Græcis decuntur scripta sacra, & in Ca-
 nonem recepta. *Holy writings*.
 Hæstographus, a, um; s. m. *ἁγίωγραφος*, qui scribit
 sacra.
 Hæstus, a, um; s. Gr. *ἁγίος*. *Holy, m-*
profane or heathenish.
 Hagellus, li. *Pure, chaste, or undefil-*
ed: ab
 Hagnus, a, um; s. i. purus vel castus.
 Hala, Vide Ala.
 Hälabarches, Vide Alabarches, *Ἀλαβάρ-*
χης, falsi præfectus.
 Hälaphanta, Vide Halophanta.
 Hälaires, Gloss. Vide Alares: *ἡμῶν*
ταξίαρχος.

HAL

Halac̃io, ōnis; f. Gloſſ. exhalatio. *A*
breathing forth.
 Halātor, m. *He that breatheth out.*
 Halac̃us, Vide Halatio.
 Halcedō, et Halcedonia. Vide Al-
 cedo.
 Halcīto, m. Gloſſ. *A kind of Snake.*
 Halcon, f. Gloſſ. *Tables of box.*
 Halcyon, vel Halcydon, ōnis; Græc.
 s. b. ἡ αἰὼν τοῦ ἀλκυῶν, quōd in mari
 ova pariat, ἀλκυῶν. *A small bird, which*
maketh her nest upon the water of the Sea,
and then it is a token or sign of fair wea-
ther: so the Kings-fisher. Vide Alcedo.
 Halcyōneum, ēi; n. *A kind of medi-*
cine. Plin. Opimum, quod dicitur Mi-
 leſium.
 Halcyōneus, a, um; s. b. Halcyonei
 dies, qui Plinio Halcyonides dicuntur,
 ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι. *The quiet days, during*
which such a bird buildeth her nest on the
Sea, which is for that space very calm and
still.
 Halcyōnium, nli; s. n. b. Gr. Plin.
The foam of the Sea indurates, wherewith
Halcyons make their nests.
 Halēa, æ; *A tree having a most sweet*
smell, used for perfume.
 Halēc, ecis; tam f. quān n. Hor.
 μύρριν: picisculis ad liquorem salamēto-
 rum idoneus, unde et nuncupatus, Ἰψίδ.
 ἄνε mare, sal. quo gaudet. Alii dicunt
 πικρὸν τοῦ ἡλκυῶν, quōd præ omnibus
 marinis picisculis numero crescant, et
 pariendo multiplicentur: ἀλκίς falsoda,
 ἀλκυῶν falsum, ἄνε sal. *A salt liquor*
made of the intrails of fishes: also an Her-
ring. Halēx, idem; aliter Alexan et Alec-
Brine to keep fishes in.
 Halēcula, æ; f. dim. Col. μύρρινος.
A little Herring or Pilchard.
 Halēx, Vide Halēc.
 Halēctēs, ti; m. Gr. Plin. ἀλκίτης,
 ex ἄνε mare, et ἀντὶς αἰκίη, i. aquila
 marina, quam alii Accipiter fringilla-
 rius, alii Nisus appellant. *A kind of*
Eagle, after some a Falcon, after others a
Goſs-hawk or Fer-falcon. I take it to be an
Osprey, which hovereth over p̃eis and tak-
eth which.
 Hállas, ádos; Bayf. Græc. *A kind of*
small ship or boat: ádos.
 Hállica, Vide Allica & Zea.
 Hállicacēbus, bi; m. ἀλκίκακος,
 Plin. 21. 31. σπύρον, vesicaria. Hallica-
 cabur, i. martinus cacēbus, solani gene-
 us: ἄνε et mare. Red winter-Cherries, red
 Nighthshade, ἀλκίκακη.
 Hállicacstrum, tri; n. Col. Vide Allica-
 strum.
 Hállēũca, ōrum; n. Plin. ἀλκίονες.
 Libri in quibus tractatur de picibus.
 Books containing properties of fishes.
 Hállēũticus, a, um; p̃icicatorius. *Of*
fishes or fishing.
 Hállimus, ἄλμυρος. dict. *a salpugine.*
 Diversa est herba ἄλμυρος, ab ἄ σαρ, &
 ἄλμυς, quōd famem acrem, Dioſc. & So-
 lin. c. 17. *A herb apt to bridge with: it is*
also the best of Almonds. Also Portulaca
 marina, Sea-Purslain, Plin.
 Hállipheus, ἄλσιος. *A tree hav-*
ing bitter fruit, that no beast will touch it
but Swine, Plin.
 Hállipleum, ἀλπύλλειον, i. martinus
 pulmo. *A kind of fish, Plin. 33. 1.*
 Halis, Ison.
 Hállto, as; f. recq. ab Halo, Enn. ἑ-
 πταπύλοισι. Τουραρ out, offered forth
 F. a. a biga: b.

Hellenismus, ἡλληνισμός, i. Græcismus.
 Hellenista, ἡλληνιστής, Græcā linguā utens: vide Mart. One that useth the Greek tongue.
 Helles, a title of Aries.
 Hellepontis, Plin. A North-East wind.
 Hellepontus, ti. Hellepont, a Sea.
 Helletia, f. Gloss. The name of a Star.
 Helmingobdānum, herbæ genus: ἡλμυγὸβδάνιον, βοτάνη herba.
 Helmus, Jun. Sedg or Shear-grass.
 Hēlops, opis, Græc. Plin. 32. ult. A fish to us unknown, yet of most delicate taste.
 Hēlōrys, Gr. ἡλὼρις, di. a longitudo nati aut rostri. Vide Cal. A bird that hath a long and crooked bill, of colour black, the nails very black, the feathers brown and full of spots.
 Hēlos, Gr. vitium est oleæ peculiare, & quadam quasi Solis infusio, quam nonnulli vocant clauum, sūzum, aut pāsellum.
 Hēlos five clauus, est callosus tuberculum, album, rotundum, capiti clavorum simile. Helodes febris, cum a prima ita die ægrotantes fundant.
 Helofaste, Vide Ebulus.
 Hēlōsis, est curva palpebræ reflexaque eversio, Stup.
 Hēlōabundus, a, um; Gloss. One that is very luxurians.
 Hēluācia, Felt. di. a colore boum, qui est heluus, i. inter rufum & album. A kind of Lydian attire.
 Hēlōtio, ōtis, f. verb. dōrtia, λαφύματα. Glutinosus, gurguliosus, couctus eating.
 Hēlōtor, m. Tert. A glutton, πολυφαγός.
 Hēlōcus, vide Alucur: languidus, semicomus; vel allucinator & nugator amator; five halo, i. hēsternio vino languens, quem ἡλῶν vocant Græci; item helucus, ab hiatu & oscitatione, di. Scal. ἡλῶν τις ὁλοκαύστος. Gravitate capitis vino creatam interpretatur Tertullianus. Verrius (Gell. 16. 12.) elucum ab ἡλῶν deducit, exponitque tarditate quandam animi stuporemque, qualis hallucinantibus plerumque usu venit. The disface Crapula, or surfeit of wine or strong drink.
 Hēlvēla, arum, i. vel Helvela, vel Helvella, a λαφύματα: holera minuta, quoniam helus & helvella Veteres diceb. pro holus & holera. Felt. Ab helus, i. olus. Alii leg. Elvella, al. Helvola. Small Worms.
 Hēlvēus, a, um; adj. Varr. Fleb color.
 Hēlvēus; ab hiatu & oscitatione di. Felt.
 Hēlō, ōnis, m. Bec. ex Meur. ab holere deducit, quod oleribus olim ægrotos curarent, & quia ægroti nauseabundi & delicati, postea translati ea vox est ad homines delicatos. Sed audiamus Grammaticum doctiss. Felt. Helko dicitur est immoderate bona sua confumens, ab elendo. Aspiratur, ut aviditas magis exprobetur; fit enim vox incitator: λαφύματα, dōrtia, λαφύματα. He that is eating and drinking spendens his substance: areveller, aglutator, a devourer;

a destroyer, a waster: also an unsatiable reader. Heluo patris, A destroyer of his country. Heluolibrum, An unsatiable reader, a devourer as it were of books.
 Cic.
 Hēlōdus, a, um; Var. ἡλῶδης. Heluius & Heluinus, & Helucolus, a, um; Plin. (variē enim scribitur.) A grape colour betwixt purple and black. Helucolum vinum, wine of those grapes. Cato. Helucolæ vites, Col. quæ & variæ: five Va iane.
 Hēlōr, aris; luxuriari, luxurie & gula operam dare. Cur aspietur, vide Gell. 2. 3. λαφύματα, dōrtia, Cic. pro Sexto, & Pro domo sua. To devour and consume in rioting, to ravine.
 Hēlus vel Helusa, Felt. vel ut Scal. Helusa; pro Holus & Holera, Helus & Helusantiqui dicebant, quod nunc holus & holera, Felt. Aspiratio veteribus crebra erat, & pro O, & S pro R.
 Helvus, a, um; Var. quod albidus, vel quod fulvus: est enim color inter album & fulvum. Idid. leg. Ellus & Elbidus, ab albo, Kiffē, ὑποκρίσει. Between red and white, the colour of a brick being half burned, carnation or fish-colour, or pale.
 Helvine, nes, f. Gr. ἡλίνη, ab ἡλῶν traho, quod prætereuntium vestes attrahat. Paricary or Pellicory of the Wall, Helvine cissampelos, Jun. Bindweed, ὑποκρίσει. Rara visu est, cujus vertex summus lacrymam continet jucundi faporis: acanthem masticem appellatam, Plin.
 Hem, adv. monstrans cum ira & perturbatione, qd. A voice of blaming, disdain, marvelling, showing, &c. Oh! what? lo! see! alas for pity! eut alas! now hayda! hoho! Aliquando interjectione est corripientis, ferientis, irascientis.
 Hēmanthīnum, ni; n. Avic. A kind of glass of a sanguine or bloody colour.
 Hēmēra, hēmēra, dies.
 Hēmērēsius, Gr. ἡμερήσιος, diurnus, Plin. ex hēmēra dies. That dureth one day: also a table that Apelles his master made in one day, Plin.
 Hēmērīdion, Plin. That dureth one day.
 Hēmērīs, Gr. Plin. 16. 6. ἡμερίς. Gaze Græci vocabuli vim exprimens placidam vertit: humilis quercus. The dwarf-Oak.
 Hēmēro, m. Gloss. A snatching and greedy fellow.
 Hēmērobaptista, Sush as would be baptized every day, &c.
 Hēmērōbius, Gr. Plin. ἡμερόβιος, hēmēra dies, Bis vicia: di. quod ultra diem non vivit. A worm that liveth but one day, one days sustenance.
 Hēmērōbius, a, um. That liveth but a day; that provideth but for the present.
 Hēmērōcallis, Gr. ἡμερόκαλλος: a floris fugacitate, quod uno tantum die pulchritudinem suam tuetur, Diole. An chritudinem suam tuetur, Diole. An herb in leaf and stalk very like the Lilly: Yellow, wild or day-lily, that lasteth but one day, Athenæus.
 Hēmērōcæus, hēmērōcæus: Far nocturnus.
 Hēmērōdrōmus, m. Gr. ἡμερόδρομος. Liv. curfor di. quod uno die ingens

spatium cursu emittit. A post that ridest far in a day, or that in one day went a great deal of ground, being sent forth by break of day to spy & take view of a country, and returned at night.
 Hēmērōdlogium, ii; n. ἡμερόδολος, Kalendar or Register, declaring what is done every day.
 Hēmī, hēmīus: in comp. tantum usitatum. Half.
 Hēmīcādium, ii; n. An half-hogs-head, a Tere.
 Hēmīchōrium & Hemichoreum, Gr. Half a dance.
 Hēmīcrānēus, i. vermis capitis.
 Hēmīcrānēia, Gr. Jun. ἡμικρανία: ex κρανίον cranium, & ἡμισ dimidium. Dicitur & Heterocrania, Galen. A sickness called the Meagrim, which is an ache on the side of the head, coming at set times and by fits.
 Hēmīcrānēus, a, um; Gr. Subject to the Meagrim.
 Hēmīcrānium, The half of the head or skull.
 Hēmīcycclum, ii; n. Scalig. i. Poët. 21. Orchestræ partes erant tres & planities, pulpitum & hemicyclum: ἡμικύκλιον. A Vardingale.
 Hēmīcycclus, m. Gr. ἡμικύκλος, semicirculus: κύκλος: circulus: cathedra semicircularis. A compass or half-round chair: an half-circle.
 Hēmīdōlum, ii. Half an hogs-head: also a part in a Comedy, Scal.
 Hēmīmēris, semipes in versu; ἡμimēris: ex ἡμι, i. ἡμισ dimidium, & μέγας: hic pro pede, qui pars est versus. Hēmīmēris a loco speciales appellationes sortitur: ita, si post duos pedes, i. quatuor semipedes, disto secetur, erit quintus semipes, in quam fit cæsurā cadat, dicitur ἡμimēris: vide Mart. & Mycill.
 Hēmīna, κατὰ, Plaut. ex ἡμισ dimidium enim continet lictarii. A measure containing nine uncæ, & duos quartarios, that is, the quarters of a pint.
 Hēmīnāria, pl. num. substant. The donations, doles or largess, as of Augustus Cæsar, which, as Fabius Max. was wont to say, were so small, as that they were Hēmīnaria, rather than Congiaria, Quint. Lavin. Torrent, in Suet.
 Hēmīnārius, a, um; Quint. κατὰ, al. Pertaining to that measure.
 Hēmīdōlion, hēmīdōlion: navigii genus: vide Cal.
 Hēmīdōlius, a, um; Gr. Gell. & Hemitolicus; ἡμείδιος: totum cum dimidio, sequialter; ab ἡμι & δῶλον integrum continens totum, & ejus dimidium. An Arithmetical proportion called Sequialter, & Sequiplus, which is so much and half so much again. Ut fe habent tres ad duo, & quindecim ad decem, Callep.
 Hēmīdōntis; Splenium, Multa herba Gaze. Spicewort, or Milwort, Ger.
 Hēmīdōnium, ii; n. Gr. Diole. The herb Hays-tongue: Scolopendria.
 Hēmīdōpus, Gr. ἡμείδος, ab ἡμι & δῶλον foramen. A kind of pipe.
 Hēmīdōphorus, A kind of garment.
 Hēmīplexia, f. Gr. i. hemioplexia, The Palsy in the half of the body: vide Paraplegia.
 Hēmīpharum, n. ἡμιφάρμακον, Lat. dimidium

dimidia sphaera, Var. Half the compass of the visible Heavens. It is also the same that Scaphium, and it is taken for Magas.
 Hēmīfichium, n. Gr. ἡμίσυχον, qu. ἡμισύχον. A half verse.
 Hēmīfichion, A kind of salt-fish, Coop.
 Hēmīfōgium, dimidium togæ. A half gown, a short cut-tail'd gown.
 Hēmīfōnium, dimidium tonus.
 Hēmīfōrtis, ἡμίσφορτος, vel Hēmīfōrtis; Gr. Mart. Semitertia febris: sic di. quod parte aliquā tertianam representat. A semitertian Feaver stretching his course 36 hours: vide Semitertia: a compounded of a continual quotidian, & an Intermitting tertian: in which, every second day the patient hath two fits; one of the quotidian, another of the tertian. Hanc nostra dicere lingua, Nec potuerit ulli, puto, nec voluerit parentes: Vindictianus.
 Cui gravis & servens hemitritius erat. Martialis, l. 2.
 Hēmīfextes, Græc. Bud. A demifextier.
 Hēmōna humana, & Hemonem hominem dicebant, Felt.
 Hēmōsus, a, um; Gloss. Hated, odious. Fortē Hēmōsus, Cerd.
 Hēndēcāpīllus, Gr. A verse of eleven syllables. Constat ex Daçylo, Spondæo, & tribus Trochæis.
 Hēndādīs, ἡνδὰς, vel ἡνδὰδω, Mart. Figura est, quā unum in duo dividitur. Meminit hujus figura Serv. apud Virg. Æn. 1. Patris libamus & auro, i. auro patris, ubi al. leg. ἡνδὰς, h. e. a. unum per duo.
 Hēmōticum; Bōdium de unione Ecclesiarum: ἡνδῶν, ἡνδῶν.
 Hēmūla, & f. A little Chappel, Coop.
 Hēo, ἡ, interjectione vocantis.
 Hēpar, aris, n. ἡπαρ, Plaut. Duci potest ab ἡπαρ, i. operari sanguinem: ἡπαρ jecur. The liver: also a rare fish like a Bream, Plin.
 Hēpāticus, a, um; Plaut. ἡπατικός. That pertains to the Liver: a disface or grief of the Liver.
 Hēpātica, & f. Jun. Noble Agnomeny, three-leav'd Liverwort, herb Trinity. Hepatica palustris, Offic. White Crow-foot, or Water-Crowfoot.
 Hēpāticus, a, um; Celf. Gr. Of the Liver, or diseased in the Liver. Plin. 26. 6. Hepatica vena, idem quod Basilica. Hepaticum trifolium: idem quod Hepatica, Gerard. Hepatica, ἡπατική: qui ex hepate laborant, Celf. & Avicenna Scribonio, Pectoritici Marcello.
 Hēpātice, Græc. a jecoris figura, Plin. A precious stone of the figure of the Liver.
 Hēpātis, Gr. The great carrying vein, which proceedeth out of the hollow part of the Liver, Cal.
 Hēpātium, ii; n. The Liver, Apul.
 Hēpātizon, Græc. ἡπατίων: aris temperamentum, jecoris colorem referens, Plin. 34. 2. A temperature of bragg representing the colour of the Liver.
 Hēpātiorum, Gr. idem quod Eupatorium.
 Hēpātiter, Plin. Gr. ἡπατίτης, ἡπατίτης, a Vulcanus, vel ab igneo colore. A precious stone of a fiery red colour,

having the nature of a Looking-glass.
 Hēpātia febris, A kind of quotidian Feaver.
 Hēpātus, li; m. Jun. Gr. ἡπατός, Arisl. Hist. Animal. 8. 27. A fish like a butter-fish, which fliest at night in the beam of a candle: a gnat.
 Hēpātus; Mart. ab ἡπαρ accendo. Aegin. ab ἡπα & ἄλς, quod tranquilla ea febris appareat, ut Mare initio, asperum autem cum turbatur: al. παρὰ τὸ ἡπαρ ἡπατός, quod blandè & molliter incalascit. Buxthall. quod minimè kmō per Antiphrasim.
 Hēpēmā, Græc. ἡπέμα, i. sapa: signific. mustum plurimum coctum: a coquendo di. Must boiled to the third part.
 Hepta, vel Heptas; Lud. Viv. Gr. The seven in cards.
 Heptachordus, ἡπτάχορδος, septem habens chordas; carmina quæ per septem chordas canebantur.
 Heptāpachys, Gr. The measure of seven cubits.
 Heptapharmacum medicum; septem pharmaca admittens.
 Heptaphōnus, ἡπτάφωνος, porticus est Olympica. ea arte confecta, ut in ea vox septies reddatur, Plin. 36. 15. That giveth seven voices.
 Heptaphyllon, Græc. The herb Tormentilis: a septem foliis sic di. Scitfol.
 Heptapleurum, vel Heptapleurum; Gr. Plin. ἡπτάπλευρον. Plantaginis species est, foliis septem laterum modo lucula; unde nomen, Plantane.
 Heptathongus, septem habens disfermina vocum.
 Heptāpylus, Gr. ἡπτάπυλος, a πύλη porta. That hath seven gates.
 Heptastadium, A place wondrous of the Sea, for a mile or seven stadia, by Queen Cleopatra: which by piles and mounts was made firm land, Am. Marcell.
 Heptatōmos; septemfilius, septem habens offia.
 Heptatechnus, a, um; adj. Learned in the seven liberal Arts: ab ἡπτά & τέχνη.
 Heptateuchus; septem τῶν habens, i. volumina. Quinque volumina Moysis, & duo Josue & Judicum (quibus Judicibus Rutha annumeratur) Mart.
 Heptatōnos, septem fidibus constans.
 Heptazōnus, a, um: ἡπτάζωνος, septem zonas habens: Septimana.
 Hepter, ἡπτάς, scil. vāso: ab ἡπτά septem, ἡπτάς remigo. Liv. ex numero septem remorum di. A Gallie having seven oars in a fleet.
 Hephthēimēris, ἡφθήμερος, ex ἡπτά septem, ἡπτά dimidium, & μέγας diviso, quidicis septimam dimidium divisionem, vel dimidium septem pedum. Est cæsuræ genus, cum post tres pedes supersit syllaba terminans partem orationis: vide Cal.
 Hēra, & f. vide Herus, ἡρα, a Lady, a Mistress, a Dame: also the herb Clary, Jun. Heram Veteres Terram dixerunt, Martian. ab ἡρα.
 Hērāclēon, ἡρακλέων, vel Heraclia, Plin. ab Heraule inventore di. panacis species. The Water Lilly, called Neuphar. Also the herb Milfoil or Tarwort.
 Hērāclēos, Jun. di. quod circa Heraclæam Magnesiæ urbem sit primū inven-

ventus, The Loadstone or Magnet.
 Hērāclēoticus, a, um; ut, Heraclæoticus nux, A Hazel-nut or Filbert. Macrobian. 14th it for a Chefnut. Origanum Heraclæoticum, Jun. Baskard Marjoram, Spanish Origan: Heraclæotici, A kind of Crab fish, Plin. 9. 31.
 Hērāclium, ii; n. A kind of herb, Water-Lilly.
 Hērāclius five Heraclæus lapus, Plin. ἡρακλῆα λίθον, ἡρακλῆα. Est etiam μαγνήτις λίθος ἀπὸ ἡρακλῆος, Helych. lapis argentei coloris. Nomen habet, quod primū invenus sit circa Heraclæam, Magnesiæ civitatem. The loadstone; also the ruckstone: one that hath a good wit.
 Hēræa, Festi of Juno, Liv.
 Hēræum, ii; n. The Temple of Juno, Cæl.
 Herba, & f. Quidam quod terræ suis radicibus heræat. Idid. ab arvis, sicut arbor: al. a ἡρα πασος, ἡρα πασάλων, pti. Canis. deducum putat a Syriaco Herba, idem: ἡράν, ἡρα, ἡρα. An herb, grass, blade, leaf or weed. Herbam dare vel porrigere, Felt. To yield or conspect himself to be vanquished. Herba S. Petri, The Cowslip. Herba benedicta, Offic. Spearwort, Sewall or Sidewall. Herba Paris, An herb: Oneberry, or True-love, Gerard. Herba voluntaria, The general name of a weed, Plin.
 Hērācūs, a, um; Plin. βοτάνη, ποδός. Of grass or herbs: springing up like grass.
 Hērārium, ii; n. A green arbour.
 Hērārius, a, um; Plin. βοτάνη, ἡλῶν. Pertaining to herbs or grass.
 Hērārius, rti; m. Plin. βοτάνη, ὁρῶν. One cunning in simples, an Herbalist or Simplex, he that hath knowledge of herbs, plants, &c.
 Hērāscālo, Plin. & Hērāscālo, is, ēre; βοτάνη, ποδός. To wax or grow to the fistion of an herb: to bring forth weeds.
 Hērāscālus, a, um; Vopisc. ut, Hērāscālus animalia, Grass that live by grazing: βοτάνη, Solin.
 Hērādo, To be green or full of herbs, Leg. & Adherbo, Conherbo, Deherbo, Inherbo.
 Hērāscens, tis; part. Growing to an herb.
 Hērāscēda, & f. & m. A mower.
 Hērāscus, a, um; Plaut. ποδός, ἡλῶν. Green like grass. Oculi herbei: v. Felini.
 Hērādo, as; Sidon. To wax green with herbs.
 Hērādos, a, um; Liv. βοτάνη, ποδός. Full of herbs or grass: also grass-colour, green.
 Hērāfer, ra, um; Plin. βοτάνη, ὁρῶν. Bearing and bringing forth herbs and grass: green, grassy.
 Hērāgrāda, & f. cochlea, quæ super herbam graditur. A snail going on the grass.
 Hērāilis, tis; adj. Felt. ποδός. Belonging to herbs; or that which is fed with grass. Hērāilis anser, i. herba pascus, Felt.
 Hērāitum, Idid. locus in quo herba nascuntur.
 Hērāitum vocaverunt pastores, eo quod vice herba præbatur pecoribus, ubi defuit pascua, Idid. A kind of tree so called.
 Herbo,

HIE

Hicula, ab hiano dicta. A kind of round shell fish that gapes. Vide Geln. Vide Chamæ.

Hiculi, ὁσώδεις sunt pisces, quorum venter inter comedendum in ore invenitur.

Hiculus, m. verb. ab Hio: ὁσώδεις, ὁσώδεις. A gaping or wide opening of the mouth, or of the ear: a yawning: an unpleasant open sound.

Hibernicum: vide Androsolum.

Hibérus, idis: f. Græc. ἱβήρις. Nativum sylvæ, Sciatica Cresset. Ruellius thimibis it to be Lepidium sylvæ: the Herbarists call it Valeriana pratensis.

Hiberna, ōrum; ubi milites hiberno tempore stationem faciunt, Jun. Places where soldiers keep in winter, for avoiding of extreme cold. Item Spurca, Gloss.

Hibernacula, ōrum; ἱβήρια, idem quod Hiberna.

Hibernus, a, um; idem quod Hymalis: aut ab hys; aut immediate ab hys, i. pluv. vel a ἱβήρις. Id. Hibernus inter hiemem & vernum est, quod hibernus, qui plerumque a parte totam hiemem significat. V. Hybernus. Of or pertaining to winter.

Hiberus, a, um, Spanish; unde Hiberus color, Jun. A colour between red and black. Hiberum argentum, Var. Spanish silver, that is, fine or very good.

Hibiscum, n. vel Hibiscus, m. Plin. ἱβίσκος, Gal. ἱβίσκος. Vox exotica. Galienus culeth is wild mallow. It is called also Althæa, marsh mallow, or water mallow. Virg. seemeth to take it for a young bulrush or lotus.

Hibris, idis; com. gen. Plin. ἱβρίς. A wild Hog, ingendered between a wild Boar, and a tame Sow. Also one that is born of differing parents, his father being of one country or nation, and his mother of another: a mongrel. V. Hybris.

Hibur, sulphur, Pandæa, Med.

Hibus, pro His. Plaut.

Hic, hæc, hoc; pronomen demonstrativum, Scal. 128. ὅσα ἴσθαι, ὅσα ἴσθαι, & per Apocop. hic: nam Iones ὁ pro ὅ dixere. Mart. ex Chald. ἱ pro ἵ, & ἱ pro ἵ, hic & hæc & ἱ pro ἵ, unde Græcum ὅ, ὅ, He, this, that, such an one.

Hic, adv. loci & temporis: ὅδε, ὅδε, ὅδε, ὅδε. Here, in this place, in this matter: also then.

Hicce, hæcce, hocce; Ter. This or that.

Hicceine, hæccine, hocceine? Is this he here? Is this fellow he? this, that, such. Hicda, f. Gloss. The skin of a Pomegranate.

HIE

Hiera, hiera, hiera, quæ ex aloë. A bitter composition to purge cholera. Id. Hieria, f. Corona. A Garland consecrated to God: which fell out when two ran in a race equally, and the one overtook the other. Unde illud, Hieram fecimus, Sen. we have consecrated that to God which we strive for.

Hierobotane: v. Hierobotane.

Hieracium, Gr. ἱεράκιον. Plin. dict. existimat ab eo, quod ejus succo accipitur oculorum caliginem discuit. The herb called Hawk-weed, or Sow-thistle.

Hieracium minus: vide Ambubaia: Accipitria.

Hieracites, Plin. Gr. ab ἱερά. A precious stone, like to an Hawk's neck or feather: vel a colore accipitris.

Hieranthemis, is; solum. Vide exanthemis.

Hierapica, V. Hiera.

Hierarchia, f. Dionys. Gr. ἱεραρχία. A holy Government.

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Hierarchia, f. Dionys. Gr. ἱεραρχία. A holy Government.

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HIL

tamina: ex ἱερά: sanctum, & viciū viciaria: isepit.

Hierophanta, m. Jun. Gr. ἱεροφάντης. dict. ab eo, quod sacra ostenderet, ἱεροφάντης. An expounder of mysteries and holy affairs: ab ἱερά: sacrum & φάνω: ostendo.

Hierophylax, Scæv. Gr. ex ἱερά: φύλαξις, sacrorum custos. A churchwarden.

Hierofarchus vel Hierofarcha, m. The chief Priest, & ἱεροφάσης & ἱεροφάσης.

Hierotheca, rei sacre theca, Jun. isepit. The box or place wherein the sacrificial was kept.

Hiera, f. A root of Pepper. Coop.

Hila: v. Hilla.

Hila, intestinum tenue; ab hira, vel hilum: aliquando pro Intestino recto.

Hilaratio, f. Tertull. A making merry: exhilaratio.

Hilarator, m. He that maketh merry, Firm, exhilarator.

Hilaratus, a, um; adj. Made merry.

Hilare, adv. τερνόμενος, quod ὁδὸς, ἱλαρὸς. Pleasantly, merrily, joyfully.

Hilare, is, ere; Var. ἱλαρόμενος. To make pleasant or folio.

Hilaria, ōrum; n. vel Hilarium; Macrobius, idem. The eight day of the Calends of April, when the day begins with the night to increase, and be longer than the night.

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HIN

Hillum, li; n. Gloss. The little gut: id. Hilo, m. Gloss. The North-wind.

Hilum, li; n. ex ἵλος, ab hir. Scal. Hir est minutum illud cavum in media vula, ab eo ὁσώδεις, hilum. Cum vellent ostendere parvum modum rei, pura æque, aut similitudinem, hila dicebant, ostendentes vulam manuum.

Hilum, Scal. in Felt, ex Gloss. legit Hilum, sine aspiratione. Felt, ducit hila ab hira, per dim, qd ὁδὸς. Hilum putant esse quod grano fasci adheret, ex quo nihil & nubilum, Felt. Marc. ex Felo. The little black in the end of a Beam, being like an eye: nothing, nought, a very trifling. Nec proficit hilum, He doth not prevail any thing, he laboureth in vain. Hilum minus, A little, left, Plaut.

Himantopus, Plin. Gr. A bird about the bigness of Ardeola, &c. koripes, Vide Cal.

Himarinus, al. Himerinus, ab ἡμῖνος, dies vel ex ἡμῖνος, himeris, Himerinus circulus, pro Equinoctiali, Id.

Himas, Græc. affectus est gurgulionis, a corrigiarum similitudine sic dictus.

Hin, ab Hebr. הין, mensura genus apud Hebr. continens duodecim logos, nempe 72. ova. Nam unus ὄνι sex ova habet. A measure, after Agricola continens 12 Sexia i. s.

Hinc, adv. de loco, ex hic: ὅθεν, ὅθεν, ὅθεν, ὅθεν. From hence, from this place, herof, part, after this. Hinc & hinc, Virg. Here, between, and part on that side, hinc, hinc illicque, On both sides, on each or every side, on this side and that side.

Hinnibilis, le; Apul. ἡννίβητος, ἡννίβητος. Hinnibundus, adv. Non, after the manner of mules: hinnienter.

Hinniculus, ligm, vici vici. A young or little mule.

Hinnientes, i. Equi, Horses, Hinnientum dulcedines, Apuleius e poeta Lælio.

Hinnitio, as, avi, are. Vide Hinnio.

Hinnio, Is, i, itum, itez Quint. ἡννίβητος. To neigh like an horse: A sono hñ. Mart. ab Hio.

Hinnitus, ōs; m. verb. ἡννίβητος. The neighing or whinnying of an Horse or Mare.

Hinnulus & Hinnuleus, ei; m. Id. ab innere, quia ad nunc matris absconduntur, Plin. vici, factus cervorum, caprearum, capreolorum, damarum, leporum & similitum. Exponitur etiam parvus hinnulus apud Plin. 8. 44. Tamen apud Var. Cap. 5. lib. 2. de Re rust. infcribitur De mulis & hinnulis. Didus est hinnulus a similitudine hinnus. A hinnus a hinnus: idem quod Hinnus, Hinnus, & Hinnus. Hinnulus pellis totos operibus amantem, Propert. A little mule: a dog-like Jun. Galeus lavis, vici, dim, ab Hinnus.

Hinnus, ni; m. & Hinnus, as; f. Var. ab hinnendo. Ex Græc. ἡννίβητος vel ex hñ, Sic enim Græcè dicitur equidem semianus, natus enim est ab equo & asina, Bec. Hinnus, & inde Hinnulus, sunt Græcè originis, cum antiquissimis Græcorum ἡννίβητος, atque

HIP

hippocodæm sensu in usu fuerint, Geln. Ivis apud Græcos filium vel nepotem sign. & fieri potest ut ab hac voce jumenta nana quævis Græcè lvi & vivis dicantur, quod pullorem magnitudinem nunquam excedunt. Sicut enim lvi & vivis, factus qui in ventre matris corruptuntur, membrisque nascuntur depravatis: quod in foetibus generis si fiat, ἡννίβητος vocatur, in humano ἡννίβητος aut vici, Voss. A mule ingendered between an horse and a she Ass, or a little nag.

Hilo, as; ex hñ, Scal. in Var. Hilo, ἡννίβητος, To gaze & also to wonder, doubts or be amazed: to gaze or chap, as wood doth in the Sun, or as the sides of a wound or ulcer do: also to open as flowers do. Hiare orationem Quint. dicit, quæ male conjuncta concinnatæque est. Hiare vocalibus, sermo dicitur, cum propter multarum vocalium concursum, hñculo ore proferendus est. Per translat. pro dubitare, stupere: item Conspicere, To doubt, to cover. Magistratus januam & vestibulum omni postulant omnibus horis patere; nulli tamen hiare, i. a nullo quicquam potere oportere, eleganter dixit Budæus.

Hilo, To yawn, or open the mouth: ex Hio. V. Com. ad Plaut.

Hippæ, es; Plin. Græc. ex ἵππος & ἄγος. Cheste made of mæ & milk, tuchē ἵππου.

Hippæ, as; Felt. vel Hippito, as; Id. dict. ab equi hñ, qui est supra modum acutus & celer. To fetch breath quickly.

Hippagium, n. ἵππων ἡννίβητος. A agendis equis, A carriage on horse-back.

Hippago, nis; Felt. & Hippagoga, as; Id. ex convendens equis dict. A ferry-boat to carry over horses; ab ἵππος ὄνι, Plin. 7. 56. ἵππων ὄνι, hippagoga, Plin.

Hippagogeus, m. vel Hypagogeus, Gr. ἡννίβητος, wherein stones are polished, or rather cushions to lay on porters (shoulders for ease of their burden, Arif.

Hipparchus, m. Gr. ἵππων ὄνι. The master of the horse.

Hippasia, equatior ab ἵππων ὄνι. Hippæ, v. Hippæ.

Hippelaphus, Græc. ἵππων ὄνι, Lat. equicervus: Animal a forma sic appell.

Hippes, Plin. Gr. ἵππων ὄνι, comes or blazing star: comete genus equinas jubas imitans, unde nomen. A Crabfish, a Sea horseman, Plin. a Comet.

Hippia major, An herb called great Chick-weed, Hippia minor, Middle Chick-weed.

Hippides, Lyfias; Gr. Images of women on horseback.

Hippia, Plin. A kind of Crabfish almost as swift as horses.

Hippiatus, An horse-leech or farrier.

Hippice, es; f. Plin. Gr. herba quæ famem arceat, unde dict. ἵππων ὄνι. An herb which being born in a mans mouth keeps him from hunger and thirst.

Hippicum, ci; n. Gr. A measure of ground containing 8 miles: or rather 4 furlongs, Plaut.

HIP

Hippoboros, Gr. A feeder of Horses, Coop.

Hippocamelus, Plin. A monster, part horse, part camel.

Hippocampus, as; & Hippocampus, is m. ἵππων ὄνι, Non, equi marini in piscium caudas definites, ita dicti a flexu caudarum, quæ piscosæ sunt: ἵππων ὄνι flexura. Dicit Felt. quod campus equos marinos dicerent, vel potius quod ἵππων ὄνι omnia cetacea. Differt ab hippocamo: vide Scal. in Var. A sea-horse. V. Hippopotamus.

Hippocampus, a, um; Plin. Græc. Pertaining to such a sea-horse, or monstrous fish. Cinis Hippocampus, Plin. 32. 7.

Hippocentaurus, Gr. monstrum, Hippoclasta, Trenches with stakes for so overthrown the horse-man, Cerd.

Hippodamus, m. Græc. ἵππων ὄνι, ab equis morbidis curandis, Quint. A horse-courser, an horse-leech, a horse-cure.

Hippodocus, Felt. A kind of wine brought out of the Island Cos: vinum generosum, & ex insula Cos: dictum ab agro cui nomen est Hippo.

Hippocræticus, a, um, qd Hippocrates: inde Hippocræticæ facies, i. mortifera; & Hippocræticum senium.

Hippocræne; equi fons: ἵππων ὄνι, ἡννίβητος, vide plura in Prop.

Hippocrænes, Mules; dictæ ab Hippocræne fonte, Cal.

Hippodamus, m. Gr. Plaur. ἵππων ὄνι, ἡννίβητος, A breeder of horses, Coop.

Hippodromus, m; ἵππων ὄνι. locus in quo equi exercentur cursu, unde & nomen, Mart. A coursing or running place for Horses, wherein they contend who shall run swiftest, without any show of fighting. Est etiam iter, quod uno die conficit eques, five via militaris, Hieron.

Hippæ, Plin. 9. 31. vel potius Hippæes vel Hippæis; ἵππων ὄνι. Arif. Crævisis non fit to be eaten: tanta velocitatis ut consequi non sit.

Hippoglossa, as; f. Græc. Plin. vel Hippoglossum, si; Jun. The herb Horse-tongue, double tongue, tongue-wort, pagane tongue, tongue-blade, ἵππων ὄνι. Ex lingua equina dictum.

Hippoglossion, Plin. vel potius Hippoglossion, Diole. Græc. Laurel of Alexandria or tongue-Laural, Plin. 15. 10.

Hippolapathum, thi; n. Gr. ex ἵππων ὄνι, hoppel, & Lapathum, Plaut. Patience, Monks-rubab.

Hippolaphus, m. Volat. V. Hippelaphus. A beast like to an Hart, or Stag, having a beard and hair like a goat. It seemeth to be all one with Tragelaphus.

Hippolasia, as; f. A driving of horses, Hippolagus, gi; m. An horse feeder. Hippomachia, as; f. Gr. A justing and tourneying on horse-back.

HOL

ny things in few words.
Holmifcus, ὁλμικος mortariolum :
dentium molarium cavitas, ab ὁλμος,
dim.
Holmus, Gr. ab ὁλμος, mortarium,
A mortar, a cup made like an horn: a
man's breast.
Hôlo, quod est in quibusdam sequen-
tibus, est pars compositæ vocis, nempe
ὁλος totus, ex Heb. חָלָל, unde nostrum

Hölöbērus, *a, um; s. adj.* Holobēra vel
 Holovera vestes, *Cod.* quæ totæ *βύρρα* seu
 birri, *i. serice;* vel *a birro, i. burho,*
πύρρον non Holobēra, quæ totæ *βαρβαί,*
i. graves, auro intertextæ. V. Mart. A
 garment whose wool and warp were all of
 the true purple dye, Salmast. Ab *ὅλον* &
 Vera. *All true.*
 Hölöbryza vestes, Alciat, *i. totæ ex*
obryzo. Garments whose wool was of fine
gold threads. Holobryzus pannus, *Cloth*
of Gold.
 Hölöcaulium, & Holocautoma, *n. fūd.*
Græc. ἑλοκαυστοι, παρὰ τὸ ἑλὼ καὶ εἶναι,
ab eo quòd totum cremaretur. A sacrifice,
a burnt-offering; a sacrifice killed and
laid whole on the altar.
 Hölöchrysum. *All of gold, or covered*
all with gold. Cerd.

Hölöccönitis, *δολωκνίτις*, Galen, sylvestre olus. *The same* like Memireum.
Hölöccönitus, *a, um; i, integrum coitionum*. Est autem *κρίσις oleaster*, & coronæ ex oleastro, & acinus. *A kind of coin*, Bud.
Hölogrammon, sive Hologrammaton testamentum. *A Will writ all with the Testator's own hand*, Novell. Justin.
Hölogrāpha scriptura, Alciat. V. Holographum.
Hölogrāphicus, *a, um; adj.* Hieron. *δολωγραφικός*. *Wholly written with his hand from whom it is sent*.

Holographum; eīt auctoris exemplum
manuscriptum. V. Autographum. Item
Testamentum; manu auctoris conscriptum
arq̃ue subscriptum. Idem quod autogra-
phum vel idiographum.
Holographus, α, um; ὁλόγραφος.
Græci ὅλος totam, γράφω literam di-
cunt. Wholly written at length.
Hōlōgraphus, Gr. ὁλόγραφος. All it
a flame, or shining bright, Coop.
Hōlōpēchion, Gr. ἡ ὁλόπηχτις
πύριξε cubitus.
Hōlōphabta; Plaut. Vide Halo-
phanta.

Holophrispyrus, a. um. Gr. ἡλόφρησις. ἡλόφρησις
 wholly of purple. Holophrispyrus veltis.
 Hölör, v. Olör.
 Hölös, ὅλος, totus: ex ὅλος.
 Holophææus, ὁλόφαιος, mariscus.
 Ulfurpater & pro sermone procaci: ὁλόφαιος
 & juvenis.
 Hölösteæta veltis, Gr. ἡλόστετα. Lamp.
 Lamp, quidā tota ex serico confecta. ἡλόστετα
 ἡλόστετα ὅλοσ, of silk, or of soft velvet.
 Hölösteön, Græc. Herba est quadrantal.
 talis, humi repens, foliis viriculis
 coronopæ uti graminis proximis, gultu
 astringentibus, &c. Herba sine duritia
 uti Agnithos. ἡλόστετα ὁλόστετα.

per Adum. 17. 10. Stichtm. Rue
All home, plin. 27. 10. Stichtm. Rue
ylav. Græc.
Holothuria, ὁλοθῦρια: Soph. vel S
es semes, Soph. impetuosus. Othar
sunt inter zoophyta faxis non hærenti
aspéro corio contexta, Plin. 2. 47. ⁴ H
G g. 2. lobari

IAS

ba volubilis, convolvuli species. *Ch. quin*

Immittūor, ēris; Liv. To be lessened.
Immittūto, ōnis; f. ἑαλάσσει, ληπτ-
σμεδ, ἡμικσει. A diminishing, a making
less, learn, more slender.
Immittūtus, a, um; part. ἑαλάσθε-
ς. Made less, decayed, diminished, impaired;
not equal to; also not diminished. Dig.
Immiscēo, ēis, cūi, lum, ēre; ἡμι-
ζυγνυμι. To mingle together, to mix, to mix
into, to inter-meddle or take part in. Im-
miscere alicui bello, Liv. To inter-meddle
or take part in a war. ¶ Immiscere se
cum alicui, Liv. To join himself with one.
Immiscēor, ēris; Plin. To be mingled
&c.
Immiscērābilis, le; Hor. ἀνοικέτος, ὁ
ἄλλω ἀδιείρητος. That no man mixes, help-
eth or succoureth.
Immiscērābilitē, adv. Plaut. ἀμειλώς.
Without mix.
Immiscēricordiā, æ; f. Liv. ἀνελυμο-
σίω. Immiscerisulph, hardness of heart.
Immiscēricorditer, adv. Plaut. ἀνελώς.
ἀνελκώς, ἀνελκίμωνας. Immiscerisulph,
cravely, rigorously.
Immiscēricors, adj. ἀνελκίμων, immiscer-
isulph, without pity.
Immiscrūtum; receptaculum in quod
immititur aqua, ut postea inde erogetur,
Vitr.
Immiscrāsus, ii; m. Fest. A suborned
accuser; qui immititur.
Immisso, ōnis; f. verb. ἑρπύσσει, ἔνισσει,
ἡρπύσσει. A sending or putting in, a
setting or grafting, a suffering to grow.
Immisso, m. Digest. He that send-
eth in.
Immissum, si; n. Jabolen. ἡμίσσαν-
μην. Est quod ex nostro edificio præcen-
tum in alieno recambit. A laying of val-
ters or beams, that reach from our own wall
to our neighbours.
Immissura, æ; f. Hol. The laying in of
a beam.
Immissus, a, um; part. ἀνέθετε, ἡμ-
έσανθετε. Immissa barba, pro Promenici
prolixa, promissa. Immissus item Con-
fectus. Pur, laid, sent or thrust in: sent
privily or of purpose; suborned; long
hanging down, the grow in length. Targui-
nium a Cicerone immissum dicebant
That Targuinium was suborned or purposed
sent by Cicero.
Immissus, a, um; part. ab Immiscere
non mistus, Liv. ἀνομιμυμύς. Ming-
led together.
Immitis, te; adj. Virg. ἀνήμετος, ἀ-
παιητος, ἀνήμετος. Cruelly, without
pity, angustial, rigorous: sour as a Crab
not ripe: unpleasant, naughty; tempestu-
ous, unruly, fore.
Immitto, is, misit, sum, ēre; ἡμίσσας
ἡμίσσας, ἡμίσσας. To send, cast or
put in: to sow or bring in crassily, to sow
of purpose: to let or grow in length: to send
or thrust himself in: to do: to incense:
drawn himself. Also to lay or set a beam
or prop upon another man's wall, or in an-
other man's ground, for the supportance
my house. Immititur etiam, quæ non
imponuntur, ut Cloaca, fillicidium, quæ
non, funen; Alciat. ¶ Immittere in
juriam in aliquem, To do injury or wrong
to. ¶ Servos ad spoliandum sanum.
In bona alterius immittere; To send
rob or spoil. ¶ Gentium his immittere
aurem, Ovid. Gold is intermingled
moven with thers. ¶ Misit in les flammis
let out at large, Virg. Claspique innuit

habenas, *He giv. ab cloth enough* : & metaph. *Immitis habenis*, i. potestate factâ, Lucret.

Immixtus, a, um ; ab *Immiscor*, Ovid. *Mingled together*.

Immo ; vide *Imô*.

Immobilis, le ; ἀκίνητος, *Unmovable, steadfast*.

Immobilitas, âtis ; f. ἀκινησία, *Sed-factness*.

Immobiliter, adv. ὀκτ. ἀκινήτως. *Unmovably*.

Immoderate, adv. & *Immoderatissime*, Suet. ἀπείρατος, ἀμύτητος, ἀκατάστος. *Immoderately, unmeasurably ; disorderly ; exceedingly, unreasonably*.

Immoderatio, ônis ; f. ἀμεψία, ἀκολασία, *Unruliness, want of judgment and reason*.

Immoderatus, a, um ; ἀμεψος. *Immoderate, superfluous* : without mean or measure, out of rule, unruly, wild, outrageous.

Immoderô, âris. *To disemper*.

Immodeste, adv. ad Heren. ἀμύτητος. *Out of measure, fustily, malapertly*.

Immodestitas, f. Plaut. ἀμεψία, ἀεπεικία. *Malapertness ; sauciness, lack of modesty, unfolterness, importunity, unreasonableness*.

Immodestus, a, um ; ἀκατος, ἀκαστος. *Immodest, without temperance, unruly, not sober, unmanly, malapert, unseemly, saucy*.

Immodeste, adv. Col. συμμίσγους, δυνάμειως. *Too much ; out of measure, excessively*.

Immodico, as. *To become prodigal*.

Immodicus, a, um ; ἀσφύλλος. *Unmeasurable, unreasonable, too much, excessive, exceeding, too long, over many*.

Immodicus libidinis, Col. Iræ, Scat. Lætitia Tac. *Exceeding, prone, or above measure given to bodily lust ; anger ; mirth*.

Immodulâre, adv. Boët. *Without melody*.

Immodulatus, a, um ; adj. ἀσφύλλος, ἢ ἡμελέης. *Without proportion ; without melody*.

Immolatio, ônis ; f. verb. θύω, θυσιῶ, θυσιάζω. *A sacrificing or offering*.

Immolâticus, a, um ; i. sacrificatitius.

Immolâtor, ôris ; m. verb. θύω, θυσιάζω. *An offerer in sacrifice*.

Immolâtrix, f. Tert. *She that offers*.

Immolâtus, a, um ; part. Hor. iugis. *Offered, sacrificed ; a sacrificer*.

Immolior ; inadefico, unde apud I. immolitor passivè : *Que in loca publicæ edificatæ immolandiue privati habebat*. Vide Turn. l. 25. Mart.

Immolitius, a, um ; adj. Liv. εὐκαταμυθεῖ, *Builded, erected*.

Immolô, as ; Virg. Mollare est mihi farre molito, & fide molare perfoli farre facrare, Fest. *Div. θυσιαστικόν*. *A pro Interficio*. *To offer, to sacrifice ; kill*. Leg. & Immolour.

Immortêdo. *To bite into*.

Immortêtus, a, um ; adj. Barb. *Disobedient*.

Immortor, êris, ontius sum, ôri ; P. ἀσπασθίζω. *To die in or upon a thing* : be continually in. Forc alioqui immori, *To die on a sword's point*. ¶ Studiis mori, *Hor. To be earnestly given to, or over to be for him his study*.

Immortitrus, a, um ; part. *Quærens to die*.

Immörör, áris; depon. Col. ἡμῶν, ἡμεῶν. To abide, rest or continue in. Terentius immorari, Quint. To be how much time in rehearsing, or so tarry long in repeating of earthly things.

Immorfus, a, um; Scar. Theb. Bitten into; jejunus.

Immortalē, adv. pro Immortaliter, Val. Flac.

Immortalör, comp.

Immortalis, le; ἀθάνατος, ἀφθάρτος, ἀκίχνητος. Immortal, that liveth ever, everlasting, that never dieth, that shall never decay, perish, be forgotten or have an end.

Immortalitas, átis; f. ἀθανασία. Immortality, everlastingness; perpetual life, everlasting name or renown; perpetual memory. Immortalitas materica; Timber that will never be done or rot, Plin.

Immortaliter, adv. ἀθάνατος, ádis. Immortally, perpetually.

Immortalitus, adv. pro Divinitus, Nonn.

Immortuus, a, um; part. ab Immorior: ἀναπαύων. Dead, past, forgotten.

Immutus, a, um; Plin. ἀκίνητος. Not moved or stirred, steadfast, unmovably firm, constant, that wavereth not.

Immutio, is; f. vi vel ii, tum, ire; Virg. μωροποιέω. To bellow, to make an hideous and terrible noise: to ring with a noise. Mare tuum immutis, Sen. Roared.

Immutör, öris; m. Frag. Pöet. He that maketh a great noise.

Immutöo, es; si vel xi, sum vel äum, äre; Virg. ἀναπαύω. To milk or milch in. Ubera infantum labris immutgere, Plin. To milk into infants mouths. ¶ Immutgere semen dicitur Fömina in congressu Venero, Lucræ.

Immutöör, Plin. To be milked into.

Immunditia, æ; f. Gell. ἀκαθία. Suttisheff.

Immundities, f. Gell. μιαινομία, Sittisheff, uncleanheff.

Immundus, a, um; Ter. δυσκάδατος, πομπός. Foul, unclean, filthy, suttisheff, bearded or besmeared with.

Immuugo, To cleanse.

Immunificus, a, um; Plaut. ἀνολέσις. That beareth no office or charge: a niggard, a pinch-penny.

Immunis, ne; liber & vacuus à munere, ἀπλός, ἀνέμφορος, ἀνεπένχτος. Exempt: without office or charge: free, that payeth no tribute, rent or services: idle, discharged from: that medeth not with: no partaker of, that hath no committed: innocent, blameless: without suspicion of. Also, that hath not wherewith to show his liberality, Plaut. Belli immunis, Virg. & Immunis militia, Liv. Free or exempt from war, or that medeth not with. ¶ Immunis aratri, Ovid. That never drew the plough. Also lewd, wicked. Amicum catigare immune est facinus, Plaut. Improbum exponit Pestus: ingratum potius Parcus.

Immunitas, átis; f. ἀτιμία. Franchise, liberty, freedom from any thing.

Immunütus, a, um; ἀσείχης, ἀφρακτικός. Unfenced, not defended, not fortified, unwallled, without garison or other munition: not proved.

Immurmuratio, f. Am. Marcell. A grudging at one.

Immurmuo, as; Virg. ἐπημύμω, ἐπιμυδιέω, πνυδιέω. To murmur at

with one, to make a great noise.
Immutabilis, vel (ut ait) Immutabilis, vel Immutabilis, m. Felt. *A bird of the kind of Eagles: The Southeyers (Juib Pliny) take it diversly, some for the chick of a Vulture, some for a young Eagle before his tail be white. This bird always gave signification of good luck: it is also called Sanctualis, & Ossifraga, & Regulus, Felt. Dicit, quod subito & inexpectata se immitat, vel immutet, Id. ὄρνις βασιλική, Gloss.*
Immutabilis, ic; ἀμταβλῆτος. Unchangeable, constant. Also changed or altered, Plaut. Epid. Hanc non novisti, quia vestem habet immutabilem.
Immutabilitas, atis; f. ἀμταβλησις. Unchangeableness, constancy.
Immutabiliter, adv. ἀμταβλως. Constantly, without alteration, Apul.
Immutatio, onis; f. verb. μεταβολή, ἀλλοιότης. A changing, an altering, Facing about, as Soldiers do, from Front to Rear & Ælian.
Immutator, m. Cod. He that changeth.
Immutatrix, f. Apoll. She that changeth.
Immutatus, a, um; j. part. ἀλλοιωθεὶς, Changed, altered: also unchanged.
Immutecio, is, ere; Quint. κωφῶμεν, φημιμεν. To be dumb, to keep silence, not to have a word to say.
Immutio, is, ire; Stat. Theb. To grumble.
Immutō, as; μεταβάλλω, ἀλλοίω, ἀλλάττω. To oblige, to change one thing for another. Immutare ic in re aliqua. To change its purpose in a matter. ¶ Se illi immutavit. He changed his affection towards him. ¶ Aligned of Institutis priorem immutare, To alter, &c. ¶ Immuta, Ælian. The military word of command: Faces about.
Imō. Immo propriè Infimum dicitur; quoniam verò in multis, ut in peccatis, quæ infima sunt etiam intima sunt, immo plerumque pro Intimo accipitur. Ab eo fit immō Conjunctio, quæ apud Vet. sign. prosum, qu, ex intimo. Nunc verò sign. quæ postulat. Peroc, μέλλωμεν μὴ εἶναι, ἢ ἔστω, ἀλλὰ θάψω. But rather, yet rather, yet: nay: nay: rather. Imò verò, Imò etiam; Nea; and that more is. Ut ex Supremis summus, ita, ab infimo immo: vide Imus.
Impacabilis, ic; a adj. That cannot be appeased.
Impacatus, a, um; Virg. ibi ephrasi. Not pacified, not appeased, quarrelous, unpeaceable, mortal.
Impactio, onis; f. ab Impingo, Sen. περὶ ἐκείνη. A striking or dashing together.
Impactor, onis; m. Vitruv. He that driveth in.
Impactus, a, um; part. Lucan. ἰμπακτοῖς. D. shed or beaten against, cast or put into. Impactus saxo. Ivo. Dashed against a stone. ¶ Navis in scapham impacta, Ulpian. The ship tinging against the boat. ¶ Impactus in carcerem, Ulpian. Cast into prison.
Impages, ἰμπαγήματα. Impages dicuntur, quæ à fabris in tabulis figuntur, quod firmius coherent, à pangendo, i. figendo, Felt. A Tenon put in the Mortise: a Pin driven into Timber, to sustain the Joist. Also the Borders or flat Rules

which go about the panel of the door, Vitr.
 Alcan Hoop.
 Impāliam, i. palam.
 Impallēo, ē, uxi, ēres Stat. ἀπαλάω,
 ἀπαλάωμαι. To wax pale.
 Impalleſco, is, ēres Perf. To give him-
 self so eagerly to a thing, as to strive to get a
 paleness.
 Impallidus, a, um; Scat. Not quaking,
 without fear.
 Impānatio, ōnis; f. A real turning of
 another substance into bread.
 Impancro, as; Nonn. dict. pro Inva-
 do, ex Græc. quasi πᾶν φάγω, i. omnem
 carnem consumo; Var. To waste, to devour;
 to invade.
 Impar, āris; adj. ἄριστ. Not equal,
 not like; not sufficient, odd, unequal; dis-
 sisting in. Fortuna est impar animo, Ovid.
 Not like to his mind. ¶ Imparia (Impe-
 ria, Paul.) seu vasa seu Toralia; Vef-
 sitor Naperi, qui the Master of the house
 refresheth for himself, and what cometh not
 every day abroad, Paul. Jurisconsult. Ea
 Catoni vocantur Supervacanea, Jof. Scal.
 in Var.
 Imparēte, adv. Without preparation.
 Imparatus, adj. & Imparaticillimus, a,
 um; Caf. ἀπαράσκευος. Unprovided,
 unſupplied; & not of ready wit. Imparatus
 a militibus & Imparatus a gladiis;
 Unprovided of.
 Impārens, tis; c.g. Fest. Disobedient;
 non parens.
 Impārentia, æ; f. Dicitur cū quibus
 non pareat superioris imperio, Geil.
 1. 13.
 Impārēllitas, ātis; f. Afim. Cap. ἁ-
 νιστή. Inequality, unevenness, when things
 are not even, equal or well coupled together.
 Vide Gel. 5. 20.
 Impārītās, ātis, The same that Impari-
 litas.
 Impārīter, adv. Hor. ἄτακτος, ἀτάκτως.
 Unlikely, unequally, unevenly.
 Imparīto; vide Imperio.
 Impalco, as; pavi, sum, ēres & Im-
 palcor, ēris, fusum, ſci; Col. ἀνιμω-
 μεν, θινωμεναι. To feed within.
 Impāribilis, le; f. Iſid. That cannot
 suffer, that is not moved with any pertur-
 bation: ἀσπᾶσις.
 Impāribilitas, ātis; f. ἀσπᾶσις. Im-
 passibility.
 Impāribilitate, adv.
 Impafus, a, um; Virg. ἀσπᾶτος. Un-
 fed, unpassured, hungry.
 Impāribilis, le; Doroſcor, ἀσπᾶσις.
 Intolerable, that cannot be suffered or ſu-
 stained.
 Impatiēns, adj. Plin. nullius laboris
 aut doloris patient. Leg. pro Valde pa-
 tients: οὐ μὴν αὖτις ἔσθ' ἂν ὀφείν. Un-
 patient, that cannot suffer or abide, that
 can ill away with: that cannot refrain or
 bide. Also quiet, free from all remorse
 of care, and utterly void of passion. Sen.
 Laboris impatiens, Ovid. That cannot
 abide to take pains, ¶ Ira impatiens,
 Ovid. That cannot contain or suppress his
 anger.
 Impātienter, adv. Plin. jun. ἀμυητόν.
 Impatiently, barely.
 Impātēntia, æ; f. Plin. ἀπᾶσις.
 Impatience, lack of suffering or bearing.
 Impatēntiam naſcitur vitare, To avoid
 the trouble of being fed sick. Suet.
 Impatēntior, ōris; comp. Plin. Thas
 can less abide.

Impāvidē, adv. Liv. *ἀδύς*. Boldly, stoutly, without fear, with an hardy stomach.

Impāvīdus, a, um; Plin. *ἀδύς*. Bold, stout, without fear or dread.

Impēcābilis; Gell. 17. 15. *ἀνυπατάτος* & *ἀμύατος*. That cannot offend or do amis.

Impēdendus, a, um; Col. *ἑστῆ* must be set up with props.

Impēdātus, a; f. A footstep.

Impēdātus, a, um; Col. *ἑμπεδωθεὶς*. Propped up, under-set.

Impēdia, a; f. The upper-leather of a shoe.

Impēdiendus, a, um; Ovid. *ἑμπεδιόσθω*. To be stopped, let or hindered. *Ille scit afflictis impedienda comis. Let her bind up her hair, and wear is strict;* ap; Ovid.

Impēdiens, tis; part. Ovid. *ἑμπεδιόν* or *ἑμπεδιών*, *ἑμπεδιόν*.

Impēdiētia, ōrum; n. in exercitū dic. instrumenta, farcinæ; item alia quævis res ad ulum exercitiū; item jamnata; *ἀνυπατάτος, ἀνυπατάτος, ἀνυπατάτος*. The carriage of an army, bag and baggage, all things necessary to an host.

Impēdicamentum, ti; n. *ἑμπεδικήματα, κἀλύματα*. Let, impediments, hinderance.

Impēdiō, is, Ivi, trum, trē; ex In & Pedes, i. pedes involvi iticis; *ἑμπεδικήματα, ἑμπεδικήματα*. Impedire etiam pro Obstare, impedimento esse. To let, stay, hinder; cum ber or disturb; *to instigate, wrap or bring in the briars*. Impēdiri in re aliqua, Cæf. To be hind-ed in a matter.

Impēdiō, Impēdiō ipſe ſeſe in plagas, Plaut. *He hath wrapt himself in the net: he hath brought himself into the briars.* ¶ Impēdire aliquem nuptiis, Ter. To instigate in marriage. ¶ Francis Impēditur equi, Ovid. *The horses be bri-tled.*

Impēdōr, ōris; Vitruv. To be hind-dred.

Impēditiō, ōnis; f. *κἀλύματα, ἑμπεδικήματα*. A lessing, binding or cumbering: a let or incumbrance.

Impēdītōr, m. Firmic. *He that hindereth.*

Impēditus, a, um; nom. ex part. *ἑμπεδικωμένω*, *ἑμπεδικωμένω*. Shackled or fettered that be cannot go; let, cumbered, distressed: instigated, linked in, wrapped, tied up; knit; brought in the briars: troubles. Impēditissimus, superl. Cæf.

Impēdō, a; Col. *ἑμπεδικήματα, κἀλύματα*. pedaminibus fulcio, To under-set or prop with fors.

Impēdōr, ōris; Col. To be under-set.

Impēlimenta, i. Impēdimenta, Feft. D. & L. Veteres aliquando commutabant.

Impello, is, pūli, pulſum, ēre; induco, incito, concito. Aliq. urgeo. contorqueo, loco pello: *ἑμπεδίζω, ἑμπεδίζω, ἑμπεδίζω, ἑμπεδίζω*. To thrust violently; to drive forward; to enforce, to move or stir; to put into; to persuade; to flout; to pluck down into overboard or subvert. Also to drive back. Liv. Impelli ad aliq. aliq. faciendum. To be persuaded to do.

¶ Disputatio impulſit, ut ita crederemur. Reasoning drove me to believe it. ¶ Impelli in fugam. To be put to flight. ¶ Impellere plauſtrum vel pecus in terram, &c. Cat. To put his cattle or drive his plough into any ground, either to labour or feed.

INA

Improprius, a, um; Quint. ἀνὸρπρῶς.
Improprie.
Impropugnātus, a, um; part. Not defended or protected. Am. Marcel.
Improper, a, um; ἀτυχεῖς, δυστυχῆς. Unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy.
Improperē, adv. Col. δυστυχῶς. Not prosperously, unluckily, unhappy.
Improptēdus, a, um; Gell. ἀνυμπεκταῖος. Not defended.
Improvīdē, adverb. Liv. ἀπροσέκτατος, ἀπροσέκτως. Without any foresight, rashly, uncircumspectly.
Improvīdēntia, æ; f. Arnob. ἀπροσέκτα. Want of foresight.
Improvīdus, a, um; ἀπροσέκτος, ἀ-εκαῖος. He that provideth not for the time coming: not fore-casting, fore-seeing, taking heed or thinking of before. Improvida tela pass. Plin. jun. Weapons or darts not feared or looked for.
Improvīsē, Plaut. & Improvisō, adv. ἰξάμην, ἀπροσέκτως. Unthought on or unlooked for, suddenly, unawares, upon a sudden.
Improvīsor, eris; Tac. ἀπροσέκτος. More sudden.
Improvīvus, a, um; ἀπροσέκτος, ἀ-φνίδιος. Sudden, unawares, that was not fore-seen and taken heed of, unlooked for, unthought upon.
Imprūdēns, tis; a adj. ἀπρόσ, ἀσύνετος, ἀσέβης. Unawares. Also not circumspect, foolish, ignorant, unskillful, or not knowing of, ignorant, not thinking of, unacquainted with. Imprudent cædes, Man-slaughter committed unwillingly. Quint. Imprudentis cædis damnatus.
Imprudentē, adv. δι' ἀπρόσ, ἀσύνετος, ἀσέβης. Unwisely, unadvisedly, foolishly, by ignorance, unwittingly, rashly.
Impudentia, æ; f. ἀπρόσ, ἀσύνετος. Lack of fore-sight, that it was not thought on: ignorance, lack of heed-taking.
Impūbēs, es; & Impubescō, is; i, cresco. To grow and increase.
Impūber, eris; & Impubis, is; a adj. qui ad annos pubertatis nondum pervenit: ἀπρόβ, ἀπρόβης, ἀνέκτος. A man child before the age of fourteen, a maiden before twelve: beardless, without hair young.
Impūbescens, tis; Plin. εὐχρηστικῶς. Having soft mossy hair, such as young men have about their cheeks.
Impūbium, it; The hair about the privities.
Impūdens, tis; a adj. ἀναιδέαυτος, ἀναιδῆς, Shameless, overbold, impudent, graceless: one that will not be daunted out of countenance.
Impudentē, adv. ἀναιδέως, ἀναιδέαυτος, ἀνέπρεπτος. Unshamefully, without shame, impudently, unadvisedly, wantonly, impudently, shameless.
Impudentia, æ; f. ἀναιδέαυτία, ἀναιδέα. Impudency, unshamefastness, shameless, shamefulness.
Impudentīscūlus, a, um. Somewhat more impudent.
Impūderātus, a, um; impudent.
Cerd.
Impūdicātus, a, um; a adj. Fest. Impudicus factus, Strapated, made less green past grace, shamefastness, and honesty.
Impūdicē, adv. Sil. ἀσελγῶς. Unchastely.
Impūdicissimū, a, um. Most lewd or shameless.

Impudicitia, æ f. ἀσέλγεια, *μακάροδος, πορνεία*. Uncleanliness of living, *πορνικότητες*; properly against nature, quæ erga Scantini coerebatur, (Suet.) as when Mæres muliebria patuntur & patichos agunt. Idem, in Jul. Cæsare; & *Impudicitie eum & adulterium flagrant infamiam*; Ut impudicitia referatur ad maritum, adulterium ad fornicum concubicum, Impudico, as; impudicum facere. Impudicus & impudicissimus, a, um; *ἀσέλγης, μὲλλος*, qui pudicitiam suam prostratam habet. Ponitur aliquando pro Impudente, *ὠμόθυτος, ὠμότονος*, in living, *λέωδ, ὠμότος, φαχός, μάλοτος, φαιμέλις*. Dignus Impudicus, *Ἰσίδ*. The middle finger, Erga Impudicus; vorax & helluo, Martial. By Impudicus he meaneth Cinædus or Pathicus.

Impudicatus, a, um. *Impudent*. Impugnatio, onis; f. *ἀντιβολή, πολιόρκημα*. A fighting against, a resisting. Impugnatus, a, um; part. *Πλιν. ὑπερπολεμένης*. Resisted, striven against, *(v. r. comeat. Alio not f. igitur subit, Cell. ἀνιχνήσας, ἀνιχνεύωντες)*.

Impugnatio, as, & ans; part. *ἀντιβολῶν, πολεμίζων*. To resist, to fight or stir against, *to impugn*. *To resist to cure or heal*, Plin. Impugnare terga hostium, Liv. To fight at, &c.

Impulsio, onis; f. verb. *ἀπ'Impello*; *ἰσχυρὰς, παρὰεὐνοίας*. A motion, a perswasion to a thing; *an inferring, stirring or infigation*.

Impulso, as. To perswade often. Impulsor, oris; m. verb. *ἀγνός, κινητής*. He that enforces vehemently, he that enforceth, moveth or procures to do a thing; *an inciter, stirrer or incenser*.

Impulsus, a, um; part. *ἀπ'Impellor*, *Γερ. ἀνιχνεύων, κινητός*. Perswaded, provoked, enforced; vexed; *struck at*. Conscientia ad fatendum impulsus, Quint. Forced of very Conscience to confess. Impulsus bellum, Luc. Almost engaged.

Impulsus, us; m. verb. *παρὰεὐνοίας*. A vehement motion or perswasion, an instigation, inciting, incensing or provocation; *an enforcing; a straining*. Impulsus tuo fecisset, He would have done it at your request, or by your perswasion.

Impudicus, a, um; part. *Απυλ. Πουκέδ, or wrongs and set with tricks*.

Impine, Impinius, adv. & Impunissimè; sine pœna, Plaut. *ἀπυμνήτι, ἀπυμνήσι*. Without hurt, or danger, or punishment, *scit-free, quit*. Haud impudens feres, Ovid. *These shall not carry it away scit-free*. Ille citius Rom. quod erat, impudens id se facturum putavit; *Thought he might do it the freelier, or the more without danger of punishment*.

Cessit impune, There came no harm of it, or it sped not amiss, Veget. Quodque nefas nullis impune apparuit exitis, which never was seen in any evil-trials for good, but betokening harm. Lucan.

Impunis, ne; adj. sine pœna, *ἀπυμνήσι*. Free, without punishment.

Impunitus, atis; f. *ἀπυμνήσια, τὸ ἔσπονον*. Lack of punishment; pardon of punishment.

Impunitè, Amm. Marcell. Vide Impurè.

Impunitior, oris; Hor. *Mors* without punishment.
Impūnītus, a, um; Hor. ἀνευδιώκωτος, ἀνείδωτος, Liv. 3. ab urbe, impune. Aliq. sine poena. Ὑπερμιβηδ, quit, forgiven his fault: unrevenge.
Impūno, ōnis; Non. Lucill. Homo impuratus, & impuno, & rapax; i. impudens, impūnis, ἀπ' impudent or shameless fellow: ἀνευδής.
Impūratūs, a, um; & βέλλαθός. Vide Impurus, Ter.
Impūrē, adv. ἀλγος, ἀκαθάρτος, ἀσελγής. Disfonest, vilely, naughtily, lewdly, shamefully.
Impurgabilis, le; & adj. *That cannot be purged, made good or excus'd.* Amm. Marcell.
Impurgo, as. *To disdain, not to purge.*
Impūrtas, ātis; f. ἀκαθάρτης, ἀσέλγης. Infamy, disfonest, naughtiness, filthy and unclean behaviour.
Impūrtitēs, ārum; i dem quod Impūrtitas, Plaut.
Impūro, as. *To defile.*
Impūrus, & Impūritissimū, & Impūrtissimū, a, um, for Impūritissimū, Plaut. ἀκαργής, ἀκαθάρτος. Disfonest, vile, reproachful: στύφιο, ναυγής, lewd, foul, filthy,irksome, loathsome.
Impūtor, oris; m. verb. Sen. πορρολογίζω, & ἐπειδὴ τὸν ἄνδρα καταναίωμι. A reproacher, one that layeth things to another man's charge.
Impūtatūs, a, um; & Plin. Impūtatū, non putatū, vel purgatū, ἀμυρτός. *Not cut or pruned: imputed.*
Imputo, as; ex In & Puto, Plin. Proprie est Ascribo in rationibus, quæ dicuntur putari, cum conferuntur & liquidæ sunt. Itaque Imputare est putando se inter putandum ascribere, πορρολογίζω, ἰσχυρίζω. Impūto, ascribere, ἀντιδίσκει. Onom. πορρολογίζωμι. Imputo aliqui. Imponere & describere; aliquando, Supputare; aliqui. Conflare: Magnū impūtatū auctori suo verum fides, i. conficit, Sen. *To impute or ascribe, to attribute: to charge, to lay the blame or default: also to reckon one thing with another, or to account one sum with another, ἀντιδίσκει. Sometimes to cels or enjoin a certain sum of money to be paid: to pretend or lay a thing for an excuse.* Cædem alicui imputare, Quint. *To lay the cause of slaughter upon one.* & Imputavi etiam, quod non laqueo strangulatam, &c. *He would have it also ascribed to great clemency, that she was not, &c.* Suet. in Tiber. Sic in Nerone: Ut. nonnulli etiam imputarent, i. Sæd, that they did him a good turn or He was beholding to them for it: Sic Juv. Sat. 5.
Impūtrefcibilis, le; & Impūtrefcibilitas, & ter, adv.
Impūtrefcio, is, ēre; Col. κατακτείνωμι. *To rot, to rot within a thing.*
Impūtrefcibilis, le; & Impūtrefcibilitas; & ter, adv. Cerd.
Impūtridus, a, um; non putridus. Impūtrida veteres medici vocarunt: quæ nos hodie incœta nominamus, Gal. 6. Aphor.
Inus, a, um; ab Infimus, quasi infimus, ut à suis mus fit mus. Peroc. κατώτατος, ἑσχατος. Inus venter est ab umbilico ad pudenda, Mart. ab ἰσχυρί ex imo harvii. Sic pifci Graii ἰσχυρί, qui

quidem de fummo & de latere, *quæ* ab
 inso confuevunt, Scal. in Theophr.
The lowest or deepest part; the lower or neither
part, the bottom, the sole. *Amia corporum*
 velamenta, i. Induta, Smock, & C. Cur,
 quibus opponuntur ibidem Summa ami-
 cula.
 Imulus, a, um; j dim. Catull.

I ante N

IN, in notis antiq. *intercisum* denota-
 bat diem. I. N. EE. *fulsum non esse, & c.*
 INT vel INC. Initio, IN. B. M. in bona
 memoria.

In, præp. servit accus. sign. Motum
 cum tur ad rem; & quietem, cum si
 stitur in re. Græci habent diversas; & i
 & iæ motus, & quietis iudicem. Ete
 mûs videtur esse, ab iæ eoz, & autem al
 iæ f. IN, *into, against, &c.* Towards
 for, upon, by, to, after, even to, in stead
 of, &c. until, whilst, according to. Inane
 apud Jur. Consul. in tempus arietis
 Till. ¶ In diem, Ter. *For a great while*
to come: for a days space: from hand to
mouth. ¶ In immensum, Plin. *Exceeding*
much, out of measure. ¶ In obli-
 liquum, Liv. *Travers, overwhirlly.* ¶ In or-
 bem, Liv. *Rounds, by course, one after*
another. ¶ In pedes nasci, Plin. *To be*
born with the feet forward. ¶ In polle-
 rum, & In posteritatem; *Hereafter, hence-
 forth, for the time to come.* ¶ In re-
 præsentem venire, *To make or take view*
of the place or land in controversy: lively,
plainly, and perfectly to make to under-
stand, and as it were presently to see it.
 ¶ In tantum, Plin. *So often, so far or*
much. ¶ In totum, Plin. *Wholly.* ¶ In
 viros, Plaut. i. viritum, *To every man*
 ¶ In unguem, Celf. *Perfectly, exactly.*
 ¶ In ante, adverb. *Before.* Veget. *Cum*
missilibus agitur, infestros pedes in ante mi-
lites b. bere debent: contra, cum manû
manum p. gatur. Veget. In cum accu-
 sativo. Pro verbiga. In Philosophia
 didum, *For or in the behalf of Philo-*
sophy. Cic. *In æt.* & are *invidere* dic-
 tur, sed cum accusativo penitus atque al-
 penetratum intelligimus, Alex. ab Alex.
To grove deeply: in cum ablativo, Slight-
ly. ¶ In vanum, adverb. vide Vanum
 ¶ In diem addicere, est Rem venale
 ita vendere, ut nisi alius ad præstitum
 temp diem majus pretium obtulerit, illi
 us sit qui primo obtulit. ¶ In die
 vivere, est Præsentis tantum diei ratio-
 nem habere; item in horam vivere
 ¶ In duplem ires; i. Sponsionem facere
 alterius tanti, quanti lis esset; vide Cæ-
 & Calv. Quandoque Ad; quandoque
 Post; Interdum Usque; quandoque
 signifi. Pro; quandoque pro Apud. Ali-
 quando pro Intrò; aliqu. Ex; aliqu.
 Cum; aliqu. Inter & Intra. In com-
 medio est partic. I. tensiva, quandoque
 Negativa, quandoque Privativa. In cor-
 positione enim aliter abijcit, i. pluri-
 re redundat, ut *invariatis, inhonor-*
 Can. Cret. est pro *in, ires, pro,*
pro, & mutato s in t, it ut *in qd. s.*
 pro is qd. s. Hinc Lacinum *In;* Vi-
 Mart. *Con & In* tunc mutant n in
 quando b sequitur, vel m vel p: tu-
 vero convertunt eam in sequentes co-
 sonantes, quando l & r sequitur, ut *in*
hæc, immunit, implet, illud, i. rui: quan-
 vis raro l & r sequentibus soleant h

scribere fervare, Plin. 1, 14. Felix
 In non semper Abnuicentem signif. fig.
 interdum etiam pro Adnuicendo ponitur
 ut *involoque, invocando*, In Propositio-
 fig. modò quod Non, ut *inimicus*: modò ubi
 quò tendatur, ut *incurrat*: modò ubi qui
 sit, ut *inambulas*: valer Non, as *in*
 circumferipulus, Prud. *Non circumspiceba-*
 Invenibilis, Aug. *Not to be found* esse
 Inconruptus, *Not corrupted*, Inagitabili-
 aer, Sen. *Not exercised with the*
wind, And *sometimes* In is as much
 Sine, as Incomes, Sen. *Without a com-*
 panion, Incoloratus, Ulpian, *Without*
all colour, Illiberis, Tert. *Without chil-*
dren, ¶ Servit etiam ablat, casus,
 et dat. In, also with: as *to*, among
 within: also between; Virg. In promp-
 tibus, manifest, open and evident, I
 propinquo, in proximo, Liv. *At hand*
 ¶ In publico, Abroad, In re presentia
 Plaut. *Now being present in the place*, In
 triduo, Plaut. *Within three days*, In
 vicino, Plin. *Here by, hard by*, In prin-
 cipibus, One of the special or chief.
 Inabruptus, a, um; et Stat. ἀνάρπκτο
 ἀδύνατος, Not violated, that cannot
 be broken.
 Inabólutus, a, um; Apul. ἀπὸ λήθης, In-
 perfect.
 Inaccēdo, is, ēre, To enter αἰσθύν-
 do on the Stage, Cui opponitur Exeo, See
 Epist. 76.
 Inaccessus, a, um; et adj. Plin. ἀπα-
 νεικτὸς ἀπὸ χειρὸς, *Whom no man*
can or come to, or that is not lawful for
 any to come to.
 Inaccēto, es; & Inaccēto, is, ūi; et
 pul. ὀδυνώ, To be tart, to grieve or prie
 Inadepticus, is, non adepticus,
 Inadibilis, Sid. Inaccessus.
 Inadversum, Cels. On the other part.
 Inadulabilis, le; Gell. ἀσπιδίως
 ἀκατάδοτος, That no ways will be fer-
 tered.
 Inadustus, a, um; Ovid. *Not seared*
or burnt.
 Inae, ārum; Græc. ἴσι. Inas vita
 confundunt, Varr. Sunt etiam parti-
 charæ tenuissimæ; seu fibræ five fila-
 menta fibrarum, Marcel. Empir. i. si-
 tullissimæ intercursantes venæ, quales
 charitis: Vide Scal. ad Varr. 5m
 Hicings or veins of in eggs or paper s. i.
 or iwei.
 Inadfficiātus, a, um; ἀποκινωθὲν
 Pulled down, ut built, wasted, Turn.
 edificata sunt, quæ aliquo in loco ad-
 cata sunt, Liv.
 Inadffidit, as; παρακινωδισμῶ, ἐκεί-
 νοισι, To build in a place to build up to
 sber: also to pull down what which is bui-
 ed: aliq. pro Jungere.
 Inæquabilis, le; et adj. Gell. ἀνῆμα
 ἀνισοῦ, Not equal, uneven.
 Inæquabiliter, adverb. Varr. ἀνῆμα
 λος, ἀνισος, Disorderly, unequally,
 rality.
 Inæquālis, le; Ovid. & Inæqualis
 mus, a, um; Suet. idem quod Inæ-
 bilis, Inæquabilis & inordinatus pul-
 eirt, qui nec ordinem, nec period-
 circumfúsque rationem ullam servat. St.
 ἀνῆμα, ὁ. ἀνισοῦ, Unequal, not e-
 Inæqualissimæ res, i. longè disparis
 titi; Suet.
 Inæquālitās, atis; f. Col. ἀνῆ-
 λια, ἀνισότης, Inequality, unliken-

when things are not even.
Inaequaliter, adv. p. b. Col. ἀνεγχεῖται.
divisus. Unequally.
Inaequus, as; qu, iniquito. To make
do unequal; at Inequito. To ride.
Inaequo, p. b. Tibull. ἰσῶν, ἰμελῶν.
To make plain or even.
Inaequibilibis, le; ἀτιμολογῶ, ἀεὶ
μυνησθῶ. Inestimabilis; that cannot be
valued: not worthy to be computed of; pa-
sing great. Of no value or esteem, Cic.
Inaestus, as; are; Hor. ἄνευ εἰδῶς, ἐν
καμφορῇ. To boy, to boy vehemently,
be very hot.
Inaeternum, adverb. Bud. eis aliquid
Forever.
Inaffabilis, le; adj. Not affable, un-
courtous.
Inaffectatus, a, um; Quint. ἀσφει-
τος, ἀκρίτως. Nos affectus, not
curious; natural, flowing of its self.
Inaffectum capillitium, Not curious
trimmed: Ornamental and not counterfeited.
Apul.
Inagētabilis, le; Sen. ἀκίνητος. Im-
movable.
Inagiturus, a, um; Sen. ἀσάλευτος.
Not moved, vexed or tossed: not driven
or forced.
Inalbescō, is, ēre; Cels. ἰαλκυκῶν.
To wax pale or white.
Inalefco, is. To grow together, or fit
one to another, Cels.
Inalefco, is, ēre; Cels. ψύχρμυ.
become cold or chill.
Inalīenus, a, um; Terr. Not strange.
Inalēro, as; Tert. Nos to change.
Inalto, as. To exalt.
Inamabilis, le; Mart. ἀνίεμος.
-iter, adv. Not amiable; that hath no good
or pleasantness, unworthy to be beloved
or amiable.
Inamābilis, adv. Sen. Less worthy
love.
Inamāresco, is, ēre; Hor. παραινόμε-
νός. To wax bitter or unpleasant.
Inamatus. Loveless. Haud inama-
ger; Lovely, Sil.
Inamibitosus, a, um; Ovid. ἀμειλί-
μος. Seeking no preference, not am-
biv, not sumptuous, not gorgeous; des-
tute, plain, void of pride.
Inambulāto, onis; f. verb. περιπατέ-
ω. A walking up and down in a place.
Inambulo, as; are; ἀμειλίως. To w-
alk up and down in a place. Cum aliquo
porticu inambulare. To walk to and
with one in a porch.
Inamēntis, atis; f. Unpleasantness.
Inamēnus, a, um; adj. Stat. Inan-
na virgula, f. incurvata, quæ &c. ὀδὴ
ἀλγεῖ, εἰ φαίρεται. Unpleasant.
Ināne, is; n, ex In & anis: vel ab
& Vanus vel vacuus, inanis: τὸ κενόν.
Mart. ab ipso inanio. A vain thing;
a great emptiness, or a great void or
empty place: a trifle, a toy; a thing of none
value, the element of the Air.
Inānelco, is, ēre; Aug. κενώμενος. To
come empty or void.
Inānia, inanitas; f. κένωσις, Plaut.
Inaniz, ōrum; f. plur. Plaut. τὰ κενά.
Void and empty things.
Inanilōgus, gi; m. κενολόγος, κενολο-
γία. A vain babler, Plaut.
Inanilōquium, ii; n. μνηστολογία.
foolish babbling, idle talk to no pur-
pose vain talk.
Inanilōquus, a, um; Plaut. κενολο-
γικός.

INA. A babler that speaketh vain words.

Inanimālis, le; Quint. ἀψυχός, ἀζα-
or. That hath no soul, void of life.

Inanimatus, & Inanimus, a, um; ἀψυ-
χός, ἀψυχός, ἀζαός, ἀζαός. Without
soul, void of life, lifeless, dead.

Inanimentum, ti; n. Emptiness. Cui
opponitur Explementum, Plaut. τὸ κενόν.

Inanimo, as. To enquire, &c.

Inanimus, a, um; inanimatus, qui a-
nimā & vitā caret. Without life. Inani-
mum est omne, quod pulli agitur ex-
terno, Plin. 7. 15. Inanima caro, without
life.

Ināno, is, ivi, itum, ēre; Plin. κενός, κενός. To empty.

Inānis, ne; & Inanimus, a, um;
Becm, ab In, Inane, i, tenue, minu-
tum, Apud Græc. ἰνάν, inanescere, ὁ-
νέω, unde Inanis naves, ἀνέω, ὁ-
νέω. Aliquando pro Imperito, & in
quo nihil solidi inest. Inanium inania
confilia, κενὴ καὶ κενόεντα, Empti-
vacant, void of: lacking: vains: that
come to no proof: unsuccessful: poor:
naked: unskillful: that hath nothing:
idle: lights in estimation: lost: to no
purpose: never the better: without pro-
fit: having a show without, but nothing
at all within. Sanguinis acque animæ
corpus inane fuit, Ovid, without blood
and life, dead. Epistola inania aliquali
te utili & suavi, containing no profit-
able or pleasant matter. Inanis reus,
Paul. Not able to pay the debt he is sued
for. Inanes corporis partes vocantur;
quæqueque inter extremam thoracis co-
stam, & femoris (λαγνόν) offa habentur;
& The empty part of the body, in respect
of the fleshy and bony parts, Strep. In-
anis homo, Empty or void of meat, Cell.
Inanes, i. Arrogantes, ostentatores,
imperitique ac folidi: fere enim tales
sunt ostentatores, Hor. Inanes hoc ju-
vat: Inanes, i. Arrogantes & ostentato-
res, Lucree.

Inānitās, ātis; f. κανότης, τὸ κενόν.
Emptiness, voidness: also vanity.

Ināniter, adv. κενῶς. Vainly.

Inānitudo, ōnis; f. Vide Inanitas.

Inānitus, a, um; Plin. κενός, Em-
ptied.

Inante, i, in tempus anterius, Mart.
V. In.

Inantestatus, a, um; Plaut. which hath
not been cited or summoned to give witness
in a matter before a Judge.

Inapertus, a, um; Sil. δὲ μὴ διαφω-
τιστὴς, ἀνορθωτός. Not open, evident
or plain: secret, privy. Senecus inaper-
ta fraudi, Sil. That one cannot easily be-
guile.

Inapparatō, ōnis; f. verb. ad Heren.
ἀποδυναμία, Lack of preparation or provi-
sion.

Inaquisus, a, um; adj. ἀνυγός. Dry,
without water.

Inarabilis, le; ἀνεπίλητος. Not arable.

Inaratus, a, um; part. Luc. ἀνεργός.
Unlaboured, untilled, unploughed,
unmanured.

Inarcūlum, li; n. ex In & Arcūlum:
vide Scālig. in Fest. Virgula, quam
regina sacrificans in capite gestabat, V.
Arculum. A little twig of a Pomegranate,
or any other fruitfull tree, crooked and set
upon the crown of the head of Flamini-
ca.

INALIS or Queen priest, when she did sacrifice.

Inardēdo, es, ēre; five Inardesco, is;
ēre; ὑπερπύρρος, To burn, to be on fire, to
be exceeding hot, to be more and more en-
flamed.

Inardescens, a, um; Plin. καλὰ ξηρό-
τελε. Made dry, or dried to powder.

Inardescō, is, ēre; Col. ἐνεσθίονα,
ἐκινεσθίονα, To dry up: to wax drier and
drier, to wither, to dry.

Inargentatus, a, um; sicut inauratus,
Plin. ἀργυρέος. Covered or inclosed in
silver, done over with silver.

Inargento; as; ἰνὰργύρεω, To hatch or
damask with silver.

Inargutē, adv. Gell. ἐν ἀργυρίῳ. Un-
warily, without subtilty.

Inargutus, a, um; ut Inarguta sen-
tentia, Ulpian. Without ground of rea-
son, unwitty, without subtilty, gross: ἄ-
νυστος.

Ināro, as; p. l. Var. ἀρόω. To till or
husband diligently: to labour, plough, man-
ure or dress.

Inartificialis, le; Quint. ἀτεχνός.
Without art, unworkmanly: proofs taken
without the course, or without the order of
pleading.

Inartificialiter, adverb. Quint. ἀτε-
χνῶς. Without craft or cunning, not arti-
ficially.

Inatensūs, a, um; Plin. ἀβατός.
Hard to climb up upon, that cannot be come
or reached unto.

Inatēctus, a, um; Stat. ἀτεκτός, ἀ-
τεκτός. Not seen.

Inatēctus, a, um; Auson. ἀδίατος.
Hard to be seen, invisible.

Inatēctus, a, um; Plin. ὁπίσθιος, ὁπίσθιος.
That is rosted.

Inatēctus, a, um; Ovid. ἀδύτος. Not
accused, innocent.

Inatēctus, a, um; Lat. fratris, & quæ
duobus nuperum fratribus; sicut & Belli,
αἰσίου, quibus duæ nuperum sorores, & l.
Dionys. Modest. Pollux.

Inatēctus, a, um; Ovid. ἀδύτος. Not
accused, innocent.

Inatēctus, a, um; Ovid. ἀδύτος. Not
accused, innocent.

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accused, innocent.

Inatēctus, a, um; Ovid. ἀδύτος. Not
accused, innocent.

Inaugū, es, Cal. augere.

Inauguratio, ōnis; f. Aninaugurati-
on, an instilling or admitting.

Inauguratio, adv. Liv. καὶ ὁδὸν, καὶ ὁδὸν.
Taking the advice or counsel
of the Augures or Soothsayers.

Inauguratus, a, um; part. οὐκ ἐλε-
τε. That hath taken advice of soothsayers, which
one doth by the sight of lucky and unlucky
birds. Inauguratum est, it is by God grant-
ed, Plaut.

Inauguro, as; divino, ἐπιτελεστέον, αἰ-
σῶω. To ask counsel of the Augures what
shall follow: to dedicate or consecrate to
soothsaying: to make a place of divination
or prophesie, and there to mark the fly-
ing of birds according to the Fajnims,
Liv.

Inauguror, ātis; Liv. To be conse-
crated, Inaugurari in locum alterius,
Liv. To be consecrated in another man's
room.

Inaurator, ōnis; m. Jun. χρυσωτής. A
gilder or worker in gold.

Inauratus, a, um; adj. χρυσεός, χρυσεός.
Overlaid with gold: also ungilt.

Inauris, f. Plin. ἀνὰ πτερν, ἀνὰ πτερν. An
ear-ring, or like thing hanging at the
ear.

Inauritus, a, um; Gell. ἀνὰ πτερν. With-
out ears.

Inauro, as; χρυσεός, χρυσεός. To
make rich: also to gild.

Inauspicatissimus, a, um, Most un-
fortunate, Plin.

Inauspicatus, adv. non captis auspici-
is, malo auspicio, ἀπαιστικῶς, ἀπαιστικῶς.
Unluckily, without counsel of the Augures
or soothsayers.

Inauspicatus, a, um; Plin. ἀπαιστικός.
non auspiciatum, infelix, nempe quod fit
auspicio non prius captato: id enim
prius illis pro summa religione habe-
batur, ut nihil quod grave esset prius
inciperent, quam augurium aut auspi-
cium caperent: Vide Cal. Unfortu-
nate, besetting some misfortune and
evil: that was not done by counsel of the
Augures.

Inausus, a, um; Virg. ἀτόλμητος.
ἀτόλμητος. That no man dare enterprise
to do.

Inbōnitas, ātis; f. improbitas, Tertull.
Lewdness.

Inbrēvio; i. in breves refero.

Inbrēvatus; i. in breve relatus,
Cerd.

Incidūs, a, um; Ovid. ἀτμυτός.
V. Incidus.

Inclāro, Fect. V. Invocatio.

Inclātivē, vocative, Fect.

Inclāro, es, To be hot within.

Inclāro, is, ēre; Plin. διασφ-
μασφμασφ. To be or wax very hot, lusty or
fiere.

Incalfacio, is, ēre; Ovid. σπμμω.
To make hot.

Incallide, adv. ἀπλῶς, ἀπλῶς. Un-
warily, nothing subtilly.

Incallidus, a, um; ἀπλῶς, ἀπλῶς.
Simple, without craft or subtilty, nothing
wise.

Incalō, as; Fect. invoco, καλῶ. To
call upon: ab In & Calo.

Incalēdo, is, ēre; Ovid. ἐν-
πύρρος, ἐνπύρρος. To be or wax
very hot, angry, greatly inflamed, or all
fery.

Incalēdo, is, ēre; Ovid. ἐν-
πύρρος, ἐνπύρρος. To be or wax
very hot, angry, greatly inflamed, or all
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fery.

Incalēdo, is, ēre; Ovid. ἐν-
πύρρος, ἐνπύρρος. To be or wax
very hot, angry, greatly inflamed, or all
fery.

Inca-

Incañesco, is, ēre; Virg. πολίμενος,
διαδουλοποιέω. To wax hoary or white-
headed.

Incantamentum, ti; n. Plin. ἰνκάμην,
ἰνκάμην. A charm or incantament.

Incantans, tis; part. Apul. ἰνκάμην,
Singing upon, chirping.

Incantatio, ōnis; f. & Incantamenta-
tio, ōnis; f. verb. Vide Incantamentum.

Incantator, ōnis; m. Firm. ἰνκάμην. An
incanter or charmer.

Incantēlāre, i, diffamare.

Incano, as; Plin. carminibus quibus-
dam & rhythmicis, quos vocamus Spells, in-
cantare; vel etiam rebus aliquid contra
naturam moliri, ut morbos curare, ostia
sine clavis aperire, secreta servari, &c.
Frigidus in pratis cavendo rumpi-
tur angus, Virg. vide Canto, Mart. In-
canto, proprie, in loco canto: ἰνκάμην,
ἰνκάμην. To charm, to incant.

Incanus, a, um; Virg. πολίς. Very
hoary for age, white with hoaryness.

Incapax, ātis; adj. Prud. ἀνέκτος.
Not capable, not subject to.

Incapitro, as; ἰνκάμην, ἰνκάμην. To
halter.

Incapite, Cic. In the beginning.

Incapito, ἰνκάμην, incepto. Gloss.
Incarceramentum, ti; n. Hier. & In-
carceratio, ōnis; f. Plin. Imprison-
ment.

Incarceratus, a, um; part. Imprisoned.

Incarcero, as; Varr. ἰνκάμην. To im-
prison.

Incardinatus, a, um; adj. ἰνκάμην.
Inflamed.

Incanans medicamentum, Jun. A
salve that bringeth flesh.

Incanatio, ōnis; f. ἀνέκτος. In-
carnation, the bringing on of flesh, a being
made of flesh.

Incanatus color, Jun. Flesh-colour, or
carnation colour, it is meant of flesh
flesh.

Incarvatus, a, um; i. sine carne, Cerd.

Incarvato, as; To bring flesh upon, or to
fill up an hollow place with new flesh.

Incastro, as, āvi; Papin. To make
void.

Incastum, adv. Salust. i. sine causa;
vel quod sine capibus, sine quibus venati-
onem inanis, Serv. Alii ex In & Castum,
ex Carco, i. in vacuum, & in nihilum;
ἰνκάμην, ἰνκάμην. In vain.

Incastigatus, a, um; Hor. ἀνέκτος.
Not chastised, uncorrected.

Incastitas, ātis; f. Sidon. Unchaste-
ness.

Incastratura, ātis; f. A mortife, Cathol.

Incastro, as; Plin. To set in the stocks,
or prison.

Incastus, a, um; Hug. ἰνκάμην. Un-
chast.

Incastus, a, um; part. ab Incido,
Plin. That may happen or come to pass, that
may befall one: ἰνκάμην.

Incateno, as, āvi, āre; Fest. To en-
trap.

Incavatus, a, um; Col. καλῶς, καλῶς.
Made hollow.

Incavēdo, es; Antiq. To be wary.

Incastillatio, ōnis; f. Fest. A deriding
or mocking with contempt.

Incasto, as; Col. καλῶς, καλῶς. To
make hollow.

Incasto, as; Col. καλῶς, καλῶς. To
make hollow.

Incasto, as; Col. καλῶς, καλῶς. To
make hollow.

Incasto, as; Col. καλῶς, καλῶς. To
make hollow.

Incaustērium, ti; n. idem quod Atra-
mentarium, An Ink-horn.

Incastrum, Inky, Medul. Gram.

Incaute, adv. ἀποπροσπορῶ, ἀποπρο-
σπορῶ. Without taking heed, unadvisedly.

Incautus, a, um; ἀδύτος, ἀδύτος.
ἀποπροσπορῶ, ἀποπροσπορῶ. Un-
advised, without foresight, uncautious, that
taketh no heed, imprudent: not fore-
seen and taken heed of, Tac. Formica non in-
cauta futuri, Foreseeing or regarding what
is to come.

Incedo, is, ſi, ſum, ēre; ἰνκάμην, ἰνκάμην.
Incalum, ingredi, procedo; sed fere
cum pompa & quodam fastu. Aliquando
pro Venire & accedere; Aliq. Ire. In-
cedere cellā adoptatā. i. veni. To go
walk: to go with a stately pace: to show
great gravity or majesty ingoing, as Prin-
ces do: to go like great estates: to jest like
a lord, to march on: to come, Incedere
magnifice per ora hominum, Salust. To
set up and down the street with a lofty
gate, to show himself. Regina inces-
sit ad Templum, Went with a pomp to
the Church, Incedit pedes, Liv. He go-
eth on foot.

Incedēlātus, a, um, Tac. ἀδύτος.
Not frequent.

Incedēbris, bre; Sil. ἀδύτος, ἀδύτος.
Not haunted or resorted to, nothing famous.

Incediāri, ātis; f. vide Plin. 10. 13.
avis carbonem ferens ex aris vel alaribus.
A certain unlucky bird called also Spin-
turix, the sight whereof was so unfortu-
nate, that upon that cause only they did
offer incense to the gods by sacrifice.

Incediārius, ti; m. Quint. περὶ ἰνκάμην.
A naughty fellow setting cities and
houses on fire, to the end either to rob and
spoil, or else to wreak his mischievous sto-
mach.

Incediārius, a, um; adj. Suet. qui
propter inimicitiam ades, arbores sive
fegetes incendit: ἰνκάμην, ἰνκάμην. Avid
Incediāria, quæ carbonem ferens ex aris,
sepe adificia incendit, Vide Plin. 10. 13.
which setteth on fire. Incendiarii siphones
sunt, ut incendiarie stultæ aut hamæ,
Jun. Fire-buckets, firehooks, or any like
things to quench fire. Incendiarium
oleum, Wildfire, Veget. Incendiaria
tela, Fiery darts, Idem.

Incedūm, ti; n. ex Incendo: ἰνκάμην,
ἰνκάμην. A burning: a light fire
burning a house or some other thing, a burn-
ing flame; sometimes envy, hatred. Also
vehemently of love, Plaut.

Incedo, is, di, ſum, ēre; i. inflam-
mo, accendo, ex In & Candeo; vel ab
In & Cando. Vide Cando: ἰνκάμην, ἰνκάμην.
To inflame: to set
fire on a thing, to burn: to incense, in-
mate or give good courage, to stir up: to
get or purchase: to make very angry, to
 vex, move or chafe: to inflame in love:
to make very desirous. Also to make fa-
mous and renowned. Incendere annonam,
Varr. To make victuals dear. Incen-
duntur omnes ad studia gloriæ, By praise
men are encouraged to the study of learning.
Incendere in se odia, To stir up hatred
toward himself.

Incedō, adv. Earneſtly.

Incentio, ōnis; f. verb. ἰνκάμην. A
burning: a light fire that burns an house:
sometimes envy.

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[illegible]

furures incroti, *Not fear-*
ie, ónis; f. Tertull. Un-
, áris; Tertull. Not so
us, a, um; Tac. dvalian-
fined with blood-fied, not
ruined with blood.
, a, um; Liv. ἀναιμωτός,
-fied, not bloody.
, ónis; f. νοκισίς. A lay-
gering, a scourging, a rough-
scuffation materaria. Cieling
Bud.
, a, um; Nonn. πλάκωσις,
vide Crustatus.
as; Var. νοκείν. To parget
make hard in a crust. Ca-
tration, Lucill. To anoints or
brim with the juice of some
g, at with the feel of an O-
, c, g. qui vel quæ incum-
beant.
, ónis; f. verb. Plin. ἑπωα-
on, sitting abroad, basking.
, óris; m. Macrob. One
or, or is much in a place, she
, óis; m. verb. Plin. idem
ratio.
vide Succubi.
, a, um; a; pædicatus, flu-
at. Perf.
, ónis; f. vide Incubitus. A
or upon.
as; Col. ab Incubito: πολὺς
κατακειμαι. To couch or lie
place, to lie upon often and
, óis; modò adum significat
fuvendi; modò gestum mo-
ubantibus; idem quò Incu-
asus. A lying down or
as, ùi, ùum, áre, ant, andus.
em est quò Incumbò, quasi in
cubo; ἱκνουμεν, ἱπδυνάζομεν
Incubare ova, Plin. vel
dicuntur aves, cum excluden-
atà ova fovent, To sit brood-
pro Inhabitare; aliq. Inhi-
are, q. Incubare Jovi, i. in Ca-
pitare ad accipienda à Jove
Aliq. Coram habere. To lie o-
pon, to sit on eggs; ἱπάζω,
to sit over; to occupy; i. im-
ponis: to dwell in; to have
of; also to lie a sleep, to inter-
the vision or answer of the idols
in old time: to be very much
and it is taken in the ill part
desirous of: to beguise or, Al-
in his figs, Apul.
, ónis, m. ἱκάνω. He that
his affections in his riches; i.
for Incubus, aut Faunus fici-
, bi; m. Isid. ab Incubendo
andam: morbus, quando exten-
andam aut moles incubare vid-
as. A disease called the Night-
ger, a cert. in pressing down at
of the body, hindering both
the breath of free passage.
Incus; ad incudem pertinens,
, ónis; m. He that worketh
tile.

si, sum, ēres; ἵστασθαι.
 is, a, um; part. Quint.
 To be in between other things;
 by main force, to be driven
 in; a, um; Plin. ἐμβαλῶντες,
 Is, Poured in: often repeated,
 memory.
 is; ex In & Calco; infer-
 calando immitto; ἐμβατ-
 τωμεν, sepsis iterando ingero.
 uft in: also to repeat a thing
 is it were, to pour or beat into
 to make one to take whether
 to press, spread or make to go
 force.
 is, le; Front. ἀμειψόμε-
 μελες, inculcable, faultless,
 adv. ἀνταπλήκτως, ἀνταπλά-
 β. & Inculpatissimus, a, um;
 ἀνταπλήκτω. Blame-
 uis; unreprouvable, perfect.
 is; Gell. ἀνταπολογησι, To
 the blameless.
 ad. ἀκρόμας, τρυφήτω. Rudi-
 eloquence: grossly, without
 delicacy.
 a, um; ἀπαρῶντι. Umbr-
 milled, nos labored, unma-
 no, nothing eloquent: desert,
 ἀπὸ τῆς αἰτίας: not kemed or sim-
 mē, ἀκρόμας, in wandson and
 nely; m, Liv. ἀκρόμα, Un-
 travelling, negligence in dressing
 a; f. est pars pilæ in con-
 bus cui onus ædificii incum-
 bus of a pillar in vaults and
 which the weight of the whole
 s, Vitruv. 6. 11. & Bud.
 is, cūbui, tum, ēre, ens; re
 aliqua cūbui. Aliquando
 idem quod Subire five fu-
 ingruere; aliquando Post-
 tenere: ἵκεται, impedito.
 To, to learn, tie, fall, stay or rest
 endeavour aq a restly, to take in
 go about with all diligence, to
 fly to him; or incline, to give
 study to, ἀσπάζεσθαι, to bend
 all power to defend: to travel
 to sink down upon a thing:
 come upon with a force, to w
 ἵκεται, ἵκεται, ἵκεται, κα-
 Also to pass by and keep safely
 Ulpian. Gladio incumbere,
 here in gladium: To fall on a
 kill him'self. ¶ Humero ali-
 mander, Virg. To lean upon one's
 ¶ Incumbere in bellum animo
 Cat. & Incumbere ad bel-
 ludio: To bend all his ac-
 power to the maintenance of a
 Incumbere, Endavour this
 Incumbere ubi spes successions,
 hope of success, is only in him.
 haredi defenso, Ulp. The
 and ought to defend.
 bula, orum; n. Cumbula, quo-
 est in cunis, ut colligerit pri-
 antia, æcurn. dict. a Cunis:
 fana, æcurn. The cradle of in-
 fants: blankets, beds, and
 lers: Infancy: it is aloft a soul
 sining and first principles of things
 Al-

native soil or place where one
he first beginning of ones stock
Xilis, le 3. Digessi. Not to be
without delay or mummuring.
er vel Inconanter. Without
presently, Apul.
as, a, um 3. Hor. *adversus* G.
abaled.
as, f. fine cura, *ἀμλκεια*,
li *hishandry, carelessness*.
Incuriosus, & Incuriosifili-
lin. *ἀμλκος*, *ἀφροσύνη*, *ἀ-*
senty, without care.
as, a, um 3. Gell. *cura vel cu-*
pers: *ἀμλκος*, *ἀφροσύνη*.
ligent, nothing minding or re-
ligently done.
adverb. Justin. More negli-
gents; part. *Happening or fel-*
as, ri, sum, ere; in locum cur-
e oculis, est Oculis obijci
Aliquando significat Incur-
aliquando subire; ut. In-
volentiamalicuius; *ἐπιπλῆ-*
to. To run in or against, to an-
to, to meet with one by chance;
all; to extend or lie in length
other: to fight, run or happen
veigh against: to make ineur-
volent, to assail, to encounter;
ris, or each at *αἰσ*.
as; part. Plin. *ἐπιπλῆων*,
That assaults, runs to or hit-
a thing suddenly: pushing,
at another.
as, a, um 3. part. Liv. *κατα-*
bat to be assailed, invaded, over-
run of enemies.
Cerd. crebro faciens incur-
on, adverb. Nonn. Speedily,
onis f. verb. *ἐνέκολλη*, *συ-*
alism of enemies: an invade or
sitting or meeting of things
bitting of one thing against a-
as; vide Incurro.
as; freq. ab Incurro: *ἐπιπλῆ-*
er dals against a thing; to put,
o assault; to run upon: also by
take away.
as, a, um 3. part. *ἐνέδεκμυ-*
on to run: ready to assail or
purposed to fetch a cover.
as; m. verb. ab Incurro: a
ebremency, &c. vide Incurfus.
large or falling on of the enemy,
as; V. Gibberofitas.
as, us, ta, tum. Crooked, bowed.
co, is, ere 3. *κυρῖσμαι*. To bow
as crooked.
as; m. verb. ab Incurvus
Quint. Crooked or wry-niched.
as; Plin. *αγκυλῶς*, *κωρῶς*,
m. To make crooked, bow or
as, a, um 3. part. *αγκυλῶς*, *κω-*
rῶς, *κωφῶς*. Crooked, bowed,
as; f. instrumentum ferre-
per quod fabri ferri cudunt,
In & Tundo: rect. ab Incur-
o. A Smiths Anvile. Serv.

ris; part. Tac. *Blaming*, ex-
 self by.
 ōnis; f. *κατηγορία*, *μήμη-
 α*, *A blaming, a complaint*.
 ōris; m. Sil. *διὰ δόλον*.
 ō, a, um; j. *ἰγκληθεῖς*, *δια-
 τρυφώ*, *accus'd*, *blamed*, *com-
 cast*.
 ō, a, um; j. *πλάττω*, *αἰσχρολογία*, *κατηγο-
 ρία*. *Ineasure* proprie est *Su-
 ggerere*: *Αἰσχρολογία* autem *pro*
 inferiore. *Serv.* *To accuse*,
to find fault with, *to compe-
 le body*.
 ōnis; f. Digest. *A dashing*
 ō, a, um; j. *Incutor*, *Plin.*
αἰσχρολογία. *Dusted*, *bruised*.
 ūs; m. Tacit. *ἐμβολή*. *A*
sting.
 ōnis, a, um; j. *Mart.* *ἀφολακ-
 τή*, *unlooked to*, *unintend*.
 ō, a, um; part. ab In & Cufus,
 Incutus lapis, *Virg.* i, ma-
 c, *cudendo alpera*, *Serv.* *It*
a stone pecked or denied in, *as*
grindstone.
 is, ūs, ūm, ēre; j. ex In &
 moris, *ἐμβόλα*, *ἐμφορία*. *To*
er or *dafsi*: *to cast into*, *to give*:
cause.
 ūlis, le; Var. *To be searched*
exercised.
 ōris, adv. Col. *ἰχθυοῦντες*, *In-*
duigently, *with great searching*,
the trace.
 ōnis; f. verb. *ἀκριβοῦς*, *A*
searching or diligent seek-
ing.
 ōris; m. verb. Col. *ὑπιδου-
 ρος*. *A diligent searcher or*
viewer.
 ōris, ūis; f. verb. *ὑπιδουκῆν*,
ἰχθυοῦν, *A woman searcher*.
 ūis; ab In & Ago, *Becm*, ex
 concisionem dicitur pro *inda-*
gare hinc *indagari*, *indagari*
re: *fig.* *investigo*, *inquiro*.
 ūis; j. *inquisitio*. *Scal.* *ad Var.*
Ago; *quæ enim venamur inde*
agimus & agitamus in retia,
ὑπιδουκῆν, *ἐπιτελέω*. *Scal.*
la longum, *indago*. *Et est tra-*
gero ex *Inde & Ago*. *Con-*
mutari in compositione non
ut addere ex do, *Profiggere*.
To seek or search, *to vent*, *to*
a Hound doth, *to enquire*
f something, to sift out, *to co-*
ūis; f. *Plin.* *series plagarum*,
series stabulæ ferarum cingun-
toribus. *Per translationem pro*
is, *quas quis non facile queat*
item pro quavis Inquisitione.
 ūis, Indagines cupidiarum
 16, *ἀγῆ*, *ἰχθυοῦντες*, *ἰχθυοῦ-
 ας*. *A diligent search* *alfo* *ūis*.
 ūis, *wherewith woods*, *park*,
are fit for to take wild beasts,
shares as a man cannot at all
avoid. *A* *ūis* *the fencing of*
adv. de loco: *ἐκείθεν*, *ἐκδο*: *c*
From thence, from that place

[illegible]

damno, ἀβλαβής, ἀζήμιος. Without hurt or harm, without damage: exempt from harm, harmless.

Indemnitas, ātis; f. Papin. τὸ ἀζημιωτὶ, ζημία, ἀπαλλαγή. Exemption of damage, escaping without hurt.

Indemno, as. To acquit.

Indemonstrabilis, le; adj. ἀπαραδείκνυτον, quod nequit demonstrari, Apul.

Indentatus, a, um; adj. ἀδόντος, Toothless, without teeth.

Indeminius, corrupte pro Integerrimus, Cerd.

Indepicus, a, um; adj. Unpained.

Indepiscus, pro Adipiscus, Felt.

Indepolatus, a, um; Ovid. ἀλλω-
το, ἀδωκυλτο. Not bewailed or mourned for.

Indepavatus, a, um; adj. Sen. ἀδιδ-
το, ἀπαρτητο. Not corrupted or depraved.

Indeprecabilis, le; Gell. ἀπαρηγορητος. That will not be entreated or forgiven.

Indeprehensibilis, le; Quint. ἀνεπα-
ληστο. That cannot be depended on.

Indeprenus, a, um; Stat. Not as yet taken or found: unknown, unthought, un-
found.

Indepto, as; ab Indepiscus, part. verbi Adipiscor, Felt. Indepiscus, adpiscus, adipiscus; ex In & Apiscor. To get or purchase.

Indeptus, a, um; part. ab Indepiscor, Liv. ἐπύχων. Gotten, or that hath gotten, entered into.

Indeferus, a, um; Ovid. ἐκ δόμοι-
δελε. Not ascer, not forsaken.

Indefes, idis; Gell. impiger, qui de-
ses non est, ἀδωκυλ. Quick, diligent, not sluggish.

Indefens, tis; non defens, ἀλκυνος.

Indefenter, adv. Var. ἀδιδελήτως, ἀπαύτως. Continually, always, without ceasing.

Indefectus, a, um; Lucan. Despised of notes, uncontemned, undisdained, un-
spitted at.

Indeterminate, adv. Felt. ἀορίστω. Not precisely.

Indetonsus, a, um; Ovid. ἐκρυπτο, ἐκρυπτο. Not shaven, not shorn, or polled.

Indetribilis, le. That will not be worn or washed, Cerd.

Indevitatus, a, um; adj. id quod vi-
tari non potest, Ovid. ἀνυμωτο. Un-
avoided, unescaped, that cannot be avoided or born off.

Indevotio, onis; f. Ulp. Slackness in doing good things.

Index, icis; c. g. ab Indicando: qui ali-
quid notum facit dicendo, Gloss. ἰ-
κῆ, ἰκνῶ, μνησθῆ. He that accers or
appeals another man: also he that to
escape punishment, or for some reward,
discloses the conspiracy whereunto he was
made privy.

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escape punishment, or for some reward,
discloses the conspiracy whereunto he was
made privy.

Index nauticus, The Sailers Compass, Cam-
den.

Indica, a. A precious stone of India, in
which it breaketh forth into a purple
swart, Plin. There is a second kind of it
like to dust or powder, Id.

Indicatio, onis; f. verb. Digest, assi-
matio alicuius rei, & pretii constitutio,
τίμησις, μνησθῆ. The commanding or set-
ting out of prices in the sale thereof: the
prizing thereof, Plaut. a steering.

Indicativus, a, um; f. Ind. hinc Indi-
catus modus dicitur est, quia præsentem
adum indicamus. That whereby any thing
is shewed and declared.

Indicatura, a; f. τήκημα. The setting
the price of any thing, Plin.

Indicatus, a, um; Plin. πρὸς δὲ τε-
τηρητο, πρὸς δὲ τε. Shewed, declared,
uttered, accused, prized.

Indicina, a; f. & Indicum, ii; n.
μνησθῆ. A detraction, uttering, beway-
ing, disclosing or accusation, a shew, sign,
token, mark or signification. Indicina,
Indicii pretium, Apul. μνησθῆ, δῶκεται.
Sic Petron. Arbit. A reward for telling
ought out of the way, upon proclamation
made.

Indicium, ii; n. Indicia sunt signa
certa prognostica. Signs whereby one may
judge of the health of one that is sick, Stup.

Indico, as; ex In & Dico: δέω, a
δένω, δένω est dicere, notum facio, &
Indico aliquando pro Defero, accuso. In-
dicare est venditoris, sicut Licet est em-
ptoris; vide Cal. δένω, ἐνέγω. To
disclose, manifest or make openly known: to
demonstrate: to approach, to accuse, to see
or tell the price: to deliver in possession
that which is bought: to detect, shew, be-
tray, bewray, declare or noise abroad. Al-
so to promise. Nonn. Indicare in vulgus,
To make a thing known abroad. ¶ Se alit-
er indicare. To disclose himself to one.

¶ Indicare de conjuratione, Salust. To
disclose somewhat of a conspiracy.

Indico, is, xi, cum, ēre; ex In &
Dico: denuncio, significo. Indicare ju-
stitium, est Imperare cessationem dicendi
juris. ¶ Indicare forum, est Locum &
tempus designare, quo causæ in conventu
agantur: πρὸς δὲ τε, πρὸς δὲ τε. To de-
nounce, bid or proclaim: to declare so-
lemnly, and for a great cause, as battels,
sailings, triumphs, &c. to publish, to sum-
mon, to set a tribute or tax, to appoint or
command. Indicare bellum voluptatibus,
To denounce war to pleasures, or to be at
distance with all sensuality. ¶ Cœnam
indicere alicui, Mart. To bespeak or pre-
pare a supper for one.

Indicor, aris; Plin. To be prized.

Indictio, onis; f. verb. ab Indico,
Alcon. ἐνέγω, ἐνέγω. A tax or tribute
set on the people: an impost or collection
commanded. Indictio etiam appellatur
fuit, ex quibus annorum ratio constitui
cepta est Constantino imperante, anno
Christi 313. ante diem 8. Calend. Oob.
quo die victus Maxentius, reliquique
Christiani in libertatem vindicata est.

Indictio proprie est actio indicentis. Pe-
culiariter in historiis est Systema anno-
rum ex tribus Iulianis Romanis h. e. anno-
rum Julianorum XV. semper in orbem
recurrens; ἐνέγω, ἐνέγω. Cum dicimus In-
dictio prima, secunda, tertia, intelli-
gitur Anno prima, secundo, tertio In-
dictio, quæ explicatur orbe annorum

Indictio, onis; f. verb. ab Indico, Alcon.
ἐνέγω, ἐνέγω. A tax or tribute set on the
people: an impost or collection commanded.

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15. The space of fifteen years. Indictio
erat lustrum penionum, quæ quinquen-
niis vertentibus fiebant, quæ Imperato-
rum temporibus capte fieri lustrum qua-
drinanni Juliani, a bissexto ad bissextum.
Postea Indictio dicta est systema trium
lustrorum quinquennialium. Ambros. e-
pist. 83. Indictio enim a Septemb. mense
incipit. Nimirum triplicem indictioem
habemus, Constantinopolitanam a Cal.
Septembris; Casariam a 24. Septem-
bris; Pontificiam, a Cal. Januarii se-
quentis. V. Scal. 5. de emendat. Temp.
& Mart.

Indictionalis, le; adj. ad indictionem
pertinens, Amm. l. 17.

Indictivus, a, um; Felt. οὐκ ἔχων.
That which is declared, appointed or so-
lemnly known, whereunto the people is
wont to be called by proclamation: public
indictum.

Indictus, a, um; 2. part. πρὸς δὲ τε-
τηρητο, πρὸς δὲ τε. Shewed, declared,
uttered, accused, prized.

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ad honores divinos pervenissent, quasi
in diis agentes; vel quod non eorum in-
dignitas; vel quod ipsi nullius rei in-
dignitas; vel unde gentes dii. Felt. Indi-
ges dii, quorum nomina vulgari non
licet, tanquam ab In & Dico: al. ab In-
vocatione, quod Indigitar. Vet. dixe-
runt Vocare, Invocare. Si pont. al. quasi
in eoloco degentes, & magis patriæ &
loco & civibus propitios: ἀνδραγῆς.
A god made of mortal man: some take it
for a private god pertaining to some par-
ticular place: an home-made god, or god of
our country, a Country Saint.

Indigellus, adverb. Gell. ἀδραστως,
ἀπικτω. Without order.

Indigibilis, le. Not able to be di-
gested.

Indigestio, onis; f. Indigestion.

Indigestus, a, um; Ovid. ἀδωκυλ-
το, ἀδωκυλτο. Without order or dis-
position, confused, disordered.

Indigitor, imperi. Plin. Men lack.

Indigumenta, Felt. Vide Indiges.

Indigumenta libri pontificum in quibus
indignantur nomina indigetum: ab In-
digo, ut ornamentum abornis. Felt. In-
digumenta, incuramenta vel iudicia:
ubi Mart. leg. invocamenta vel iudicia
quia indigo est Voco & Indico, Mart.
Books containing the number of such as are
reckoned amongst the gods, as the Popes
Rubric or Calendar of canonized Saints.

Indigitatio, f. Felt. A pointing, nam-
ing, or placing among the gods.

Indigitus, a, um; ab Indu pro In, & ci-
tare; vel a digitis, quod quempian
nomines perinde sit ac si digito ostend-
amus: ἀνδραγῆς, indico, nomino. Si-
pont. ab Indiges, indigitus. V. Mart.

Indigitus quasi indico, ab Indico, sicut
prodigium quasi prodicium. Felt. Indi-
gitus, imprecor, i. invoco. To signify, and
as it were, to point the finger at, to call by
name, to name.

Indignabundus, a, um; Liv. ἀνδραγῆς,
ἀνδραγῆς. Angry, moved, being
in a great chase or fume, showing his
indignat or wrath.

Indignandus, a, um; part. ἀνδραγῆς,
ἀνδραγῆς. To be rejected as unworthy: to be
set as naughty as deserving no better, to be
refused or rejected.

Indignans, tis; & Indignantissimus,
a, um; Col. non. ex part. qui facile
indignatur, ἀνδραγῆς. Disdaining,
chafing, fuming, taking a thing marvellous
angrily, pointing at, not vouchsafing, an-
gry, displeased: that cannot abide.

Indignantur, adv. Am. Marcell. In
form of disdain.

Indignatio, onis; f. ἀνδραγῆς, ἀνδραγῆς.
Anger, wrath, fuming, chafing.

Indignatuncula, a; f. dim. ab Indig-
natio, Plin.

Indignatus, a, um; part. Virg. ἀνδραγῆς,
ἀνδραγῆς. Taking a thing heavily lament-
ing, bewailing, taking a thing in dudgeon:
thinking scorn of: trophus, temptations,
Pontem indignatus Araxes. Virg. That
will not be at, abide or suffer. Indignatus
apertum Fortunæ præbere caput, Lucan.

Indignus, nūis, nūis; adv. ἀνδραγῆς,
ἀνδραγῆς. Unworthily, unbecomely, cru-
elly, wickedly, villainously, miserably,
wretchedly: much discontented, in very
ill part, grievously.

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ill part, grievously.

Indignus, nūis, nūis; adv. ἀνδραγῆς,
ἀνδραγ

Indocilius, adv. Gell. *More unlearnedly.*
Indocilis, Indocilissimus, a, um; *unlearned, ignorant, ignorant, without knowledge or learning, nothing cunning.*
Indolenter, adverb. Gloss. *Without grief.*

Indolentia, a; f. *ἀλυσία, ἀλυσία.*
Lack of pain, when no grief at all is felt.

Indolē, es, ūi, itum, ēre; five Indolēscis, ūi, ēre; *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.*
To be sorry, grieved or sick: to feel a grief.

Indolēs, is; f. in plural, usurpavit Gellius 15, 11, Indolēs; ex In & Olere, i. crescere. Seal: Indolēs Incrementum sign. primigenia notione, ut apud Gellium mandis indolēs; Olere enim crescere sign. Spem etiam quā ex vultu colligitur, virtutis futuræ in pueris, indolēm vocamus.

Indolēs, a, um; *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.*
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Indolēs, a, um; *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.*

Gloss. *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.*
quod in certum diem etiam a pugnando praebeat; al. ab inducenda, quoniam cessatio quadam ab armis inducitur.

Gell. 1, 25, sic dictas arbitrat, quasi tu dicas, inde ut jam, quod ex die in quem sunt pacis, postea uti jam omnia belli iura agantur. Al. quia homines belli iura agantur. h. e. in otio: Voff. tum sine etiam otii, h. e. in otio: Voff.

Alis dict. quod in diem ducatur, i. differantur, vel ducitur in certum diem. Fung. V. Peror. A iura, league, respice or ceasing from war for a certain or limited time, agreed upon by both sides.

Inducialis, le; idem quod Inducialis.

Inducialis, a, um; *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.*
Inducialis, a, um; *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.*

Inducialis, a, um; *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.*
Inducialis, a, um; *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.*

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Inducialis, a, um; *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.*

Inducialis, a, um; *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.*
Inducialis, a, um; *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.*

Sen. *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.*
Favourably, gently and friendly, without rigour, too gently.

Indulgētia, a; f. (Indulgētia) in plur. usurpavit Spart. *φιλανθρωπία, ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.*
Gentleness in suffering, cōquiescence, permissiveness, too much suffering, calmness or quietness, too gentle cōquiescence; also mercy: also a pardon, a licence from the Pope.

Indulgētiō, oris; comp. Plin. *More cōquiescence and bearing with.*
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Induit illa patrem, *She hood-winked or blind-folded her father:* De Clytemnestra Ovid. Induor, passiv. To be taken and convinced: also to be charged and loaded with. Col.

Induēdū, pro Impedire, Lucret. Induēdū, a, um; part. ut, Matera induēdū, Lucret. i. Impedire.

Induēdū, i. Imperator, ab Induēro, quod ex Indu & Paro, Juven. Induēro, impero, Gloss. *ἐπιτάσσω.*

Induēro, impero, Gloss. *ἐπιτάσσω.*
Indurans, part. Hardening.

Induratio, f. August. *ἐκδυσπλιν.* An hardening.

Induratur, mafc. Hieron. *He that hardeneth.*

Induratus, a, um; part. Stat. *ἐκδυσπλιν.* Hardened, indurate.

Indurō, vel Indurefco, cis, ūi, ēre; Col. *durus fco: ἐκδυσπλιν.* To be hard, to wax hard, to grow long.

Indurō, as; Plin. *ἐκδυσπλιν, ἐκδυσπλιν.* To make hard or burden. Induror, aris; Arnob. *To be hardened.*

Indurus, a, um; valde durus, Ovid. Vide Gifan. in Lucret.

Industria, a; Alex. ab Alex. *A kind of inward garment amongst the Romans, called also Subucula.*

Industiamen. *A garment.*
Industarius, ūi, m. Plaut. *ὁ πρὸς τὴν ποίησιν.* A maker of Pettycoats.

Industriata vestis, Plaut. & Indufum, ūi; n. Var. *quasi Industium, Nenn.* vel positum ab Induo, *ἐκδυσπλιν, ἐκδυσπλιν.*

A Shirt, now aduers: But among the Ancients (whose apparel was all loose Coats) it was properly that Coat which was put on after the Subucula or Shirts, Varro. Non minus trahit it for a Shirt, quæ nudo corpori adhaeret: V. Subucula.

Industarius, a, um; Pulchre industarius, in fur shirts and pettycoats or waistcoats, Apul.

Industio, as. To put on.

Industior, oris; Mart. Capella. *That hath a shirt or such a coat on.*

Industria, a; f. *ἐκδυσπλιν, ἐκδυσπλιν.* An apparel to do something, industry, travel, labour, diligence, pains taking. De industria, For the nonce, of purpose.

Industrie, adv. Col. *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.* Industrie, with diligence, with industry, diligently, studiously.

Industrior, oris; compar. Plaut. *More active.*

Industriofus, a, um; Full of industry, Val. Max.

Industrius, a, um; & Industrior, oris; Plaut. *Industrium*, quod Veteres velut induftrum dicebant, (ab endo & ftruo) quasi qui, quicquid ageret, intrō strueret, & stunder domi: est n. Industrius, studiosus, vigilans, callidus, Felt. *ἐκδυσπλιν, ἐκδυσπλιν.* That is witty and active, diligent, laborious, painful: glad to travel, or take pains in a thing.

Industrius, adv. Cic. *ἐκδυσπλιν.* More artificially, diligently, painfully.

Indutia; Vide Inducia.

Indutus, a, um; part. ab Induor, Virg. *ἐκδυσπλιν, ἐκδυσπλιν.* Put on, arrayed, having on, wearing, adorned.

Indutus, ūi; m. verb. Tac. *τὸ ἰνδύεσθαι.* Arraying or putting on of a garment, apparel that fitteth close to the body, as shirt or doublet. Horrentes Indu-

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tibus rigidulis, with Corfiss, Am. Marcell. Indutus Imperatoris Majestatis, Regal Robert, Id.

Induviz, arum; Apul. Gloss. *Ἰδιδ.* Induvies, indumentum. The Snakes skin: clothes to put on. Prud.

Induviū, ūi; n. Plin. pro Cortice arboris, quo ipsa induitur; *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.* The bark of a tree.

Inebra; omnia dicebantur, quæ tardant vel morantur agentem, Felt. *Things that hinder an action.* Inebra; item aves, quæ in auguriis aliquid fieri prohibent: ab Inhibendo, Id. *Birds which in sooth saying: forbade a thing to be done.* Enebra; antiqui, ut exubro pro inebriant.

Inebra; antiqui, ut exubro pro inebriant.

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Inemptus, a, um; Mart. *whish is not bought, unthought: for thought, freely: ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.*

Inenarrabilis, le; Plin. *ἀνενδιήγτος.* Marvellous, that cannot be declared or uttered, unspeakable.

Inenarrabiliter, adv. *That cannot be uttered or told.*

Inenarratus, a, um; Gell. *Not declared or expounded: ἀνενδιήγτος.*

Inenodabilis, le; *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.* That cannot be dissolved or unfolded.

Inenodatus, a, um; adj. Arnob. *ἀδιήγτος.* Not explained or unfolded.

Inenodo, as. To unyoke or unyoke.

Inenormis, me; adj. Apul. *Nec ex-cessive.*

Ineo, is, ūi, itum, ēre; ex In & Eo: ingredi. Inire convivia, Inire consilium, i. capere. Inire consilium, &c. To enter upon the office of a Consul. Inire cubile, Concumbere. Inire gratiam ab aliquo. To insinuate into one's favour.

Inire pro Coire, *ἐκδυσπλιν, ἐκδυσπλιν.* To go or enter in: to deferve, to get, win or obtain. Sometime when the male lieth the female, as the Horse covereth or fasteneth the Mare. Also to consider and understand. Inire numerum amatorum, Liv. To make a general Muster. Inire febris, Plaut. A Fever hath taken thee. Inire certamen, To begin the combat. Inire rationem, To devise how a thing may be done. Also to deal carnally with a woman. Quid te mutavit? quod Regiam in eo? Suet. Aug.

Ineppia, a, um; adj. Unsaddled. Inepre, adv. *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.* Foolishly, fondly, unwisely, without good purpose, not to the purpose.

Ineptia, a; f. Ter. *ἀνεπαιδεία.* Unaptness, indigence, folly, trifling, a toy. Ineptia, pl. *ἀλυσμα, ἀλυσμα.* Trifles.

Ineptio, is, ūi, itum, ēre; Ter. *ὀλβη, ὀλβη.* To strive, to speak or do a thing unthought for the purpose: to rave.

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infestē, & istimē; adv. Liv. *δυσπρεπεί*, *χρηστέως*. *Maliciously, noisily.*

Infestivus, a, um; Gell. non festivus, *ἀφροσύνη*, *ἀφροσύνη*. *Unpleasant, nothing joyful.*

Infestio, as; *ἀφροσύνη*, *ἀφροσύνη*. *To do displeasure with sunny incursions and invades: to molest with invasions: to vex much, to trouble, to annoy, to hurt, to annoy.* Infestare rudēs animos superstitione, Col. *To trouble ignorant minds with superstition.* Infestantur vineta Austris & Euri; Idem: *Are hurt and damaged with.*

Infestulo, as; i. Abigere & repellere, Cerd.

Infestus, a, um; qui infensus in alium cum ira impetu feritur: ab In & Fero: unde Infestare est Crebris curibus molestiam inferre, Nigid. non ab Inferendo, sed a Festinando dictum infestus affirmat: nam qui instat (inquit) alicui, cumque properans urget, & opprimere cum studet atque festinat; vel contra, de cuius periculo & exitio festinant: si uterque infestus dicitur, ab instantia fraudis quam vel facturus alicui, vel passurus est: unde Perot. *χρηστέως*, *δυσπρεπεί*, *ἀφροσύνη*, *ἀφροσύνη*. *That giveth all study and diligence to do a displeasure: malicious, grievous, but f. l. hurried: cumbed, annoyed: deadly, spiteful, mortal: also dangerous, noisum: angry, offended with: sometime that is vexed or in great jeopardy: also he that hath deadly and mortal enemies.*

Infibulo, as; avi; sibiulā includo, *ἐμπυρῶ*, *παρεργάζομαι*. *To clasp together, to buckle.* In Cellis ut a devise to knit the fore-shin of the yard in you for preserving their voices. Leg. & Infibulo, Gloss. *To be clasped or kept from the company of women.*

Inficere, ārum; eodem sensu cum Inficere, Catull.

Inficetissimē; i. Infacetissimē.

Inficetus, a, um; non facetus, agrestis, rudis: *ἀφροσύνη*. *Rude, without grace or pleasantness.* Catull. Inficetior, comp.

Inficilis, le; adj. *ἀφροσύνη*. *That pertains to denial.*

Inficiendus, a, um; Ovid. *To be assumed, to be denied.*

Inficis, indecl. tantum in accus. plur. ut, Inficis ire: ex In & Facio, quasi Inficium, i. non factum, testari, Ter. *ἐξαρῶμαι*. *To gain say, to deny, to refuse.*

Inficatio, ōnis; f. verb. ab Inficior: *ἐξαρῶμαι*. *A denial.*

Inficior, ōnis; m. verb. *ἐξαρῶμαι*, *ἐξαρῶμαι*. *That denieth a debt, or a thing laid to his charge.*

Inficatrix, icis; f. Fidis fraus inficatrix, Prudent.

Inficiens, tis; ex In & Faciens, i. non faciens, Var. *Doing nothing, idle, neither idle nor well occupied: ἀφροσύνη*.

Inficiens, tis; part. Ovid. *Dying or giving a colour to a thing, staining of it: δαμάω*.

Inficis, cis, ōis, ōis, ōis, ōis; ex In & Facio: *διδάσκω*, *παράγω*. *Inficere est Tingere, colorare; nempe Facere ut aliquid sit in re, Pertrans. pro Vitis, maculo, conspurco, corumpo: interdum pro Veneno misceo. To dye cloth, to stain, to colour: to corrupt, διαφθείρω: to deny, to spoil, infici or poison: to overcast: to*

instruere or teach. Inficere colore nigro, Plin. *To die black.* Inficere pocula veneno, Virg. *To poison cups.* Inficere pueros artibus, *To instruct in good arts.* Inficere otio, *To corrupt with idleness.*

Inficior, ātis; depon. ex In & Facio, Inficiari, Fung. est Inficium vel non factum aliquid testari. Aliis Inficior, quasi inficior, ex In & Fator: *ἐξαρῶμαι*, *ἐξαρῶμαι*. *To deny, to dis-affirm, to go from a thing in words.*

Infidē, adv. Firm. Treacherously.

Infidelis, le; *ἀπιστος*. *Unfaithful, not keeping promise, false of promise, which is not sure.*

Infidelitas, ātis; f. *ἀπιστία*. *Untruth, unfaithfulness, infidelity, dissimulatio.*

Infideliter, adv. *ἀπιστως*. *Unfaithfully, s. s. fiduciosely.*

Infidus, a, um; non fidus, perfidus, sine fide, cui non est fidendum, *ἀπιστος*, *ἀπιστος*. *Unfaithful, not to be trusted, dishonest, traitorous, false, nothing steady.*

Infigo, is, xi, xum, ēre; i. incus figo: *ἐμπίπτω*, *ἐμπίπτω*. *To drive, fasten, thrust, press or stick in.* Infigere hosti gladium in pectus, *To thrust his sword into.* Sagitta infigitur arbore, Virg. *Sticketh fast in the tree.* Infingum animo, Quint. *That sticketh in memory.* Infingor, pass. Virg.

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Infimatus, Plaut. ex Infimus: *ἀποβύω*. *The base people of lowest state and condition.*

Infimatus, a, um; *ἀποβύω*. *Subpressed or dejected: cui opponitur Dilectus, Apul.*

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Infirmitas, ior, millimus, a, um; *ἀσθεν*, *ἀσθεν*. *To drive, fasten, thrust, press or stick in.* Infigere hosti gladium in pectus, *To thrust his sword into.* Sagitta infigitur arbore, Virg. *Sticketh fast in the tree.* Infingum animo, Quint. *That sticketh in memory.* Infingor, pass. Virg.

Infingibilis, le. *That cannot be portrayed or described.* Am. Marcell.

Infilio, as; are; vel Infulo. *To clothe or to er, Scal. in Var. Vide Infula.*

Infimatus, Plaut. ex Infimus: *ἀποβύω*. *The base people of lowest state and condition.*

Infimatus, a, um; *ἀποβύω*. *Subpressed or dejected: cui opponitur Dilectus, Apul.*

Infimatus, ōnis; m. *The base sort of people.* Infimatus, ātis; Am. Marcell. *Baseness of place in the lowest degree.*

Infimus, as; *ἀποβύω*. *To make low.* Infimus, a, um; superius, ex Inferior; Inferimus, contract. Infimus: *ἀποβύω*. *The lowest or most base, meanest, most vile, of least reputation, common and vile, of whom no account is made: very humble.*

Infundo, dis, di, ēre; findendo incido: *ἐκχύνω*, *ἐκχύνω*. *To cleave, to ingraft, Virg.*

Infundor, ēris; Col. *To be grafted.* Infundibilis, le; adj. Apul. idem quod Infinitus.

Infinitas, ātis; f. perpetuitas, sine carnis: ab In & Finis: *ἀπείρητος*, *ἀπείρητος*. *An infiniteness, an unmeasurable infinity, sine being, generalitas.*

Infinitē, adv. *ἀπείρητος*. *Infinitely, continually, always, without measure or reason, exceeding much.*

Infinitus, a, um; adject. Nigh at hand.

Infinitio, ōnis; f. idem quod Infinitas.

Infinitivus modus, Infidor. *ἀπείρητος*. *The infinitive mood, so called because it doth define neither number nor person.*

Infinito, adverb. *ἀπείρητος*. *Vide Infinitas.*

Infinitus, a, um; & Infinitior, ōis; *ἀπείρητος*, *ἀπείρητος*. *Infinitas, endless: that hath no end, innumerable, without measure or restraint, without presumption of circumstances.*

Infirmitas, ā; Cerd. *An Hospital for sick folk.*

Infirmitas, ii; n. idem.

Infirmitas, ōis; *One that is sick, or looketh to sick persons.* Cerd.

Infirmitas, ōis; f. verb. *ἀνασθεν*. *A confutation: a weakening or feebleness.*

Infirmitator, m. Hier. *He that weakens.*

Infirmitatorum; Vide Infirmitas, Cerd.

Infirmitas, a, um; Suet. *ἀνασθεν*. *Weakness: wounded, hurt.* Am. Marcell.

Infirmitas, le; *ἀσθεν*. *Weakness, also denied, Quæ firmata probant, aut infirmata relinunt, Auson.*

Infirmitas, adv. *ἀσθεν*. *Weakly, faintly, feebly, not firmly and strongly.*

Infirmitas, ātis; f. *ἀσθεν*, *ἀσθεν*. *A weakness, feebleness, infirmity, instability, inconsistency, lack of strength.*

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Infusorium, i; n. Col. *Infusorium*,
quod effundimus liquorem aliquod, Cerd.
ἄνυλον. *A tunnel, an ewer, a crafte.*
Infusus, a, um; part. Plin. ἰνφυσμῖ-
νος. *Rounded in, flowing over, thriving in
great number.*
Infusus, us; m. Vide Infusus, Plin.
Ingēlābilis, le; Celf. ἀπῶλῳ. *That
freezes not.*
Ingēlūdus, a, um; Apoll. *Not frozen
or cold.*
Ingēmīnatiō, f. Hier. διπλασιασμός.
A doubling.
Ingēmīnatus, a, um; part. Virg. ἰνα-
γῆσθαι. *Redoubled.*
Ingēmīno, as; διπλασιάζω, διπλῶ.
To double, to repeat often, to increase much.
Ingeminate Austri, Virg. *The winds
g easily increase. Et clamor ingeminat,
Id. i. Ingemittit.*
Ingēminor, Vitr. *To be doubled.*
Ingēmifcens, tis; part. ἀνσιμάζων.
*Sorrowing, groaning, lamenting, deplo-
ring.*
Ingēmifico, is, cre; & Ingēmo, is, ūi,
cre; ἴστω, ἰνδίζω. *To lament, to bewail
much, to moan, to grieve, to sigh and sob.*
Propriis ingemere malis, Ovid. *To li-
ment his own miseries.* † Ingemere mori-
turo, Sen. *To lament or mourn for one
ready to die.*
Ingēncrābilis, le; Aug. ἀγῆστον. *That
cannot be born.*
Ingēncrētetur, i. Imaceretur.
Ingēncratus, a, um; part. ἰσχυρόν.
*Unborn, unbegotten, coming by nature, bred
or grased in one nature.*
Ingēncro, as, are; ἰσχυρῶ. *To ingen-
deris m aie. Ingencrare procrepium quenda-
m amorem in nos. It ingencrabit in us a
certain singular love, &c.*
Ingēncrōr, are & aris; Lucan. *To be
ingencrad: also to continue long. Nomen
deceet indidem semper ingencrari. The
name should continue still in descentis,
Caculi.*
Ingēncrātus, Gell. vide Ingencratus.
Naturally given or disposed, Apul.
Ingēncrātus, i; m. A kneler, or
he that knelereth.
Ingēnculo, as; & Ingenculor, aris;
Lamprid. in genua procumbō, genu
inflecto: γυνυμένω. *To bow the knee, or make
conversie.* Ingenculatus, part.
Ingēnculus, Hygin. ἱστίασθαι. *A
figure among the stars now called Her-
cules.*
Ingēnculus, a, um; procidius in
genua.
Ingēntō facit, i. sponte.
Ingēntiōlum, li; n. A small or pretty
wit.
Ingēntōr, aris. *To exercise the wit.*
Ingēntiōfē, adverb. ἄκρωτε, ἀγχερότε.
Wisely.
Ingēntiōstas, atis; f. f. Gloss. *Witti-
ness.*
Ingēntiōsus, a, um; & ofior, us; ἄκρωτε,
ἀγχερότε, ἰστίον. *Witty, having a good
and pleas. as wit, quicquid-witted, cunning;
very good, fit and apt for.*
Ingēntus, a, um; part. ἀγχερόν, ἐμφυ-
τόν. *Ingendred in of nature, given of
nature, n. s. nral, bred in by nature.*
Ingēntum, li; n. ex Gignendo, Propri-
etate Natura dicitur cuique ingentio: ὅστις,
ἀγχερότα. *The nature, inclination or*

more grumum, qui non nisi magno agmine & vehementi clangore volitant: *Θρωσκίται, Θρωσκίται, Θρωσκίται, εστίν αἱ.* To invade, to assault with violence or great force: to be imminent and at hand, to be ready to fall, come or fall suddenly upon or unlooked for. Angelo ingruente percellitur, *Struck on the sudden and all unlooked for by the Angel, Sulpit. Sev.* ¶ Ingruit morbi gentibus universis, Plin. *Diseases fall upon all Nations.* ¶ Imber fetreus ingruit, Virg. *A great shower is ready to fall.* ¶ Ingruit frigus, Col. *Cold weather is a hand.*

¶ Ingrassā & cibū venenatus qui dabitur in graso, Grufus ficus etc. Mart. *Ingrassā, ficus veneno infecta, ab In & Grufum, i. grossus.*

Inguen, Yinis; n. Stat. quasi *inguen*, quod in inguē soleat; vel quod pinguis sint eae partes; vel ab Ango, quod citō bubones ibi angorem adferunt, unde Gr. *βουδία*, Mart. ex In & γωία *angulus* al. ab Ingueno antiq. quod hinc partes eae genitalis: al. ab Inquino al. ab *inquinor* focus, *That part above the privy member of man or woman, the groin: also the swelling in the groin, Plin. V. Panus.*

Inguinalis, is; & Inguinalis, le; & inguinaris, æ; f. Plin. 26. 9. *βουδωνία, διαμυήν* dict. quod prope inguinibus: after Atticus, *An herb which cures the diseases of the privy members of parts thereabout: Siliac Mart. Cudwort or Shavewort. Some call it wild Tanfie, Silver-herb.*

¶ Inguisatus, a; um; G. *τιγδαίνω*. ¶ Inguisatus, expositio Onofrii, *Burleskalled: burdened: ab Inguine.*

¶ Inguisatillo, onis; f. Celli, *inappetens.* A devouring or spending.

¶ Inguisatior, oris; m. Aug. *He that wast fully spendeth.*

¶ Inguisatus, æ; avi; a. vidēs gulam inferre, & Gurgis: cibo aut potu incemperanter the obtrus, instar gurgulis voracis: γαργίλι, λυγίλι, κατὰ τὸν ἰσχυρὸν. To devour or ravine gluttonously, to swell, to puff or fill himself with, to drown or give himself too much, or to all, &c. To aspi in, or to be in a great stream or torrent, ἰσχυρὸν ποταμὸν, where it is like to be swallowed. Inguisitare ingenium poculis, Gell. *To swell his wit with often stuffing.* ¶ Inguisitare in se merum, Plaut. *To run wine down his throat while it will run.* ¶ Inguisitare se cibis, *To fill himself with meat.* ¶ Inguisitare se in flagitia, *To run head-long into all mischief.* ¶ Inguisitare sese palude, *He is swallowed up in the lake, Am. Marcell.*

¶ Inguisatus, æ; um; Hor. *αἰγίστος*. Not tasted.

Inhabilis, le; Liv. *ἀνοικτός, ἀνοικτός, ἀνέμωτος*. Unapt, untrifling, unmet, unse, unsest, hardly brought to, unwieldy, nothing nimble.

Inhabilitas, atis; f. *ἀνοικτύα*. Disability.

Inhabitable, is, le; *ἀνοικτός*. Unhabitable: that cannot be abiden or dwelt in.

Inhabitantes, Inhabitantis; a. dwel.

Inhabitatō, is; f. Vitruv. *An inhabiting.*

Inhabitator, m. Sen. *valer.* He that dwells any where.

Inhabito, as; Liv. *ἀνοικτός, ἀνοικτός*. To inhabit or dwell in. Inhabitans, narr.

Innavigatus, a, um; Gloss. *ἀπλωτ*.
 Not sailed in.
 Innavigo, as; Sen. *ἐννήμα*. To sail
 or swim in.
 Innectens, tis; part. *Κνίπτιν*, tying,
 clasping or clipping about.
 Innecto, is, xlii, & xi, um, ātes; Virg.
ἐκείνη, *ἐκείνη*. To knit, to tie, pat or
 bind about, to clip about, to find or make.
 Innehor, ēris; pass. To be tied, knit
 or bound.
 Innexus, a, um; part. Virg. *συνδεδ-*
εῖς, *ἐκπλάκεις*. Tied, bounds, made fast;
 clasp upon, wrought or purchased.
 Innitens, tis; part. Ovid. *Ενδεavour-*
ιν, *ἐκπλάκεις*. Leaning upon, staying by.
 Innitor, ēris, xus vel nifus lum, āiti;
 Liv. *ἐκπλάκεις*, *ἐκπλάκεις*. To lean or
 stay upon, to thrust in, to assist, to endeavor.
 Inniti aliquid, Tac. To make one his chief
 stay. Inniti hanc, Stat. & hanc, Liv.
 To lean upon his spear. Inniti in ali-
 quem, Plin. & in aliquo; To lean or stay
 upon.
 Innixus, a, um; part. *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 Leaning or staying upon.
 Inno, as; *ἐκπλάκεις*, *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 To swim in, to float upon. Innare
 aqua, Liv. Fluvio, Virg. To swim in.
 Innare ratibus, To sit or pass in floats.
 Am. Marcell.
 Innocens, tis; *ἀκακος*. Harmless, ha-
 ving no harm or evil in it: that hurteth
 not: guiltless.
 Innocenter, adv. *ἀκακῶς*. Without
 harm or injury, innocently, harmlessly.
 Innocentia, ē; f. *ἀκακία*, *ἀκακία*.
 Innocency, integrity, harmlessness, vir-
 tue, guiltlessness.
 Innocentior, us; compar. Plin. *That*
hurteth less.
 Innocentius, adv. Plin. *With less harm*.
 Innocentius decrecente luna quam cre-
 scente sunt omnia, quae caduntur, car-
 puntur, & conduntur, Plin.
 Innocē, adv. Suet. *ἀκακῶς*. Harm-
 lessly, simply, uprightly, fairly, without blame
 or shame.
 Innocēus, a, um; Plin. antiq. Innox,
 Gloss. *ἀκακος*. Unharmful, that doth no
 harm, hurtless; also safe, that is not hurt,
ἀκακῶς. Amm. Marcell.
 Innodatus, a, um; adj. Innodatus gut-
 ture laqueo, Having knit his neck in a
 halter. Am. Marcell.
 Innodo, as; Pap. To knit fast.
 Innominabilis, le; Gell. *ἀνώνυμος*.
 Not to be named.
 Innominatus, a, um; adj. Innominatus
 morbus, qui medio loco inter lethar-
 genā & phreneticū confistit: alias dicitur
 Coma pervigil, Stup. Innominata carila-
 go, laryngis carilago. Vide Cricoides.
 Innosco, is, ūi, ēti, itum, ātes; Plin. *γνω-*
σκα. To become known. In majus inno-
 tescere, Tac. To become more known.
 Innōto, as; Just. To inscribe.
 Innōtus, a, um. Obscure, unknown,
 Am. Marcell.
 Innovatio, f. Aug. An innovation or
 altering.
 Innovator, m. Digest. He that maketh
 alteration.
 Innovatus, a, um; part. Made new,
 renewed.
 Innovo as; *ἐκπλάκεις*. To make or be-
 come new, to renew, to bring a new custom,
 to change his old fashion. Leg. & Innovor.
 To be altered.

Innox, i. innocuus, Cerd.
 Innoxius, a, um; & Innoxior, comp.
 Plaut. *ἀκακῶς*. *ἀκακῶς*. Whence there
 is no danger, that doth or can do no harm;
 also safe, that which cannot be hurt.
 Innubis, ē; f. Ovid. *ἐκπλάκεις*, *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 nubungam nupit. She that was never mar-
 ried, never corrupted, unknit.
 Innubilatus, a, um; Sidon. *Δαχ*.
 cloud.
 Innubilo, as; Solin. nubilo induo, ob-
 duco, *ἐκπλάκεις*, *ἐκπλάκεις*. To make
 dark with clouds.
 Innubilis, a, um; Lucr. non nubilis,
 sine nubibus, Sen. *ἀκακῶς*. Fair, with-
 out clouds.
 Innubis, & hoc Innube; pen. prod.
 sine nubibus, Sen. idem.
 Innubis, is, pfi, ēres; Lucr. intus nu-
 bo, nubendo familiam alienam intro,
ἐκπλάκεις. To be married, or to be brought
 home from marriage into a man's house.
 Innubus. He that was never married.
 Innuba femina, i. Non subiecta viro
 suo. De Eva ante lapsum. Juxta illud
 Martialis; *Uxor nūdere nolo mea*. Pru-
 dent.
 Innuens. Circuminnuens pulvis est,
 qui iniquis est aut diffentione, Sup.
 Innullus, & Innullus; ad innul-
 lus pertinens.
 Innumērabilis, le; *ἀκακῶς*. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Innumerable, without number.
 Innumērabilitas, ātis; f. *ἀκακία*. *ἀκακία*.
 Innumērabilis, *ἀκακῶς*. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Innumērabiliter, adv. Lucr. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Without number.
 Innumērabilis, le; Lucr. *That one can-*
not number, innumerable, out of count, ve-
ry great or much.
 Innumerus, & Innumerosus, a, um;
 idem.
 Innūo, is, ūi, itum, ēres; ex In &
 Nuo, i. signo capitis voluntatem osten-
 dere; *ἐκπλάκεις*, *ἐκπλάκεις*. To nod, to beck-
 on with the head: to signify: to grant or
 consent by beckoning of the head, to give
 token of a thing.
 Innuptus, a, um; *ἀκακῶς*. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Unmarried, unwedded: unfortunate, unlawful,
 ill made.
 Innūtrio, is, ūi, itum, ēres; Plin. *γνω-*
σκα. To nourish or bring up in or with.
 Innūtricio, f. Cod. *ἐκπλάκεις*. A nour-
 ishing or bringing up.
 Innūtritus, a, um; part. Suet. *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 Nourished with, or brought up in:
 brought in ure, and accustomed to.
 Inobaudire, pro Inobedire, Tert.
 Inobediens, tis; adj. *ἀκακῶς*. Dis-
 obedient.
 Inobedientia, ē; f. Mart. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Disobedience.
 Inoblitus, a, um; Ovid. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Minded, that forgetteth not.
 Inoblitus, a, um; Ovid. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Not overwhelmed or drowned.
 Inobscuro, as; obscurum reddo, *ἀ-*
κακῶς. *ἀκακῶς*. To make unknown, or
 of no fame and memory.
 Inobsequens, tis; adj. Sen. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Stubborn, disobedient.
 Inobservabilis, le; Plin. *ἀκακῶς*.
 That cannot be observed
 or marked.
 Inobservantia, ē; f. Suet. Ex hac in-
 observantia, *By this inobservancy or inad-*
vertency.

Inobservatus, a, um; Mart. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Not observed or marked, to which no man hath an eye re-
 gard, unwatched, having none to oversee
 and mark.
 Inocatus, a, um; Col. Covered with
 earth, barrowed; *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 Inocidius, a, um; Stat. *ἀκακῶς*.
 That never ushio fall, that
 always watcheth, that never sleepeth: That
 never fereb or geeth down, as some Stars
 do. Claud. Inocidui triones.
 Inocco, as; Col. occando obruo, *ἐκ-*
πλάκεις. To harrow in, to cover with earth.
 Inocreo, as; vide Ocreo.
 Inoculatio, ōnis; f. Col. *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 Grafting, when a bud of one tree
 is cut off round with a part of the bark,
 and set on another: or when an hole is
 bored in a tree, and a kernel put in with
 a little loam.
 Inoculatio, ōnis; m. verb. Plin. *ἐκ-*
πλάκεις. He that in that wise graff-
 eth.
 Inoculo, as; Plin. oculum unius ar-
 boris alteri adhibeo, seu oculum in ar-
 bore aperio, *ἐκπλάκεις*. To graft by
 cutting a round hole in the bark of
 a tree, and with clay to set in the bud of an-
 other tree.
 Inoculor, ātis; Col. To be ingrafted.
 Inodorem dixit Arnob. quasi nullum
 odorem.
 Inodoro, as; Col. odore inficio, odo-
 rem indo, *ἐκπλάκεις*. To make a favour or
 perfume.
 Inodoror, Col. To be made stovory.
 Inodorus, a, um; Gell. sine odore.
 Interdum actionis quoque vim habet,
 significans eum qui odorandi vim habet:
 Inodoror, Col. To be made stovory.
 Inoffense, *ἀκακῶς*. Without stop
 or stay.
 Inoffensus, a, um; Tac. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Wherein a man
 hurteth him not, unharmed, unadversely
 that hath not offended, displeased or hurt,
 that hath not stumbled.
 Inofficōse, adv. Dig. *Ungently, un-*
civily.
 Inofficōsius, a, um; *ἀκακῶς*. That
 doth no good turn or pleasure to his friend:
 that doth against honesty and friendliness,
 ungentle: wherein they are omitted that
 civility ought to be considered. Inofficōsus
 privityus, *An unadvisal son-in-law*.
 Apul.
 Inolens, tis; adj. Lucr. *ἀκακῶς*. Gi-
 ving no favour.
 Inoleco, is, ūi & ēvi, itum & ētum,
 ēres; Virg. *ἐκπλάκεις*. To wax
 great, to grow big: also to make to grow
 and increase. Gell. 12. 5. *Also to grow up-*
on. Sil. Quo gurgite tradant Durum,
 lapidem merlis inolescere ramis.
 Inolitus, a, um; part. Aug. *Inbred*,
 that which hath been of old, which one hath
 been accustomed unto. Pluque in me va-
 lebat deterius inolitum, quam melius in-
 solitum, *My old wont prevailed, &c.*
 Inomnialis, le; Gell. *ἀκακῶς*. Un-
 lucky, unhappy.
 Inominatus, a, um; Hor. *Unhappy*,
 fore-spoken.
 Inopaco, as; Col. opacum reddo, *ἐκ-*
πλάκεις. To shadow, to make dark.
 Inopacens, a, um; Sid. *Open, not sta-*
dowed.
 Inoperto,

Inoperto,

Inoperto, Hyg. *ἀκακῶς*. To disco-
 ver or uncover.
 Inopertus, a, um; *ἀκακῶς*. Uncover-
 ed, bare, naked. Inoperto capite, i. In-
 verecunde, Plin.
 Inopria, ē; f. *ἀκακῶς*. Poverty,
 lack of things necessary: need, scarcity,
 want, dearth.
 Inopribilis, le; Gell. *ἀκακῶς*.
 That no man would have thought, contrary
 to common sense and meaning.
 Inopinans, tis; adj. Plin. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Not thinking, unaware.
 Inopinante, & Inopinato;
 adv. Liv. *ἀκακῶς*. Suddenly, un-
 aware, unthought on, otherwise there was
 looked for.
 Inopinatum, i. idem quod *ἀκακῶς*.
 Not being taken re: quam dicitur inopinatum
 aique mirabile, Cic.
 Inopinatus, a, um; *ἀκακῶς*.
 Unthought on, unlooked for, not hoped for:
 otherwise then be looked for, strange or con-
 trary to common opinion.
 Inopinus, a, um; Virg. ex In & Opi-
 nor: *ἀκακῶς*. Sudden, that
 no man doubted or feared. Vide Inopi-
 natus.
 Inopiosus, a, um; *ἀκακῶς*. Needy,
 poor. Res inopiosa consilii, Plaut.
 Inoppidatus, a, um; sine oppido, Gloss.
 Unhabited.
 Inopportune, adv. Cod. *ἀκακῶς*. Un-
 timely, unseasonably.
 Inopportunus, a, um; *ἀκακῶς*. Un-
 meet, inconvenient, out of season, unfit.
 Inops, ōpis; adj. ope vel opibus defici-
 tus: ex In & Ops five Opes: *πενία*, *πεν-*
ία, *πενία*. Poor, needy, helpless:
 out of, wanting, destitute and void of:
 doubtful. Also unburied, Virg. Inops ab
 amicis, & Inops amicos; *That hath*
few friends. Inops verbis, *That lacketh*
words. Inops auxiliis, Liv. *That lacketh*
help. Inops ad aliquid, *That can do or*
perform little. Quisquis peccat inops, mi-
 nor est reus; Petron.
 Inoptabilis, le. Not to be wished for,
 Apul.
 Inoptatus, a, um; *ἀκακῶς*. Not
 expounded or declared: unspoken of, un-
 told, unheard.
 Inordinate, adv. Hul. *ἀκακῶς*. With-
 out disposition.
 Inordinatus, adv. Out of order or ar-
 ray: not by rank and files, Amm. Mar-
 cell.
 Inordinatio, ōnis; f. Apul. *ἀκακῶς*.
 A disordering.
 Inordinatus, a, um; *ἀκακῶς*. Out
 of order or array, disordered. Inordinata
 febrix; quæ omni periodo & certo circu-
 itu caret.
 Inores, um; Lucr. Vide Inorus.
 Inorior, iris, ortus (um, īri; Tac. V.
 Orior.
 Inormis, i. Enormis, antiq.
 Inornate, adv. ad Heren. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Without eloquence.
 Inornatus, a, um; *ἀκακῶς*. Not
 decked, ill trimmed, without colour or
 decking, unadorned, untrimmed, neglect-
 ed, ungarbed.
 Inorus, a, um; Non. i. sine ore. In-
 oris re; idem: *ἀκακῶς*. One that hath
 no mouth. Inora officre, Turpil.
 Inossus, a, i. ossa immittre.
 Inostius, a, um, Not idle, vain and
 frivolous, Quint.

Inovans, tis. *Triumphing-wise*, or re-
 joycing. Apul.
 Inovo, as; vide Ovo, as. To triumph.
 Inpono, *ἀκακῶς*. Vide Impono.
 Inpostherum. Hereafter. In postherum,
 i. tempus.
 Inprimis & Inprimūm, Plaut. First of
 all: vide Inprimis.
 Inpropetatus, a, um; Gloss. *βραδύς*.
 Slow, not swift.
 Inquam, verb. defect. *ἐκπλάκεις*. I say, I did
 say. I have said. Vide Inquo.
 Inquantum, adv. Plin. jun. *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 In as much, for as much, so
 far forth.
 Inquantumcunque, Sen. *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 As much as can be possible.
 Inque, Ovid. eleg. ult. lib. 3. bis le-
 gitur; item eleg. 8. 1. 4. Trist.
 Inquies, ētis; f. Plin. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Care, inquietude, lack of rest, watch-
 ing; inquietudo. Inquies nocturna, Plin.
 Inquies, ētis; adj. Plin. inquietus,
ἀκακῶς. Unrestful, unquiet. Inquies
 animus, Plin. Inquies Peria. Inquies
 homo, Am. Marcell. Humana genus in-
 quies, Salust.
 Inquietatio, ōnis; f. Liv. *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 A quieting, troubling, disturbing.
 Inquietator, m. Tert. He that dis-
 quieth.
 Inquietatus, a, um; Suet. *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 Disquieted, troubled, tormented, vexed.
 Inquietē, adv. Suet. *ἀκακῶς*. Restless,
 restless, unquietly, uncessantly.
 Inquietissimus, a, um; Spart. Most
 busy and unruly.
 Inquietus, as; Col. *ἀκακῶς*.
 To disquiet, trouble, stir or disturb.
 Inquietor, āris. Nē inquietaretur, *That*
he might not be disquieted. Suet.
 Inquietudo, ōnis; f. Sen. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Disquiet, trouble, unquietness, unrest.
 Inquietus, a, um; Liv. & stilimus,
 Spart. quod caret quiete: *ἀκακῶς*.
 Which hath no rest: unquiet,
 busy, desirous of stir and trouble, trou-
 blous.
 Inqui, praterperf. ab Inquo vel In-
 quam, Catull. Inqui puellæ.
 Inquillatus, ūs; m. i. Incolatus,
 Inquillino, as; *ἐκπλάκεις*. To dwell in a
 strange place.
 Inquillinus, ni; m. Mart. Inquillinus
 quasi incolinus. Proprie qui zedes incol-
 lit, Val. Inquillinus, qui in alieno priva-
 to, proprie tamen in conducto, five in
 urbe, five in rure, habitat, Fest. Inqui-
 linus, qui eundem colit focum & ac si con-
 flatum esset ex in & culina; vel ejusdem
 loci eorum: *ἐκπλάκεις*, *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 He that dwelleth there, where nei-
 ther he nor his ancestors were born: he
 that hireth another man's house to dwell in:
 a Tenant: also he that dwelleth in the
 same house with another: an Inmate,
 Mart.
 Inquinamentum, ti; n. Gell. *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 Filthy: that which distaineth
 or soileth.
 Inquinare, adv. *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 Inquinatus, ūs; m. i. Incolatus,
 Inquillino, as; *ἐκπλάκεις*. To dwell in a
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 urbe, five in rure, habitat, Fest. Inqui-
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 ther he nor his ancestors were born: he
 that hireth another man's house to dwell in:
 a Tenant: also he that dwelleth in the
 same house with another: an Inmate,
 Mart.

Inquino, as. A καὶνὸν seu καὶνὸν est
 cunire apud Fest. & quinare, unde Inqui-
 nare: καὶνὸν, μόλιον, μόλιον, ἐκπλάκεις.
 To defile, bewray, pollute, distain: to stain,
 to die, to soil, disgrace, dishonest or dis-
 honour.
 Inquinor, āris; Liv. To be defiled or
 dishonoured.
 Inquilo, is, it; ab In & Aio. Alii ab
 In & Queo, Mart. ab Inquies; qui enim
 loquitur, non quiescit; qui definit loqui,
 incipit quiescere. Lucr. *πᾶσαν δέδω-*
κε *ἐκπλάκεις*. *ἐκπλάκεις*. Inquis usurpary
 solent in citadis nostris vel alienis dicis:
 Inquam est pro Inquis aut Inqui bam;
 Inquis vel Inquam, inquis, inquis: dico,
 alo, affirmo, *ἐκπλάκεις*. I say.
 Inquiritus, a, um; Gloss. *Not sought*
for.
 Inquiro, is, sivi, situm, ēres; ex In &
 Quero, quasi inquis quæro: exquiri,
 invetigo, expicor, percontor. Inquirere,
 quod vulgo dicitur, Facere informatio-
 nem. Inquirere in patrimonium & vala,
 h. e. Patrimonii & valorum pretium scilicet
 scitari: *ἐκπλάκεις*, *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 To inquire, search, ask, demand or make
 inquiry, examine or search.
 Inquis; vide Inquam.
 Inquisitio, ōnis; f. verb. *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 Inquisition, search, exami-
 nation.
 Inquisitio, exaquisitio, Gell. 1. 3.
 Inquisitor, ōris; m. *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 A searcher or inquirer, he that
 maketh inquiry or examination of a
 matter: an Informer or Promoter.
 Inquisitus, a, um; part. five nom.
 Liv. *Searcher or inquirer for: ἐκπλάκεις*.
 Inrequisitio, Unadvisedness, inconsi-
 deration; vide Calv.
 Inredivivus, a, um. That cannot be re-
 paired or renewed, Catull.
 Inrelligose, Tac. Irreligiosy.
 Inremissus, adv. non remissio. Out of
 hand, or without any more ado, Am.
 Marcell.
 Inrellinatus, a, um. Not quenched, not
 going out, sillius.
 Inrivilis, le; Gloss. *ἀκακῶς*. That
 cannot laugh.
 Inrivilus, a, um; Gloss. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Without laughter.
 Inrogare; vide Inrogare, Calv.
 Inrosus, a, um; Gloss. *Ungraced*.
 Inrumptibilis, le; Gloss. *ἀκακῶς*.
 Not to be broken.
 Insubilis, bre; Col. & Insuluberr-
 mus, a, um; Plin. *ἐκπλάκεις*. Un-
 solvable, corrupt, not firm, persistent.
 Insālus, a, um; Gloss. *Insoluble*,
 insolubilis.
 Insulatio, adv. Gloss. *Insolubilis*.
 Insulatus, a, um; *ἀκακῶς*.
 Unsolved, not unsolved, a good mor-
 row, or a G-d-speed.
 Insanabilis, le; *ἀκακῶς*.
 Uncurable, that cannot be healed or
 saved, and for which no sufficient means
 can be made: that no reason can rule.
 Infancus, a, um; non sanctus, Gloss.
ἀκακῶς. Not holy.
 Insāne, adv. Varro. *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 Madly, with a fury or rag:
 exceedingly.
 Insānia, ē; f. *ἐκπλάκεις*.
 Madness, frenzy, perverseness,
 K K 2

dote,

INT

By $\alpha\pi\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\alpha$, Celf. The good or well day.

INT

appetite, that hath all things without ord
or measure: beyond all measure desirous

natoribus translatum, qui retia inter
dunt ad feras captandas; vel à sagittis

Intēpō, es, ēre; & Intēpēscō, is, ūi, ēre
Stat. *χλιαυομα*. To wax luke-warm.

3. *Ep, unde Anglice,
frequently in the Kile*

INT

To call; used most
under and account of

urine or other fluid. Interconcellio, as

3. Q. What is the purpose of the
1944.

INT

injunction, ¶ Interdicere de vi hom

by | φέρει μοι τὰτε νεὶ τῷ το, μέλει μοι τα
ini- | Is to *concern* *me* or *concerns* *my* *profit*. ¶

Interfusus, a, um; Plin. $\pi\alpha\rho\iota\chi\omega\varsigma$
 op

ter priv. & Emo, sumo; ut sit privo: ac
interitum emo: διαφθείρω, ἀπαλλὰττω
dvaipiw. To kill, slay; also to deprive of

Liv. There appeareth somewhat between the degrees of. ¶ Ordines in acie interlucantes, The ranks and files in battel,

neither minor, ἐπαγγελία, ἐμψύχω-
μα. To threaten sore, to charge upon pain,
to charge straightly.

THESE

Interminus, a, um; Sidon. ἀμετάωτος. That hath no border: incessum or endless. Apul. Ut ere facillitatem interminā, Continuam or endless happiness I wish to you, Aufon.

Intermiscēo, es, cūi, sum, ēre; Plin. παραμεικνύμι. To mingle with other.

Intermiscor, To be mingled between.

Intermissio, ōis, f, ab Intermittere: διαλειψή, διαλείψω. A letting pass: a pausing, a ceasing, a breaking off, a giving over for a time. Intermissio epistolatum, A ceasing for a time to write letters. Intermissionem facere à re aliqua, To cease from a thing.

Intermissus, a, um; part. dixeris. Let pass, left or broken off for a time, discontinued, having a space between and standing asunder one from another.

Intermissus, ūis, m. verb. Plin. διαλείψω. A letting pass, a pausing, rest or ceasing, a leaving off for a time.

Intermixtus, & Intermixtus, a, um; part. ab Intermiscor, Liv. διαμεικνύμι. Mixt amongst, mingled between or with.

Intermittens, tis; part. διαλείπων. Ceasing or putting off for a time, pausing. Intermittens febris, An intermittent fever or ague, Jun. Nomencl.

Intermitto, is, si, sum, ēre; διαλείπω, ἐπιτίω. To leave or put off for a time, to discontinue, to cease, to defer, to slack in doing, Consequendum intermittere, To discontinue acquaintance. Intermitte dare, Cæf. He ceased to give: leg. & Intermittor.

Intermixtor, m. Hier. He that intermeddles.

Intermōtor, ēris, cūsum, ti; παρεπόμενοι. To perish or die utterly, to die as a thing is in doing, to be left, cast away or nothing esteemed.

Intermōritus, a, um; part. Bithy. ad Cic. ἐναποθνήσκω. That shall die.

Intermōritus, a, um; part. ἐναποθνήσκω. At it were half dead, half alive, at the point to die, past hope of life, feeble, without spirit or life, almost clean forgotten.

Intermundum, ūi; n. spatium medium inter plures mundos, ut finxit Epicurus: τὸ μετακόσμον. The place or distance between divers worlds, or Epicurus thought, wherein the gods conversed and lived at ease, Cic.

Intermūrāles, le; Liv. δὲ τὴν περὶ τῶν μισαλῶν, μεσθῆναι. That is between two walls.

Internefcor, ēris, natus sum, ſci; inter aliquod nascor, Plin. παραμεικνύμι. To grow, to spring up amongst or between.

Internatus, a, um; part. κρημνίσθω. That is grown or sprung up among.

Internecida, a, m. Ild. qui falsum testamentum facit, & ob id hominem occidit. He that forgeth a false will, and therefore is said to have killed a man.

Internecies, ēi; f. Ild. hominis necatio, δαμάω. The killing of a man.

Internecium, a, um; quod ad internecionem geritur, παραδδο. Pertaining to slaughter and destruction of a nation: mortali, deadly, wherein one party is utterly destroyed.

Internecio, ōis; Prisc. pro Internecio, ab Internecus; interitus internecendo paratus, Fest. à Neco; φερε, παραδδο, δαίμων. An universal

slaughter, a killing, a slaying so that one is not left alive.

Internecive, adv. Am, Marcel. & Internecine, Apul. To the utter destruction of both parties.

Internecivus, a, um; Fest. ut Testamentum internecivum, propter quod dominus ejus necatus est. Internecivum bellum, i, pestiferum, capitale, ubi non de imperio ac dignitate dimicatur, sed de fortunis & capite; neque uter imperet, sed uter sit, decernitur. Inter hic eam viam habet, quam in interficere & interimere, Voff.

Interneco, a, ūi & āvi, & sum & ācum, āre; ἐξολοθίζω. To slay all at once, to kill many together: leg. & Internecor.

Internecio, Felt. vide Internecio: vitæ privatio.

Internecio, is, xūi & xi, xum, ēre; Virg. Cuiusdam συμπαλίκω. To knit or tie together.

Internefcor, ēris; Arbit. To be knit between.

Internefus, a, um; part. ab Internefco. Muddled amongst many others, of whom not one escaped.

Internecida, a, m. Ild. A murderer. V. Internecida.

Internecidium, ūi, n. Munder.

Internecidico, as, āvi, āre; Plin. ἐν τῇ μεταδὲ ἐντοπείᾳ. To make the nest among or between.

Internigrans, tis; part. sine verbo. Stat. δὲ τῇ μεταδὲ μαλακίᾳ. Having black interlaced among other colours.

Internitēdo, es, ūi, ēre; Plin. διατελλω. To shine or be bright among or between.

Internocatio, V. Pernocatio.

Internodum, ūi; n. Col. spatium medium inter duos nodos, φάλαγγες, παχύνειον. The quill, cane or space between two joints or knots: a joint in the finger.

Internodia digitorum, ūia. The joints or knuckles.

Internoscere, is, nōvi, cōtum, ēre; διαγινώσκω. To know a thing among other, to discern from other. Internosci à falsis non possunt, They cannot be discerned from.

Internūcūlus, idem quod Interecutitus, i, valde stupratus: puer meritorius vel concubinus, Apul. Petr. Arb. Qui nondum reliquit nubes, Turneb.

Internūcia, a, f, dñe that is a messenger or messenger between two parties.

Internūcio, as; Liv. διαγγέλλω, παραγγέλλω. To go in a message between two parties.

Internūcius, ūi; m. διακτωρ. A messenger or messenger between parties, a watchman.

Internūdinum, pro internundinum, Viñt. Afer. The space of nine days: that which hath nine whole days together.

Internus, a, um; quod est intrā, ἐσωτερ. That is within or inward, Interna vena, idem quod Axillaris.

Intero, is, trivi, titum, ēre; Varro. terendo immitto, ἐντίτω. To crum in, to grate in or with.

Inteor, ēris, tritus sum; Plin. To be grated in.

Intēropus, Tibull. i. in ipso opere, ἐν τῇ ἐργασίᾳ. Even while the work was in doing.

Intērdinūm, ūi; n. Col. spatium

quod est inter ordinarias vices, μετάρωρον, à μετὰ & ὥρων, quod ordinis sign. in quinquagesim digitorum, Voff. τὸ πεντηκίον. A space between two things in a row, ord r or rank.

Interpartio, is. To part between. Mea bona interpartiant, Plaut. Let them part my goods between them.

Interpācio, es; Macro. διαχάω. To be often between.

Interpēdio, is; Macr. To hinder between.

Interpellāum, adv. Step by step.

Interpellāto, ōis; f. verb. λόγος παραμολογῶ, διακοπή. A let in one's business, a disturbing and interruption, a calling one when he is speaking and doing.

Interpellatio languinis, A bloody flux, or Gods warning of blood.

Interpellātor, ōis; m. verb. δὲ τῇ λόγῳ παραμολογῶν. A disturber or lesser of others, a troubler or incumberer, an interrupter.

Interpello, as; & pass. or, āris; appello interfando, loquentem vel agentem interrumpo, Nonn. Interpello sign. adire, commonere, dicere, ducere, exigere: διακόπω. παρανοχάζω τῇ λόγῳ, ἢ λόγῳ παρανοχάζω. To interrupt, let or hinder one that is speaking or doing anything, to disturb or trouble: to require, ask or demand a thing & Val. Also to sell or warn one, Nonn. Interpellat eum ad tribunal ire, atque iustitiam postulare, five invocare officium iudicis, Spieg.

Interpellare debitorem, est In iudicium vocare, ac lege cum eo agere, Pompon.

To demand his debt: to enter his action against his debtor.

Interpellare aliquem in suo iure, Cæf. To disturb one in his right.

Interpensiva, ōrum; n. Vitruv. ab Inter & Pendendo: quæ pendunt inter duos terminos, Mart. κρημασθέντα. Certain pieces of timber, eleven boards or stones, which are set in from the corners of the walls to the ends of the rafters, to convey rain-water into spouts: a manner of Pens-house.

Interpensiva parietes, Herm. Barb. κρημασθέντες. Walls which rise upon another wall or floor, and have no foundation in the ground.

Interperio, is, ūi. To part between.

Interplācio. To handle incident matters before the principal.

Interplācio, f. Colum. An inter-folding.

Interplico, as; Stat. παραμύλλω. To fold between.

Interplāto, ōis; f. verb. Plin. ἐπισκευάζω, ἀντιμωμις. New dressing or polishing of things.

Interplātor, ōis; m. ἐπισκευαστής. A dresser or mender of old things to make them seem new: a covener, a polisher, a furber.

Interplātrix, ūis; f. Digest. διασκευαστή. She that so doth. Interplāto, ἀντιμωμις. Onom.

Interplōis, le; Plin. quod interpolatum est, ἐπισκευασθέν. Renewed, refurnished, renewed, or new made of old, new dressed, new scoured or polished. Mulieres vetule interplōes, Old or elderly women newly furnished and set out youthfully: finished.

Interplōto, ōis; f. ab Interplōio, Plaut. ἀντιμωμις. A polishing.

Interplōto, as; a poliendo: ἀντιμωμις. Interplōto est Intmittere, & interponere,

ponere, & novam formam à veterē fingere, & est tractum ab arte fullonā, qui poliendo diligenter vetera quaque in novam speciem mutant. Nonn. To renew or refresh, to polish, to trim, to deck as it were made new, to repair: to dress new as Fullers do: to new parget or whiteness: to paint new where old painting hath been: to purge or try at Frankincense when it is made: leg. & Interplōio.

Interplōis, a, um; adjct. ab Inter & Polio: ἐπισκευαστής. Dressed, trimmed, polished, Ulp. V. Interplōis.

Interpondium, n. Gloss. The difference of weight between the Beyer and Seller.

Interpono, is, ūi, situm, ēres & or, ēris, situs sum; pass. παρατίθημι, παραμύλλω. Interponere accusationem, est Submittere & liburnare. To put or set between, to intermeddle, to mingle: to suborn: to withstand, let or resist: to make, to add: to defer, prolong or drive off. In eam rem se suamque fidem interposuit, Cæf. He undertook and became surety himself for the thing.

Interponere se audaciter alterius, To withstand ones presumption. Operam suam pro aliquo interponere, To avail or do the best he can for one. Me nihil interpono, I will not meddle at all with the matter.

Interpositio, ōis; f. verb. ἐνδισσι, παρατίθημι, παραμύλλω. A putting in between, an interlining or intermeddling with writing.

Interpositus, ōis; m. He that interlaces or interweaves between.

Interpositus, a, um; part. παραμύλλω. Plin. Par among or between.

Interpositus, ūis; m. verb. παραμύλλω. A putting in, or setting between.

Interpremo, is, ūi, sum, ēre; Plaut. ἀντιμωμις. To stop or close.

Interpres, ētis; adjct. qui inter partes medius est durum linguarum, dum aliquid transfert, Ild. Mart. quod inter partes aliquid parat, Peror. Interpreter propriè dicitur qui in aliqua re agenda medius est, & veluti conciliator & auditor, quod quasi prætor, hoc est, fideiussor, sit inter diversos. Quoniam vero huiusmodi homines animos eorum, quibus dati sunt interpretes, sciscitantur & invicem illis exponunt, factum est, ut Interpreter pro eo accipiamur, qui obsecra quaque exponit: ἑρμηνεύς, ἀντιφώνος, ἑρμηνεύς, ἑρμηνεύς. An interpreter, expounder or declarer: a translator, one that is used to expound a strange language: a sitcher between two at variance: a mediator, a means, a truckman: a soothsayer, a diviner.

Interpretabilis, le; adj. Facile to be expounded.

Interpretamentum, ti; n. Gell. & Interpretatio, ōis; f. verb. ἑρμηνεία, ἑρμηνεύς, μετάρωρον. An interpretation or making a translating: also judgement, conjecture, Liv. Interpretatio extensiva est, quæ ratione colligitur atque diffinitur, Spieg.

Interpretatio, f. August. ἑρμηνεία. An interpretation.

Interpretator, ōis; m. Gell. ἑρμηνεύς. An interpreter.

Interpretator, a, um; Gell. ἑρμηνεύς. Expounded, declared, interpreted.

Interpretum, n. Am, Marcell. The price that is beaten between the buyer and the seller. Interpretum & Interponum veteres Glossæ interpretantur παραμύλλω, i, numerum aut pondus, ad vicem alterius, quod quasi libatur & rependitur: nam & pro Pretio emptionis lego apud Cassiod. Interpretum. Alii quoque velut interpositio pretio aliud aliud emittit, V. Mart.

Interpretor, āris; depon. à simplici, at jam exoleto Prator vel Pretor, ab Hebr. תרגם, exposuit, interpretatus est. Becm. vel ex Interpreter. ἑρμηνεύς, ἑρμηνεύς, ἀντιφώνος. To interpret, expound, declare or translate, to tell or give by signification: to judge or count: to seem: to take and understand. Interpretari memoria alioquin, Plaut. To bring to ones remembrance Item pass Gell.

In diversum aliquid interpretari, Quint. To interpret a thing amidst or contrary, to misconstrue. De tua liberalitate interpretor, ut, &c. I so judge of your benevolence, that, &c.

Interpunctio, ōis; f. & Interpunctum, ti; n. διακρότη. A point, a distinction by points.

Interpunctus, a, um; διακροτή. Distinctus by points, orderly assigned.

Interpungo, is; Quint. διακρίνω. To point between: leg. & Interpungor, pass.

Interpungatio, f. Col. A purging here and there.

Interpurgas; Plin. & or, pass. διακαθαίρω. To take away here and there that which is superfluous, to purge or cleanse.

Interpurgatio, f. Col. διακρότη. A cutting or pruning between.

Interpūto, as; Col. & or, pass. ἀντιμωμις. To cut between, to lop, cut off, prune or take away the little branches of trees.

Interqueror, Interqueri; Liv. lib. 3. Dec. 4.

Interquies, ētis; f. Resting between.

Interquiesco, is, ēvi, cūm, ēres; ἡσυχάζω. To rest in a day, to cease, to pause, to stay.

Interquādo, dis, si, sum, ēre; Col. διακρίνω. To scrape about, to polish or fil.

Interquādor, ēris; Plin. To be scraped about.

Interquāsis, le; interquāsis, h. e. inter partes rufus, διακρίνω. Shaven about, polished, filed, Plin.

Interquāsis, a, um; Plin. Carved here and there, firsed about and made hollow.

Interregnum, i; & Interregimen, n. appellatur spatium temporis, quoque in loco mortui regis alius succedit: μεταστάσις. The space of government between the death of one principal ruler, and the election of another.

Interrex, ēgis; m. Interrex dicitur, qui regis mortui munere fungitur, donec novus rex creatus sit: ἀντιβασιλεύς, μισθολαβὴς. A regent, a viceroy, the governor or pretour of a Realm after the death of one Prince, till another be chosen.

Intertritus, a, um; adjct. Virg. adde. Without fear, unabashed, stout, unamazed, bold.

Interrogatio, ōis; f. verb. ἐρωτῶμαι, πρῶτος, πρῶτος. A question or demand, an interrogation.

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question: ἐρωτηστικὴ.

Interrogatio, ōis; f. dimin. ἐρωτηστικὴ. A little question or demand.

Interrogator, m. Digest. He that demands.

Interrogatoria sunt, quæ faciunt pars rea testibus contra se productis. Questions proposed to witnesses, interrogatories, Spieg.

Interrogatus, a, um; part. ἐρωτησθεῖς. Demanded, asked a question.

Interrogatio, as; quæro: quod sit inter diverfos: διακρότη. Mart. Interrogare est noscendi gratiā querere: Auf. Popp. Et contra; sed utroque indifferenter utitur: ἐρωτῶμαι, πρῶτος. To demand, to ask. To argue and reason, Cic. Sic enim interrogant, For thus they reason & argue.

Allo to accusare or charge. Divites pecuniarum repetundarum interrogare, To charge the rich with extortion, Amm. Marcell.

Interumpo, is, rūpi, ptum, ēre, ens; διαρρηκνύμι, διαρρηκνύμι. To break in the midst, to interrupt or let one speaking, to confound. Interrumpitur adversus omnes, i, omnes uti possunt beneficio interruptionis, Spieg.

Interruo, Apul. To rush between, Interrupted, adv. διαρρηκνύμι. By steps, without continuation.

Interruptio, ōis; f. διαρρηκνύμι, διακοπή. A discontinuation or interruption, a breaking off. Quint.

Interruptor, ōis; m. Apul. He that interrupts.

Interruptus, a, um; διαρρηκνύμι, διακοπή. Broken in the midst, disturbed, leaved, stayed, discontinued: severed one from another, parted.

Intercalare, is; n. A ladder-staff.

Intercalium, ūi; n. ex Inter & Scalmus: μεταστάσις. The space between the Oars in a Boat or Gally, Vitruv.

Intercapillum, ūi; n. & Intercapulum, n. ex Inter & Scapula: μεταστάσις, μεταστάσις. The place between the two shoulders.

Intercindio, dis, scidi, issum, ēres; διακρίνω, διακρίνω. To cut in the midst, to hew in sunder.

Intercitro, bis, pli, ptum, ēres; παραμύλλω. To write between, to inter-line: leg. & Intercitro.

Interscriptum, ti; n. Digest. An interlacing of lines.

Interscācio, f. Apic. A cutting between.

Interscācio, ūis; n. qui aliter Arscācio; ab Interscācio: vide Subscācio.

Interscācio, as, ūi, cūm, āres; ad Heeren, διακρίνω, διακρίνω. To cut in the middle, to stop in speaking as if one did cut off his words.

Interscācio, ūis; n. Digest. To be cut between.

Interscācio, ūis; f. & Interscācio, διακοπή. A cutting off in the middle.

Interscācio, ūis; n. Sowed between or among: Apul.

Interscācio, διακρίνω: diaphragma. V. Interscācio.

Interscācio, is, pli, ptum, ire: διακρίνω, διακρίνω. To divide in the middle with some closure: to hem in or inclose: to fence about, or compass in as with an bedg.

Interscācio, ūis; Col. To be parted with an bedg.

Interscācio, ti; n. διακρίνω. The middle of any thing.

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Interscācio, ti; n. διακρίνω. The middle of any thing.

INT

Intersepseus, a, um; part. διασέπης. *Scoppio*, *scout* *is*, *enveloped*, *bedged*, *fenced* in. *Intersero*, is, *ē*, *ī*, *itum*, *ēre*; & or *ēris*; pass. παρμεσσομαι, παρμεσσω. *To sow*, *set* *grafs* or *plants* *between*, *Col.*
Intersēro, is, *ū*, *erum*, *ēre*; *Plin.* *jum*, παρμεσσω, παρμεσσημι. *To put* *between*, *to mix*, *to mingle.*
Interstignum, *n*, *z*, *a*. *To widen* *amongst* *any* *company*, *a watch-word.*
Interstitur, imperf. Quint. *They stay* *or rest.*
Interstiso, is, *stici*, *ēre*; Quint. *ωισσομαι*, *distasyo*. *To wrest* *or stay* *between.*
Interstus, a, um; part. ab Inferior *παρμωδεις*, *παρμωδισμω*. *See* *planted* *or put* *between*. *Col.*
Intersōno, as, *ū*, *ēre*; *ωνωμι*. *To sound* *between*, *or in* *the* *mean* *season*, *Stat.*
Interstus, a, um; adj. *Befrewned*, *sprinkled*, *scattered*, *or set* *here* *and* *there*. *Apul.*
Interstiratio, *ōnis*; f. verb. διασπρω. *A breathing* *between*, *a venting*, *a taking* *a* *wind*, *a fetching* *of* *breath.*
Interstiprator, m. Aug. *He that breathes* *between.*
Interstiro, as; *Caro*, διασπρω. *To breathe* *between*, *to vent.*
Intersterno, is, *strāvi*, *stratum*, *ēre* *παρμεσσω*. *To strew* *or throw* *things* *between*; *leg.* & *Intersternor*, pass. *To be* *strewn* *about* *or between.* *Hier.*
Interstinguo, a, um; part. ab Interstingo, Stat. διασπρω. *Distinct*, *divided*, *separated*, *marked* *here* *and* *there*, *so full* *of*: *painted* *in* *divers* *parts*. *Spat.*
Interstincta columnis Stat. *Spaces* *divided* *and* *separated* *with* *pillars.*
Interstingo, is, *nxi*, *ēum*, *ēre* *Stat.* διασπρω, *κατασπρω*. *To distinguish* *or sever*. *Also* *to* *quench* *us* *between*, *Fei* *Or* *to* *quench* *us* *clean*. *Nam* *Inter* *est* *hic* *particula* *ωφνηται* *&* *φωσφαιται*, *Lucret.*
Interstinguo, is, *ēre*. *To choke*, *to strangle* *or* *throttle*. *Apul.* *leg.* & *Interstinguor*.
Interstillo, *ōnis*; f. διασπρω. *To seep*, *to* *seal*, *a* *vacation*, *a pausing*, *leaving* *off.*
Interstitium, *ī*; n. ex Inter & Stand. *qu.* *interstitium*: διαστημα, διαχωρισμος. *distance* *or* *space* *between*. *Interstitium* *1* *nae*, *Apul.* *The* *space* *between* *the* *old* *Mo* *and* *the* *new.*
Interstio, as; *disignu*, *Gloss.* *To stand* *between.*
Interstratus, a, um; part. ab Intersternor, *Jult*, *Spread*, *strewn*, *laid* *thrown* *between* *two*: διασπρω. *Apul.*
Interstrepo, is, *ū*, *pitam*, *ēre*; *Vitruv.* μεταξυ κωνων, διασπρω. *To mate* *a* *new* *among* *other.*
Interstringo, is, *xi*, *ēum*, *gēre* *Plaut.* *σπρωγω*. *To strain* *or press* *between* *leg.* & *Interstringor*.
Interstrucio, f. *Vitruv.* *A building* *between.*
Interstruo, is, *xi*, *ēum*, *ēre*; *Sil.* *σπρωγω*, *σπρωσσω*. *To build* *or join* *gether*: *leg.* & *Interstruor*.
Interstus, es, *fili*, *es*; *præfens* *si* *adium*, *simul* *gero* & *administro*, *Ecc.* *pro* *Differre*, *Discrepare*: *παρμω*. *be present*, *to be* *in* *the* *midst* *between*. *In* *esse* *porro* *JC.* *est*, *quod* *debetur* *cui*, *vel* *quia* *danno* *affectus* *est*, *quia* *lucrum* *aliquod* *impediretur* *Paul.* *vide* *Interest.*

Intertexto, is; Plin. *ἐνταξίς*. To weave between : leg. & Intertextor, eris.

Intertextus, a, um; Virg. *παρὰπλάττω*. Woven or wrought between, or interlaid as cloth of tinsef or baskin is.

Intertignium, nli; n. Vitruv. *το μεταξὺ δένων*. The space between two rafters, or two other beams or planks in building, a space : vide Metopæ.

Interrinatus, a, um; Plin. Dyed, coloured, spotted or stained here and there. *διανεχόμενός*.

Interringo, Apul. *ἐμδένω*. To dye, colour or spot between.

Intertius, sequefter, tertius, quem duo sequuntur, *τρεῖς* 70, Mart.

Interticare & apud sequefterem deponere; inde Interticius, a, um.

Interrâho, is, xi, âum, ère; Plaut. *ἐξάλω*. To draw out from between, to take away all : & or, èris; pass. Apoll. To be drawn out or from.

Interrigatus, a, um; adjunct. ut, Dor. sum interrigratus, *A galled back.*

Interrigo, inis, Col. dic. ab Intertren do : morli genus, eâdm simul membrum intertruncat & conficiantur : *μαρματίζω*. Galling in a man or beast, a long going, riding or rubbing of one thing against another, a gall in sweating, a chagall : also interfeiring in an affair; Plin.

Intertimentum, ti; n. detrimentum à Detritum dict. quod ea que trita sunt minoris pretii sunt; eadèque eunt in intertrimentum, quod ea que inter trita eunt diminuta sunt : *ἔξωθεν ἐλαττωμένον*. The wast or loss of any thing wearing or occupying, the refuse of gold and silver lost in melting, washing, trying or working left.

Intertitulus, æ f. Digest. idem.

Interturbatio, onis; f. verb. Liv. *διταράττω*. A letting or disturbing.

Interturbator, m. Apoll. He that letteth or disturbeth.

Interturbo, as; Ter. *διταράττω*, *διπνήτω*, *παρρηχέω*. To trouble exceeding to let, to interrupt : leg. & Interturbo To be hindered.

Intervacatio, f. Cod. A voiding or resting at leisure.

Intervacô, as; Col. *διανεμῶ*. To vacate, empty or void between.

Intervallatus, a, um; Gell. *ἀεὶ δὲ διηκνέμενός*. Intermitted, spaced off that runneth upon rests, coming and going by turns : also put between. Am. Marcell. Intervallata biduo medio febris; G. A fever which ceaseth for two days space and cometh again the third, as a tertian quartanæ, an ague coming by fits.

Intervallum, li; n. spatium quod inter palos vallum castrense constituitur, a quo omne spatium intervallum nuncupatur : *διαστήμα, διαστήμα, διαστήσις*. The space between the stakes in making trenches, every difference of time or place, a resting, a pause, a respite, a giving off for a time. Also a space or rest in music, the taking of the time, Vitruv. Extervallo, Fortiviti, by and by, & Lo Intervallo, A long time after. G. L. alicui intervallum solvendi, Ulpian. give or grant a respite to pay.

Intervelli, infinitè. Hæc (sc. cera) inter omnia poma, intervelli melius Plin. Cherries of all other fruits would pickèd here and there.

Intervello, is, vulsi, sum, ère; Plin.

ἐπιτρέχω, To to pluck up here and there, *to root out from between legs*; & Intervellor, Intervēnēns, τίς; **μεταξύ** ἐμπροσθεν, **παρεμβάλλω** ἑαυτοῖς. *That cometh, floweth or runneth between; that lyeth or is situate between.*

Intervēnio, is, vēni, ntum, ire; venio inter, in medio negotio, quasi ex infidiis supervenio, opprimo. Aliquando pro Intercessit; **ἐμπροσθεν** **μυστήδω**. *To come in the mean while, to come to approach, to be present among other, to come upon one suddenly or he is doing; to befall, to happen; to make means to one for a matter intercede; to withstand or inter, Intervēnit homo de improvilo, Ter. Came in suddenly, or stepped in unlooked for. Dies qui cognitionem intervenient, Tac. The days which pass'd while the matter was in examination. ¶ Intervēnit majori minor cogitatio, Liv. While he was thinking of a weightier matter, a less came into his mind.*

Intervēnium, ii; n. Vitruv. medium spatium inter venas, **μεσοφλέβιον**. *The middle space between the veins of the earth.*

Intervēnsio, ōnis; f. verb. **ἐπί** **ἐν** **συνέ** **συνερίθω**, Dig. **Interventor**, ōris; m. verb. **μεσίζω**, **ἐκτρέπω**, **μεσώζω** &c. *He hath cometh suddenly upon and luteith; also a mediator; surety, Ulpian, A Broker.*

Interventum est, imperf. *They came suddenly upon.* De improvilo interventum est mulier, Ter. *They came suddenly upon the woman.*

Interventus, tis; m. **ἐπιφύεω**, **ἐπιβόω**. *A coming between or in the mean while, a coming upon suddenly; an entre-taking; a mediation.*

Intervorsor, m. Digest. *He that turneth away.*

Intervorsus, a, um; p. **σπινθη**, **σπιν**, **ιδίω** **σπινδω**. *Turned away; privately pilfered or conveyed away. Smattered, perswerved or imbecilled. Veritas olim interversa, nuncse effert, Apul.*

Interverto, tis, ti, sum, ēre; callidē surripio, intercipio, a me transfero, avorto, quod plerumque fit cum rem commodatam aut creditam nobis vendicamus, doloque nē domino restituitur, efficimus. Dicitur Intervertere aliquem, simpliciter; & Intervertere aliquem re aliā; & Intervertere rem aliquam. Aliq. Subvertere, evertere: **ἐντρέπω**, **ἐν**, **παρικήτω**. *To take away craftily; to convey away fully that was lent one, or committed into his hand; to deceive or beguile. Also to turn upside down: to abolish, to destroy, Plaut. Intervortor, eris; Cod. To be conveyed away.*

Intervigilatio, f. Hygin. **νυκταγία**. **Intervigilior**, as Sen. **νυκταγία** **ἀγρον** **νύ**, **εσπιάζ** **γρηγορά**. *To be waking now and then.*

Interviso, es, ēre; Claud. *To be green among other colours.*

Intervisio, is, si, sum, ēre; **ἐπι** **νέμω**, **ἐν** **διακρίνω** & **ἐν** **ἐπείρω**. *To visit among, or now and then: esp. & Intervisor. To be visited as sundry times.*

Intersūla, æ; quod inter reliqua vestimenta terebatur; al. quod inter vestitur; seu corpori sic intima: **χρυσόσκη** &c. *A shirt, the linen worn next the skin, Ovid.*

Interundo, as; & unde Interfundus, a, um; Solin. *Distinguished after the form of water.*

Intervorsor, m. Digest. *He that turneth away.*

Intervocalliter, adv. *Aloud, between*
whites, Apul.
 Intervómo, is, ūi, ēre; Lucret; διπλά,
 διπλοῦς μᾶλλον. To pour or cast into among other
 things; to vomit between or sometime.
 Interus : V. Interior.
 Interūsūrum, rīi, n. Digest. τὸ μετα-
 ξὺν τῶν ὀστέων, μεταξὺ των. V. for commo-
 dit of a thing in the mean time; usq; that
 rises in the mean time.
 Intestabilis, le; Digest, qui testimo-
 nium necne dicere necesse recipere potest;
 itaque qui intestabilis est, testamentum
 facere non potest, quod testes adhibendi
 facultatem non habet. Sumitur & pro eo,
 cui amputati sunt testiculi; item pro De-
 testabili & ἀδυσίτου. That by the law can
 make no Testament: that cannot be taken
 for witness: not to be believed. Sometimes
 ἀδυσίτου, Plin. Also be that lacks
 one of his stones or both.
 Intestāto, adv. sine testamento, ἀτε-
 στερον. Without making a will or Testa-
 ment, intestat.
 Intestatus, a, um; qui testamentum
 non fecit, ἀδυσίτου. That dieth without
 testament, intestate, making no heir by Tes-
 tament or last will. Also one out of credit,
 that no man will take for witness, Pomp.
 Also not over come or convuls'd by raving;
 Plaut. Also quelled.
 Intestina, quidam fuit quasi membra-
 nae canales, qui interiori ventris par-
 te sit, alimentorum excrementa ē ventri-
 colae excipiunt longique orbium anfra-
 ctibus tandem per sceculum deji-
 cunt : έντεγα. The entrails, the guts and
 garbage.
 Intestinum, n. & Intestinus, ni; m.
 Plin. ab Intus : έντεγα, εντὸς χειρῶν. An
 entrail, an inward part either of man or
 any living thing; a bowel, gut or garbage.
 Intestinum primum. The beginning of
 the guts, or the gut which is fastened to the
 mouth of the ventricle, called Pylorus.
 ¶ Intestinum jejunum. The second gut
 from the ventricle: it is called the hungry
 gut, because it is always empty. ¶ In-
 testinum tenue. The same that Ilion. ¶ In-
 testinum cecum. The fourth gut, which
 by reason of its divers infolds and turnings
 seemeth to have no end. ¶ Intestinum quin-
 tum vel crassum. The same that Colon.
 ¶ Intestinum rectum. The straight gut, the
 safe-gut.
 Intestus, a, um; internus, domesti-
 cus; ab Intestinis dictum. Quidam sim-
 pliciter ab Intus; Intestina (que supra
 Intestanea) quod in testa recondita sunt,
 MS. οἱ ἐν τῇ τεστῇ, εντὸς τῆς τεστῆς. Those belong-
 ing to the inward parts, or small
 within; inward far within, hidden, privy,
 secret: deadly; spiteful; long born in
 mind: evil. Intestinum bellum; cum
 civitas velut in sua viscera conjurat, Ci-
 vil war. ¶ Intestinum odium & occul-
 tum & diffimulatum. ¶ Intestinum opus,
 quod ad ornatum adium ex ligno confici-
 tur, Var. Forjnet work, mainfcor or stieling
 and parget. ¶ Pavimentum intestinum,
 Jun. A boarded floor. ¶ Intestina terre,
 Enchytræus, Jun. Non.
 Intexo, is, ūi, ēre; ἐμψάλλω, εμψα-
 λῶ. To weave, knit, fold, wind or wrap in-
 to; to ply with other things, to interlate or
 mingle: to work, to imbroider: to bring
 in one as a person in a Dialogue. Intexor,
 crisy Virg. To be wove in.
 Intextus, a, um; εμψαυσις. Platted

or woven with, wrought in crofs one over another. Virg.
Intextus, ūs; m, Plin. A weaving or imbroiding.
Intētrōnizatio, ōnis; f. ἰντοβροζισμός. An infilling in the seas of bonars; in throno collocatio.
Intētrōnizō, as, avi; ἰντοβροζίζω. To infill or imbroine.
Intīmas, atis; m. A friend, a Secretary.
Intīmatio, f. Digest. ἐντομίσις. A declaring of a thing.
Intīmator, ōris; m, Jul. Capit. He thus bringeth in or infinuates something.
Intīme, adv. ἐντομίς, ἐντομίως, ἰντομέως. From the bottom of the heart, very affectedly &c. greatly, heartily.
Intīmo, as; intīmum facio, infundō, 2, denuncio, notum facio; ex Intus, intīmus; signa, aliquid ex intīmīs rei vīsceribus, non superficialiter denuncio; ἐντομίσις, ἐντομίως. To intimate, to shew, to signifi; to denounce: also to love entirely, Teit. Also to register or record; Leo, August. Accip. & pro Intīmum reddere, & pro Ingređi, Solin. Digest.
Intīmor, aris, āri. To be imbroched or enred into, Ulquedum mari intīmatur, Solin. de Nilo.
Intīmus, a, um; ab Intus, Interus, pro quo intēmus: ἐντομίς, ἐντομίως. Most inward, most secret, most dear or familiar; intirely beloved: a night, especial and very fiend: moral or deeply rooted in the stomach. Intīmī dentes, The cheek-teeth.
Intīnctio, f. Plin. βαφή. A dying or colouring.
Intīndor, m, Plin. βαφίσ, He that dyeth or coloureth in.
Intīndum, ti; n. Sauce.
Intīnū, a, um; part, ab Intingor: ἰντομίζωμαι. Dipped or moistned in, dyed or stained: also not dyed, Gloss.
Intīnctus, ūs; m, verb. Plin. ἰντομίζωμαι, ἐντομίς. Sauce.
Intingo, is, xi, ūm, ēre; v. Virg. ἰντομίζω, ἐντομίζω. To dip in as one doth his finger in liquor: to steep in, to dye or color. In acetum intingito, Cato. Dip them in Vinegar. Intingor, eris; Stat. To be dyed or dipped in.
Intīlatus, a, um; adj Intīlulē.
Intīlulo, as; v. Ulp. ἰντολῶ. To entitle.
Intīlūm; idem quod Intuba.
Intōlērābilis, le; ἀντολῆτος, ὀδύνητος, ἀδύνατος, ἀσπῆτος. That cannot be born or suffered, insufferable.
Intōlērābilitē, adv. Col. ἀσπῆτως, ἀντολῆτως. Intolerably.
Intōlērāndus, a, um; adj ὀδύνητος, ὀν ὀσῖς. That cannot be suffered or born; intolerable.
Intōlērāns, Liv. ἀντολῆτος, ἀντολῆτος. Unpatient, impatient, that cannot suffer, abide or away with.
Intōlērānter, ἀδύνατος, ἀμῆντι. Unpatiently, so that no man can abide it.
Intōlērāntia, x; f. ἀδύναμία, Impatience.
Intollo, is; idem quod Tollo: admodum tollō, ἰντολλο. Clamores intollunt, They fess up one cries, Apul.
Intōmāta, um; n. jumentorum tubera; ab ἰντομῶ, ex ἰντομῶ ἐν ἰντομῶ ἐν ἰντομῶ.
Intōncās, a, um; part, ab Intoner, Hor. Thundered.
Intōndō, es, di, sum, ēre; v. Col. ἰντομῶ. To clap, cheer or flave round about, Intōndor, Frap. Poët. To be clapped or florn.

Intōno, as, ūi, āre; ἰνὸς ὄντος. *To thunder or make a rumbling. Also to speak vehemently with great fierceness and stomach.*
 Intonus, a, um; ἀνεπιθῶ. *Not storn, shaven, clipped or mottled; unpollled, whole hair and beard is not cut off, that hair long hair.*
 Intorquens, tis; part. Virg. *Writhing, wringing or flinging.*
 Intorquēo, es, ūi, sum & tum, Ere; συν-σπῆμ, ἐσθλὸν ἔσθλῳ. *To twist or wrest, to turn or wind in, to throw; hurl or cast in with force, contorqueo, Intorquere hāstam alacri, Virg., & Intorquere telum in. aliquem. To throw or hurl at one, Intorquere, pass. To be writhen.*
 Intortus, a, um; part. Plin. *Curved, twisted, turned or wind- ed in, crooked, wrapped about, full of crink- cranks or windings, dark, intricate, crab- bed, obscure.*
 In-tōtum, wholly, ἐλοχλῆσε.
 Intoxīcātus, a, um, *Poisoned.*
 Intoxico, as, To poison.
 Intra, prap, ferv. acc, ab Inter, intrare, contract. intra; ἀντὶς, ἰσω, Vir. *Within, in, left then; Intrare facrum est, Plin. Jun. I will keep it to my self. ¶ Intra loquendi modum, Quint. Left then the manner of speaking requirerh. ¶ Intra fumam esse, Quint. To be left then the rumour or opini- on is. ¶ Intra hac est omnis viiuperatio, Quint. All the reprehension consists in these things.*
 Intrā, adv. ἔνδω, *Inward, within, in the inner d parts.*
 Intrāciābilis, le; Plin. ἀδύνατος, ἀ- χηρότης. *Untraffable, uncurry, sharp, in- tole- nable, hard, tolsome, troublesome, that one cannot bring to pass.*
 Intracātus, a, um; ἀδύνατος. *Not handled, not tamed or broken, wild.*
 Intrāho, is, xi, ēre; ἐσθλῳ. *To draw in. Apul. neut. Intrahere, est Contume- liam intorquere. Fest. Intrahens, Drawing or bringing in.*
 Intrāmūrānus, a, um; Lampr. *Within the walls; covered.*
 Intrāneus, a, um; Sidon. *That is with- in; ἔνδω.*
 Intrans, tis; part, ab Intro; & Intra- reus, *Entering in, going in; ἐνδω.*
 Intransīvum, ἀμυκάμω. *quod non transit, Intransitive, incommunicable.*
 Intransīvus, a, um, *Not transitory, not passing from one to another. V. Transivum.*
 Intransiv, Plant, ὔνδω, *That is with- in, inward.*
 Intrātūrus, a, um; part. Plin. εἰσε-σ- σῆμῳ. *About to enter, or which should or ought to go in.*
 Intratus, a, um; part. Liv. ἐμπαθῶ- σε. *Entered into.*
 Intratus, ūs; m, Arnob. *An entrance; εἰσεῖς.*
 Intrēmō, is, ūi, ēre; & Intremisio, is, ēre; Plin. ῥῆμῳ, φέρω. *To tremble or quake for fear, to fear greatly.*
 Intremūlus, a, um; ut, Intremula manus. *Not shaking nor trembling. Aufon.*
 Intrepīde, adv. Liv. ἀδῶς. *Boldly, without fear.*
 Intrepīdus, a, um; Plin. ἀδῶς. *N. being afraid, nothing frightened nor abashed stout, courageous, bold.*
 Intribūo, is, ēre; idem quod Contri- buo, Plin. Epist.
 Intribūō, ōnis; f. Direct. *Contribu-*

on or lot money paid for land.

Intricatē, adv. Mart. Intricately.

Intricatio, f. Hier. An intiation or wrapping.

Intricatura, a; f. Var. An wrapping.

Intrico, as; Plaut. Extrico; urumque à Tricis, quæ sunt festuæ vel capilli, vel simile quippiam, quo avium pedes implicuntur: *ἐντρίκω, ἐμπλέκω*. Intricare peculium dicitur servus, Ulpian, which is indebted to others, and hath laid certain things to pawn. Leg. & Intrico, aris. To be infolded or entangled.

Intrinsēch, adv. Col. & Extrinsēch comp. ab Intra & Extra, & Secus, cum signifi. Juxta; *ἐνδεδίω, ἐσωδύω*. On the inner part, on the inside.

Intrinsēchus, a, um; *ἐσωτερῶς*. Inward.

Intripsōla, vestis illa vocatur, quæ dum sit vetus, ad novam speciem recuratur, *Ἰψιδ.* 19, 22.

Intra, quæ f. & Intritum, ti; n. Plin. dict. quod terratur: *μυρία, ἐνδο- τεμα*. Intra, vox per se generalis, ab Interendo; in specie dicitur de Calce, *ἡν ἡν ἡν* which is bristled or stamped together. Intritum, quod scilicet conficitur ex alio, porro, casto, ovo, oleo, aceto, hæc in unam massam interitur, unde nomen sic Græcis *ἐντρίκω, ἐντρίκω*. Garlick or other meat stamped or brayed in a Mortar meat bruised, beaten or minced. Intra Mortar or Plaster made of Lime, old plaster lime. Also the earth that Brick or Ty is made of: Lome or Clay that men grass with: but Beroaldus takes it for Wine and dregs. A fo Panada or Alebrue with sippets, Cell.

Intritus, a, um; part. ab Interior, Plin. Broken, made small, crummed and put or steeped in.

Intrō, adv. ad locum, *ἐνδεδίω, ἐνδεδίω*. Intra, in loco: V. Lucil. l. 9. Into a place within. Intrō ferre, To carry into. Intrō ad nos, i. in domum nostram, Plaut.

Intrō, as; *ἐντρίκω*. To enter or go in: per transit, to infiltrate or creep into: Intrare in familiaritatem alicujus, i. sese infinuare. Intrare zedem & in zedem; To enter or go into the house.

Intrōcēdo, is, ēre. To come in, Apul. Intrōclūdo, is, si, sum, ēre; Sen. *ἐντρίκω*. To shut within: leg. & Intrōclūdo. To be shut within.

Intrōclūsus, a, um; Sen. Shut within, or in some inner corner.

Intrōcurre, is, ēre; Apul. Intrōcurrens quidam familiaris, Running in.

Intrōdō, as; *ἐνδεδίω, ἐνδεδίω*. To enter or press in. Se intrōdabat. He thrust in himself or intruded.

Intrōducē, a; f. She has leadeth the bride to the bride-room.

Intrōducō, is, xi, ūm, ēre; intra aliquem locum dūco: per transit. Infruo, docto: *ἐντρίκω, ἐντρίκω*. To bring or lead in: to hold or begin an opinion: to set abroad: to bring in an assertion or doctrine leg. & Intrōducō. To be brought in, ēre.

Intrōducō, ōis; f. *ἐντρίκω*. A leading or bringing in, as introduction or beginning.

Intrōducō, ōis; m. Cal. He that

bringeth in or beginneth.

Intrōducōrius, a, um; Calv. Pertaining to bringing in.

Intrōducus, a, um; part. *ἐντρίκω*.

Brought in, let in.

Intrōdō, is, i, ūm, ēre; *ἐντρίκω*. To enter or go in.

Intrōdō, fers, tili, lacum, ferre; *ἐντρίκω, ἐνδεδίω*. To bear or carry in.

leg. & Intrōferor, To be brought in.

Intrōgrēdiōr, ēris, ūs sum, di; ex Intrō & Gradiōr, depon. *ἐντρίκω*.

Intrō & Gradiōr, depon. *ἐντρίκω*.

To go in.

Intrōgressus, a, um; part. Virg. *ἐντρίκω*. Entered in.

Intrōfrens, ūntis; part. ab Intrōco, Ter. *ἐνδεδίω*. Entering or going in.

Intrōfrensus, a, um; Gloss. Belonging to the coming in.

Intrōitur, imperf. They enter or go in.

Intrōitus, ūs; m. *ἐνδεδίω, ἐνδεδίω*. Entrance, entry.

A going or entrance or entry, a place to enter in by a beginning of. Intrōitus medicamentorum, The entering in of medicines.

Papyrus præcipue utilis ad fistulas, & intumescendo ad introitum medicamentorum aperitendum, Plin.

Intrōitus, a, um; Dig. *ἐντρίκω*.

Entered in.

Intrōlatus, a, um; part. Suer. ab Intrōtrofero: *ἐντρίκω*. Carried or brought in.

in. Leclāc Intrōlatus.

Intrōmissio, ōis; f. Tertull. A letting in.

Intrōmissus, a, um; part. Let in: *ἐνδεδίω*.

Intrōmitto, is, misi, ūm, ēre; *ἐνδεδίω*. To let in, to suffer to enter or come in.

Ad se omnes intrōmittit, Plaut. He suffers every one to come in to him.

¶ Intrōmittere mares in fœminas, Varr. To put the males to the females.

Intrōmittor. To be let in.

Intrōnēsus, a, um; interior.

Intrōrūm vel Intrōrūsus, Virg. intrōrūsus, h. e. versus interiora loca, eis *ἐνδεδίω, ἐνδεδίω*. Within, in the inner part, inwardly, inwardly, toward the inside.

Intrōrūmpo, is, rumpi, pum, ēre; Plaut. *ἐνδεδίω, ἐνδεδίω*. To break in, to rush in, to enter in by violence.

¶ Intrōrūmpo, ēris, To be broken in.

Intrōrūptio, f. Apul. A rushing in.

Intrōrūptio, f. Capell. A looking in.

Intrōrūptor, m. Aug. He has look-eth in.

Intrōrūptus, a, um; part. Quint. *ἐντρίκω*. Diligently looked into, considered of circumspicuously, advisedly marked.

Intrōrūptio, is, spexi, ūm, ēre; *ἐνδεδίω*. To look into, to see diligently, to view, to consider.

Intrōrūctus, ūs; m. A calling in.

Amm. Marcell.

Intrōrūdo, as; *ἐντρίκω*. To call in.

Intrōrūdo, is, si, ūm, ēre; intrōrūdo, *ἐνδεδίω*. To thrust in violently. Intrōrūdo, To be thrust in.

Intrōrūdo, is, si, ūm, ēre; intrōrūdo, *ἐνδεδίω*. To be thrust in.

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Intrōrūdo, is, si, ūm, ēre; intrōrūdo, *ἐνδεδίω*. To be thrust in.

called same Cichory, or Garden Cichory.

Onom. *ἐνδεδίω*.

Intrōducus, a, um; Plin. *ἐνδεδίω*. Pertaining to Enduce.

Intrōducus, f. idem quod Intubus, Gloss.

Intrōducus, a, um; adj. ex Intubus.

Intrōducus, is; ex In & Tūdis, *Ἰψιδ.* V.

Incus.

Inciens, tis; part. ab Incutor; *ἐνδεδίω*. Looking on, regarding, considering, beholding, viewing.

Inciōr, ēris, ūs sum, ēri; ex In & Tūcor: *ἐνδεδίω, ἐνδεδίω*. To look upon, to behold, consider, mark or take heed: to fore-see. Magis res quam verba intuentia sunt, Spieg. The thing is self is rather to be considered than the words.

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Invālentia, a; f. V. Invaletudo.

Invāleō, es, ūi, ēre; *ἐνδεδίω*. To wax strong, to be established: to grow in use.

Invāleō, is, ēre; idem: *ἐνδεδίω*. Also to grow out of use, to become weak, Quint.

Invāleō, ūis; f. *ἐνδεδίω*. To be weak, weakly, sickly.

Invāleō, adverb. Frig. Poët. *ἐνδεδίω*. Faintly, feebly, weakly.

Invālidus, a, um; Plin. *ἐνδεδίω*. Feeble, weak, infirm, sick, impotent, of little force or strength, not valiant or strong: *Ἀλλοτρυφόν*, ut in sit *ἐνδεδίω*, augendi vim habens, Lucr.

Invāsiō, f. Cod. An invasiō or assault.

Invāsor, ōis; m. verb. ab Invado.

Front. *ἐνδεδίω*. An assailer or invader: he that setteth upon, which b-fign-eth one.

That cannot be revoked or called back again, invincible. Calamorum spicula irrevocabili hamo noxia, *Arrow heads like Adversers tongues.*
 Irrevocandus, a, um; Plaut. idem.
 Irrevocāus, a, um; Hor. *advocatus*

Irrevolucus, a, um; Mart. *divinus* ♂.
Not turned.
Irridens, tis; part. *Mocking, laughing*
to scorn.
Irridco, es, fi, sum, ere; ex In & Ri-
deo: *καταγελῶ*. To mock, to scoff, to

laugh to scorn. Irridere aliquem per jo-
 cum, Scoffingly to jest at.
 Irridicūle, adv. Κατ' ἰριδοίαις, ἀχαρι-
 τως. Not merrily, unpleasantly.
 Irridicūlum, li; n. A laughing-stock.
 Plaut.
 Irigatio, ōnis; f. verb. ἰριγία, ὀχετι-
 γία. A watering.

Irrigator, m. Boet. *He that waters eth.*
 Irrigatus, a, um, *watered.* Homo pla-
 gis irrigatus, Plaut. *One so beaten that*
the blood drops down at his heels.
 Irrigo, as; ex In & Rigo: ἀρδύω, ὀξ-
 μύω, ὀρίζω. *To water ground, to bring*
water into the field; out of a river, Aquam
irrigato leviter in areas, Cato: Water the
lands lightly with water.

Irīgūa, ōrum; n. Little brooks or streams that water the earth. Irīgua aquarum, Plin. Places where are many brooks and streams.

Irīgūus, a, uni; quod irrigatur, vel facile irrigari potest, Hor. ~~irrigator~~

Irripio, is; intrus rapio; εἰσβάλλω. To
rush or convey in quickly.
Irrisio, ōnis; f. verb. ab Irrideo :
χῆδυσμός. A mocking, a deluding, a
laughing on, a scorn.

Irīfōr, ōrīs ; m. verb. χλιδασθῆς. *Onē*
that mocketh or laugheth to scorn, a mock-
er, a scorner.
Irīfūs, a, um ; part. Virg. καταχλιδ-
δείς. *Mocked, laughed to scorn.*
Irīfūs, ūs ; m. verb. Plin. χλιδαστα.
A mocking of, laughing to scorn.
Irīrāyūs, īc ; ἰρῶναι. *Quirilis*

Irritamentum, n; *Supplicium*. That which
made angry or moved.
Irritamēn, Inis; & *Irritamentum, ti*;
n, Ovid, *ἔψιδισμα, ἔψιδισμός*. A thing
that stirs or provokes, an instigation,
provoking or stirring.
Irritandus, a, um; Quint. That must
be provoked.
- *Irrigans, tis*; part. Sil. Provoking, &c.

Irritatio, ōis; f. verb. Liv. *παροξυ-
 σμός*. A stirring, incensing or provoking;
 also an appetitor or desire, Sen.
 Irritator, us; comp. Gell *More an-
 gry or fierce*.
 Irritator, ōis; Sen. *ἐπαδιδάς*. He
 that stirreth or provoketh.

Irritatus, a, um; part. Virg. παρορμ-
 Δείρ. Provoked, stirred, moved to anger,
 nettled; also angry, Ter.
 Irrito, as; provooco. Trañum à cani-
 bus, qui, cùm provocantur, irriunt vel
 hiriunt, Nonn. ἐπίρρο, παρῶρρο, παρ-
 ορρῶ. Duplex verbum, pro modico
 mediæ syllabæ, brevi aut longo, Sipont.

LI 4 Ratun

vix; idem quod Mariscus, Jun. Juncus acutus, Jun. *The sea-rush, the hard or sharp rush*, Odoratus, Plin. 11, 22, vide Squinanthum, Juncus holochœnus, Jun. *The soft or pithy rush, whereof mats are made, the mar-rush, the bulrush*, Juncus trian-gulus, Plin. feu quadratus, Celf. idem quod Cyperum.

Jungibilis, leg. ἄμικτος. *That may be joined*; leg. Jungibiliter & Jungibi-litas.

Jungla, f. Gloss. ἡνία ἄμικτος, a Jungendo, *Therops that couple horses to-gether*.

Jungo, is, xi, Gum, Gre; quasi in u-num jugum ago, vel a ἄμικτος, ἄμικτος, ὁ ἀμικτός. *To join or couple: to asso-ciate*, Jungere equos curru, *To gler hor-ses*, Ovid.

Jungor, Eris, *To be joined*, Apul. Juncices, vide Juncis.

Juniculus, li; m. Plin. quod junior vix, a Juncus, a Vine growing out a great length, and therefore would be laid on a frame: it is called also Draco. Del. leg. Juniculus.

Junior, ius; & Juvenis; quasi jave-nior: videretur. *Younger*, Vultum junio-rem præstat amicum, *Makesh one look young*, Apul. Vide Junis.

Juniperinus, a, um, *Of or belonging to Juniper*.

Juniperus, ti; f. Plin. Græc. dict. five quod ab amplo in angustum finiat, ut ignis; five quod conceptum diu re-necat ignem, adeo ut si prunæ ejus cin-neræ fuerint optere, usque ad annum perveniant: Infid. ut dicatur quasi fini-rym, vel amiprym: πῦρ ignis, Vel Ju-niperus quasi gigniprym, i. gignens pyr, i. ignem, Mart. a Junis & Pario, quia juniores fructus parit antiquis mature-scentibus: ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς. *The Juniper-tree*, Juniperi grana, Offic. *Juniper berries*.

Junis, ne; etate viridi, contract. ex Juvenis: Onom. *Junis, n. Young*.

Junior, comp.

Junius, li; m. a Juvene; ut a Ma-jore Maius: *Junius est juvenum, qui sui ante senum*, Ovid. mensis qui proxi-mus Maium sequitur, Var. quartus a Ju-nioribus Junius, i. a Martio quartus, si, ut Antiqui instituerunt menses numerare incipias, Fest. Junium mensem dictum putant a Junone. Idem ipsum dicebant Junoniam & Junoniam. Macrobi. Sa-turn. 1. c. 12. Junius contract. ex Juno-nis, a Junonia. Alii a Jungendo, extrin-g. De Concordia Naso sic:

Hæc ubi narravit, Tanti formæ Quirini

Bindque cum populi regna concessit;

Et læte communi soceros generosq; recepit:

Hæc nomen junis Junius, inquit, habet

Idem, i. Junius. *The month of June*, Junix, f. Plaut. dicitur, Gloss. a Ju-vene, quasi juvenis: vel a Jugo, quasi juvenis. *An heifer or young cow*.

Junonia avis, Ovid. *A Peacock*, Ju-no's bird, Rola Junonia, *The Lily*.

Jupiter, pro Cælo & Aere. Sub Jove versat humum, i. Sub Jove; Cæle enim in genitivo facit Aër: *In Wind and Sun*, Ovid. Sub Jove frigido, Hor. Vide Prop.

Juramen, inis; n. & Jurandum, di; n. *An oath*.

Juramentum, ti; n. ex Juro. Alii quod mente juratur. Sen. idem quod Ju-ratio, ὅρκος. Juramentum agere, Gall.

To administer an oath. Jurandus, a, um; Ovid. ὅρκος. *To be sworn by, or whereby one ought to swear*.

Jurandum, di; vide Jusjurandum.

Jurans, tis; part. Ovid. *Swearing*.

Juratio, onis; f. verb. ὅρκωσθαι, ὅρκω-sis, ὅρκος, ὅρκωσις. *An oath*.

Juratissimus, a, um; ut, Juratissimus author, Plin. *A very learned and approved author*. Juratissimus amicus, Id. *An asured, sworn or very trusty friend*.

Jurato, adv. Digest. ὅρκωσθαι. *With an oath*.

Jurator, oris; m. Sen. ὅρκωσις, ὅρκω-sis, ὅρκωσις. *That hath sworn: also sworn to be kept*, Silv.

Jure; & δικαιο, νομικῶς. *Rightly, not without cause, worthily, lawfully*.

Jurea, Plaut. Pet. 1. 3. Turn. lib. 4. 5. *Juream*, inquit, placentiam intelligo, quæ est jure tota confect.

Jureconsultus, vide Jurisconsultus.

Jurejurare, Liv. jurare jure, jura-mentum præstare, ὅρκωμαι, ὅρκωμαι, *To swear*.

Jureus, a, um, *Portage-like, thick*, Plaut.

Jurgamen, inis; n. Fest. *A chiding*.

Jurgatio, f. verb. Frag. Poët. Fest. Jurgatio, juris actio, *A bawling or chiding*.

Jurgator, Cap. *He that chideth*.

Jurgialis, le; ad jurgia pertinens, Gloss.

Jurgiosè, adv. φιλονεικῶς, *Chidingly*.

Jurgiosus, adj. Gell. φιλονεικῶς, *Chidingly*.

Jurgium, ti; n. φιλονεικία, ἡ, v. c. 1. *A bawling, chiding or scolding: a small contention in words*. Suit in Law, Am. Marcell. Equata filici jurgia cum privatis.

Jurgo, as; ex Jus, ut a perpergo, Scal. al. Jurgare qu. jure agere, vel de jure garrere: ἰὲρ, ἰὲρ, ἰὲρ, φιλονεικία.

To chide, to taunt, to rail at.

Jurgor, aris; depon. Hor. idem: ex ὀργίζω, Canin.

Juridicalis, le; δικαιονομία, δικαιο-νομία, *Belonging to the Law*.

Juridicina, pl. n. missorum Comi-tum, Courts of Exchequer. Causidicina, Marcell. Judicina, Apul. Missalica, Freher. Orig. Palatin.

Juridicus, a, um; qui legum jura di-cit: al. quod jurisdictione destinatum est: vel quod secundum jus est, Plin. idem quod Juridicalis: ἱδικός, *Of or pertaining to the Law*. Juridicus dies, a day on which Law is administered, a Court-day. Juridici conventus, Plin. *Sessions or Asizes*.

Juridicus, ci; m. Sen. δικαστής, δι-καστής, qui erat sub Præfecto Augu-stali. *An under-Justice*. Juridicus pro-vincialis, *A Lord-chief-Justice, or Judge itinerant of a Circuit*, Apul.

Juriconsultissimus, m; m. *A Lawyer*.

Juriconsultus, ti; m. ex Consul: dict. quod ab eo de iis quæ ad jus per-tinent consilium petatur: ὁ συμβουλευτικός, δικαστής, νομικός. *A Lawyer, an Inter-preter of the Law*: leg. & Jureconsultus.

Jurisdiction, onis; f. Aug. δικαιομα-τία, *Power and authority to minister and execute Laws, or Judges have in their progress*. Jurisdiction, proprie, notio est, quæ jure magistratus competit: improprè, quæ lege speciali-ter deferretur, Cujacius.

Jurisperitus, ti; m. peritus juris, δικαστικός, νομικός. *One skilful in the Law*.

Jurisprudens, tis; m. Jakt, idem quod Jurisconsultissimus.

Jurisprudentia, æ; f. Ulp. *The skill and knowledge of the Law*.

Juro, as; ex Jure, quod ad testifican-dum jus, jurejurando aliquid affirmo vel nego: dict. quod Jure proprie fit Ita sanctè promittere ac si jus esset. Bec. A Jure est Juro, vel quasi Juro, aut testem invoco. Mart. Furo, Jus firmo, five juris fervandi causa religiose affe-vero, unde Furejurare & Furejurandum dicimus. Juramentum debet esse vincu-lum juris, non iniquitatis. Idem: ὅρκος, ὅρκωμαι. *To swear, to take an oath: also to conspire*. Juravi jurandum verissi-mum, I swear almost true oath, or most truly. Jurare aras, Hor. *To lay his hands on the altars, and swear by the gods*. Bellum ingens juratur, Stat. *They swear or vow to make a great war*. Per plures deos jurare, *To swear by the name of many gods*. Jurare in litem, est Juramentum de calumnia præstare. *To take an oath that that is lawfully due unto us which we do claim*. Jurare in leges alterius, i. se servaturum. Jurare in verba alterius, Liv. *To be sworn subject to one*. Jurare alicui, Plin. *Jun. To swear to be true to one*. Jn alicuius jura-re, Ovid. *To conspire ones death or hurt*. Jurare de persona, Ulpian. *To swear for his own person, or for anything that toucheth his own person*.

Juridicus, a, um; Celf. quod cum jure, coësum est, ἰδικός. *Sudden pos-sage, full of liquor, juice or broth: stewed in broth*.

Jus, jûris; n. ius, contractè Jus, qu. Jous or i, omne enim jus & justitia a Deo est, Bec. al. a Jubendo, quod ju-beat id fieri quod dicitur iustitia. Jus, ex Heb. יור, ut יור, Mart. a יור, יור, scil. id quod verè est: δικα, πὸ δὲ δικαιο, *Law, right, good deal-ing, authority, rule, liberty, power, iusticia*, the place where judgments are given: equi-tas, justice: also an ordinance, custom, rights or statutes: dixi, reason: a privileged or fran-chise. Dicitur ius, *The extremity or rigour of the Law*; called also Summum jus, Summo jure agere, Jus esto, *Let it stand for a Law*. Jus mortalitatis, i. conditio. Jus militare, quo soli milites sunt affecti. Aliqu. ponitur pro Autoritate omnium consensu alicui concessa. Jus cægnationis vel amicitie. Jus gentium, Ulp. *The common law of all nations*. Jus Quiritium, *The common law of the Romans*, Plin. Cic.

Jus prætorium vel honorarium, Papin.

De iis, statuta et decreta made by the Prætors or Lord-justices in Rome.

Jus privatum, Ulpian. *The law that toucheth the profit of all men particularly*.

Jus proprium, idem quod Civile; *The law civil of Rome*. Jus singulare, Paul. *Some special and extraordinary law in a particular case*. Opinio jure præditi, *Free land or freehold-land, land discharged from*.

Jus publicum, est quod ad statum rei Romanæ spectat, quod in Sacris, in Sacerdotibus, in Magistratibus consistit, Paul. Jus, ut ita dicam, armorum docere tyronem. *To teach the points of arms*, Veget. Aliqua in vite celo non est jus, *The weather hath no power to blast or hurt some vines*, Plin.

Jus, jûris; n. liquor color quæ co-quuntur, Jure, a Jureferens vel quod per justas portiones famulus dividebat-tur. Broth, postage, grat. Alii a Ju-vando.

Juscellarius, Gloss. ἑμπατοῖς, qui juris condendi est peritus. *A master of broth*.

Jusculum, li; n. dim. ἑμπατοῖς, Broth where in meat hath been sodden, household portage, Jusculum coësum, Jun. Gely or G. 1. 1. 1.

Juscum, vide Jusculum.

Jusjurandum, di; n. a Jurando jus; al. quasi Jous jurandum, per summum enim Deum concipiendum est istud: ὅρκος, ὅρκωσθαι. De sanctitate juri-jurandi Romæ vide Gell. 1. 18. Juri-jurandi militaris formula, Gell. 16. 3. *A solemn oath: vide Juro*.

Jusculum, m; m. Jun. hyscyna-mum, Beng. Caulicularia vel Castilago. *A kind of shrub: Henbane*. Vide Pand. Med.

Jusio, onis; f. verb. a Jubeo: πειθ-ω, *A commanding*.

Jusio, f. verb. Jubeo, Est & Jusso pro Jussero, Fest.

Jussor, oris; m. a Jubeo: ἑμπατοῖς, *A commanding*.

Jussulentus, a, um; vide Jussulentus, Apul. in magis Apolog. Jussulentus al. leg. *That which is sod or stewed in pos-tage or broth*.

Jussum, li; n. verb. a Jubeo: πειθ-ω, *A commanding, appointment, willing or bidding to do a thing*.

Jussurus, a, um. *That will command or appoint*.

Jussus, a, um; part. πεισσομένης, Bid-den, commanded, willed, Jussus abire, Liv. *Willed to depart*.

Jussus, us; m. & Jussa, drum; n. ὀμ-ταμα, *A charge, a will and consent*, &c. Vide Jussum.

Jussa, drum; n. parentalia, exequia; sic dict. quia sint officia sancta, jureque debita. Græci similiter andeant, h. e. fun-erationem seu parentalia vocant: ὀμ-ταμα, qu. jussum sanctumque officium: ac parentalia similiter dicunt τὰ νομικάματα, vel τὰ νομικάματα, Voff. ὀμταματά, *Sacrifices due for dead men, funeral obsequies, duties, ceremonies, rites and neces-sary services belonging to or touching bur-ials: or duties and customs meet, conven-ient and necessary to be done*. Also the due measure or full task daily to be done: j et full allowance. Jussa exequia, funeral, a burial: ad custodiam su-limities of funeral obsequies.

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Justificatus, a, um; Aug. δικαιοβαί-η, *Justified*.

Justifico, as; justum facio, Ambr. δικαιο. *To justify*.

Justificatus, a, um; δικαιο, δικαιομα-τία, *That maketh, causeth or doth justice*. Justificam mentem Catull. i. Justam.

Justicia, æ; f. quasi juris statio vel status, quod per justitiam jus stat, i. ex-creetur, MS. habitum & actum sign. di-citur. A constant will giving to every man that is his own; justice, upright dealing, reasonableness, indifference.

Justiciarius, li; m. *A Justice*.

Justitium, li; n. Liv. quasi juris sta-tio dicitur; est enim juris dicendi inter-missio, quæ fieri solet in publico luctu, & recipit. Insigni aliqua calamitate. Justitio oppon. Justitium, h. e. dies juris, five quibus jus dicitur, Gloss. ver. Justitium, ἀπὸ τῆς δικαιοσύνης, ἀπὸ τῆς δικαιοσύνης, ἀπὸ τῆς δικαιοσύνης, *A ceasing from the prosecuting of law, and exercising of justice in places judicial, caus-ed by some great calamity befalling to the Commonwealth*, &c. The Vacatio or time out of Term.

Justo, ablativus vice adverbii. The famerbus Juste, Justo longius, Quint. *Longer than need is, or then is meet*.

Justum est; familiaris loquendi for-mula. It is ordinary or usual, or p oportu-nabile. Justum est & modis criticis re-dire scemodis similitudinis, & pollinis sex-tarios 5. Plin. Toto die activo concham anam implere, justum erat, *A Summers days-work*, Plin.

Justus, ior, iustus, a, um; qui ait ad jus: al. a Jure, vel quasi Justenens, MS. δικαιο. *Just, upright, dealing truly, reasonable: deserved: a virtuous and good man: full, perfect: due: mean and indifferent: neither too great nor too little: right, lawful: sufficient: favourable*. Also great: true and right, γινώσκω. Dig-est. Justi dies, certain days of justice or so-bearing given by the Law to them that confessed a debt to provide money, in which days it was not lawful to meddle with the debtor. *Also in denouncing of war it was the space of three and thirty days, from that day wherein the Herald made his de-mand, within which time, if the things de-manded were not yielded unto, he threw a dart into the enemies borders, and denoun-ced war*. *Justice inimicitia, Great en-mity*. *Justus dominus, The right owner*. *Justa uxore nati, Born of his lawful wife*. *Justi vades, Felt, Sufficient securities*. *Justa hereditas, est Quæ jure legitimo, i. agnato proximo obvenit*, Hottom.

Justum, & Jostum, & Jursum, & Jor-sum fununur pro Deorum, ut Jusum pro Jusum apud Var. Cerd.

Juvamen, inis; & Juvamentum, ti; n. ὀμταμα, ὀμταμα, *Help*.

Juvans, tis; part. a Juvo: ὀμταμα, *Helping, aiding, assisting*.

Juvat, imper. d. ὀμταμα, ὀμταμα, *It delighteth, pleaseth or is a pleasure, to recreate or comfort*. Juvat me, quod vigent studia, Plin. Jun. *It doth me good that the &c.* *Juvat me hoc tibi profuisse, I am glad that this thing doth thee, &c.* *Quando tibi ita Juvat, vale, &c.* Plaut. *Seeing it so pleases you, farewell &c.*

Juvatio, onis; f. *An helping*.

Juvator, m. Amob. *He that helps*.

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L A B

cilē ceciderunt, Perot. Verbum est solati-
tiū agricolis labor. Cūm ad operam fe-
sive invitantur, dicebant; *ἀδελφοί, ἴτε τὸν
φρούτον λαμβάνετε*: in πόρῳ γὰρ κατέπεσε.
&c. vide Bec, ex J. Scal. *πόνος, μάχης, κόπος*.
ἔργον. Labour, exercise, work, distress,
trouble, pain: also on enterprise: sometimes
the Eclipse: Solis labores, Virg. Alio pro
Dolore.

Lāborans, tis; part. *Labouring, endeavouring; suffering: troubled: faintly or diseased: being in danger of travelling with child.* Hor. Laborans Luna, i. Deniciens, *The Moon eclips'd Juvenal.*
 Lāboratio, f. Hier. *A labouring.*
 Lābōrator, compar. pro Laborator, Ter. *More painful.*
 Lābōrator, m. Aug. *A labourer.*
 Lābōratorium, *A work house: leg. & Laboranea.*
 Lābōrator, imperf. *There is great labouring and canvassing: the controversy is, and they be in great distress.*
 Lābōratus, a, um & participatim, *Unconquered, Made with pain, diligence, study, &c.* *laboured, wrought.*

Labour, th

Laboriosus, sius aadv. *ἔμπνους, ταλαιπώρος, μοχθηρός.* Painfully, hardly, with great pain or much ado.
 Laboriositas, atis f. *Παῖνυς.*
 Laboriosus, & sissimus, a, um; *ἐμπνός, κωπώμενος, μοχθηρός.* Laborious, painful, full of labour, difficult; that cannot be brought to pass without great labour: thus we reach a man.
 Lābōro, as; *πνέω, ταλαιπώρην.* To labour, to strive, to contend, to be careful or care-fes, to travail about a thing; to be in heaviness, pain or grief; to be sick or feeble; to be in danger; to be faulty; to endure pain and grief; to take trouble; to be faulty and/or hurt; *αὐτός* : not to be well able.

with :
on the

troubled, cumbered or vexed with: so have
scarcity of. Arma laborare, Stat. To make
harness. ¶ Circa aliquid laborare, Quint.
To travail about a thing. ¶ Laborare ad
rem aliquam. To labour to attain or at-

eo, Plin, j
x 1

bus of some disease. ♀ Laborare ex tem-
 peris. To be diseased in his kidneys. ♀ La-
 borare ex invidia. To be greatly envied
 and hated. ♀ Laborare a dolore dicitur
 Puerpera. Ter. To labour and travail
 with child. ♀ Frigore laborare. Col. &
 A frigore laborare, Plin. To be hurt with
 cold. ♀ Laborare a veritate. Liv. Not to
 be well able to prove the truth. ♀ In spe-
 re laborare. Ovid. To labour in hope. ♀ O
 avaritiam laborat. Hor. He is covetous
 of riches. ♀ Non laboro de nomine. I pass not for the
 name. ♀ Magnitudine laborare. To grow
 more big. Liv.

i. laboratori

Lucill. *Præterea omne iter hoc est iudicium, atque iussum, i. plenum labis, ul-*
facile est labi.
 Labra; vide Laura.
 Labrātum, ti; n. Gloss. *φίλημα βασι-*
λικόν, ἀσπαστικόν βασιλείας: nempe a la-
 br

L A C

stigationem, indagationem, & πρὸς διείσ-
currendi. Nomen loci in Creta, ex λᾶς ἰσ-
σοῦσα; vel ex λᾶς ἔσσης voraciter; ἢ πᾶσα

Țăcărător, m. Apoll. *He that seareth.*

Lăcessim, præterito per Syncop & Lac-
cessisse pro Lacessivisse, & Lacesserunt
pro Lacessiverunt.

s. b. *δακνυσα, δακρυχίω*. To weep. Lachry-
mat ex abitu, Plaut. He weepeth for the
d-parting. ¶ Num id lachrymat virgo

re^{ta} axi p^{ar}ellelos, à radio æstivo, qu^o
loci secat meridianum, ad radium hiber

the colour of milk:
Lacticulārius & Lacticulōsus, Glo
M m λικτωρ

LEO

sempela : ars improba lemons ; ite
blanditiæ , impolltura , dolus , sedd
sic The true life of hamdry : also su

u- Lentio, onis, qui in lacte convalescit.
ri- lentus, mollis, Gloss.

propter supercilii similitudinem, quae

LET

10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6770, 6780, 6790, 6800, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6850, 6860, 6870, 6880, 6890, 6900, 6910, 6920, 6930, 6940, 6950, 6960, 6970, 6980, 6990, 7000, 70

Leptophyllum, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2

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libra. Also a fish: a pound weight. *λίτρα*. Plin. & accip. pro *Asse*. *ἡ ἑρμηνεία* facere ex libella. To make one heir of all his goods. Libella explorat altitudines, Norma Angulorum, Regula longitudines, Jun. Nomencl. *ἡ Ἀδ libellam* & normam exigere, To try by line and level, Plin. Vitruv.

Libellaria, pro Allode five Allodio, Calv.

Libellarius, a, um; ut Libellarius contrarius, i. Venditio quo fit scriptura, interveniente certo precio: & Libellaria, subit, pro eodem: V. Calv. *ἡ ἀγορά* namo to have a thing for ever, paying yearly rent.

Libellatici; qui per libellos dederant nomina, ne sacrificare idolis cogentur: sicut Sacrificii diceb. iidemque *ἡ τῶν ἱερῶν*, qui incendissent thura idolis, Cypr. lib. 4. Ep. 2.

Libellenes, qui libellis suscipiendis praeerant, & *ἡ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν* in Not.

Libello, onis, m. Varr. qui libellos, i. literas fert, *ἡ ὑπομνήσεως*. A letter carrier; also he that writeth and selleth books.

Libellum, a kind of flower, dict. quod crescendo citò libatur.

Libellus, li, m. Jer. *βιβλίον*.

βιβλίον. A little book.

Libellus, li, m. dim. a Liber; *βιβλίον*, *βιβλίον*. A little book: a supplication, a libel or declaration (in the law) of debt, covenant, trespass, and other like. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* a bill of remembrance delivered to a magistrate or officer: a libel: a writ, a citation, a bill of process: a certificate, a testimonial: a passport. Also a kind of measure, Catull. A libellis, vel Libellorum magister, Suet. *ἡ ὑπομνήσεως*. Libellus supplex, Mart. A bill of request, a supplication. Libellus memorialis, Suet. A bill of record, a memorandum. Libellus famulosus, Jun. A handsome, biting and reproachful libel. Libelli, *ἡ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν*. Letters missives, articles or points in letters, &c. books; bills of attachment.

Libena; pava libra.

Libens, tis; part. ior. issimus; a Liber: *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Willing, glad, with a good will. Me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, With my good will you shall, &c. Libens, pro Libenter, Ter.

Libenter, tius, tissime; adv. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Willingly, gladly, delightfully, pleasantly and at ease, Libenter vivere, Ter. est (authore Donato) bonorum ciborum edacem esse. To love to fare well.

Libentina, Venus dict. a Libendo vel Libidine.

Libentia, e; f. Gell. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Delight, pleasure.

Libentissimus, a, um. Most willingly, with a very good will. Libentissimis omnibus. With every man very good will.

Libentius, adv. comp. More willingly.

Libeo vel Libeo; inde imperf. Libet vel Libet, ex *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*; Libere enim est Cordi esse, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. To please, so like. Var. a Libendo, Potuisti libere, quod non licebat?

Libet, in sing. A child, one that is free. Libere ex *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* quia spontanea & ultroque fuerit & debeat esse, inde fecerant liber. Prisci lober,

lober; inde liber: vide Fest. cum Scal. & Recm. item Marc. V. Liberi; Vide Labellum.

Liber, bri; m. lib. dict. a liberato cortice, i. ablati; est enim medium quoddam inter lignum & corticem. Liber est interior tunica corticis, quae ligno coheret, in qua antiqui scribebant, quia ante usum chartae & membranarum, de libris arborum volumina fiebant, i. compaginabantur. Liber *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Sic dicitur, quia degnati potest, & quod interius lignum degnat & defendit; Voss, ab *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* pro *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Vide Liber in propriis nominibus. The inward bark or rind of a tree; also a book or work written in an inventory or register.

Haurit aquam cribro, qui discere vult sine libro

Pro centum libris nolo carere libris.

Liber, a, um; *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Est liber, qui quod libet licet; vel qui in studio librorum educatus; al. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Free, at liberty, i. free, void of or without, &c. non restrain- ed or limited, not bounded, not subject: exempted from, not servile or of bound condition; hold or frank; without business or let, not molested with: large or great; at one's pleasure: also standing out. Varro. Loca ab arbitris libera, Places where one may be alone without any witness. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Liber a delictis. Free from fault, in whom is no fault. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Liber omni cura animus. A mind void of care. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Liber laborum. Hor. That labourer not. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Liber est harum rerum, Plaut. He is liberal and free in giving these things. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Erit liberum vobis vel publicare vel continere, Plin. Jan. It shall be at your pleasure or choice either to, &c.

Liberalia, orum; a Liberi festa: Fest. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. In his hymni canebantur Baccho, apud Gracos Graca, apud Latinos Latina lingua, teste Servio. In iisdem libera quidvis loquendi potestas erat unicuique. Tum item libera toga adolefcentibus dabatur relicta pueritia: v. Bacchanalia.

Liberalis, le; & libissimus, a, um; *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Comely, well-avoured, d. honest; good, meet for an honest man, liberal, gentleman-like, free-hearted, full of largess, bountiful, free, frank, generous: also free born, and of an honest house. Ter. Liberalis causi, & Libérale iudicium, Plaut. Which toucheth or concerneth ones liberty. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Liberale conjugium, Ter. A marriage between them that be free. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Liberales artes, quae solius ingeniis, non manuum ministerio peraguntur; dict. quod liberum hominem decent: Arts of generous persons; as arts of labour or for gain, or by buying and selling are base. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Liberali causa manu afferre, est afferre in libertatem iudicio, seu causa, seu actione de libertate.

Liberalitas, atis; f. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Bountiful, liberality, freeness in giving or bestowing: honest intruding and dealing. Also that which is opposite to servile fear, Ter.

Liberaliter, adv. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*.

ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως. Freely, frankly, liberally, largely, abundantly, generously, nobly, bountifully, like an honest man, without base or vile occupation: taking his pleasure. Exercitum nimis liberaliter habuit Salust. He suffered the army to have their pleasure too much. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Liberaliter genitus, Plin. Of a delicate and tender complexion. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Liberaliter eruditus, Brought up in honest learning, well brought up.

Libérandus, a, um; *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Due to be freed, delivered or set at liberty.

Libérata ponebant pro Effata, i. locuta, Fest.

Libératio, onis; f. verb. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. A delivering, a setting free or at liberty, delivery or discharging from.

Libérator, oris; m. verb. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. A deliverer, a lofer.

Libératus, a, um; part. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. D. delivered, freed, set free or at liberty, discharged, rid out of danger. Resp. dominatu regio liberata, Freed or delivered from.

Libéré, Liberius; adv. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Frankly, freely, liberally, without constraint, at his pleasure, boldly, without fear, honestly, gentleman-like.

Libéri, orum; m. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. dict. quia ex liberi sunt matrimonio orti. Libéri, i. nati, quod libertatis & immunes essent ab oneribus servorum: V. lib. & Fung. Liber aliqui, in singul. usurpatur. Chidren, sons and daughters, n. phews and those that be born of them: i. so are son, &c. Ter.

Libéri flos, Plaut. Fragrant wine. Libéro, as; ex Liber: manumitto, ex servo liberum facio, libertate dono, in libertatem traduco. Aliqui. Pro Addicere: *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. To deliver or release, to set at liberty; to set free, to enfranchise; to bring or rid out of, &c. to perform. Also to draw out; Ovid. Liberavit illum a creditoribus, Sen. He has discharged him from his creditors; or, set him out of their dangers. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Liberare se are alieno, To rid himself out of debt, to pay his debts. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Culpā alicui liberare, Liv. To deliver one to be lameless or guiltless. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Liberate fidem suam, To do what he promised.

Libéror, aris, Codex. To be set free.

Libertas, e; f. Vide Libertus.

Libertas, atis; f. est potestas vivendi ut velis vel libet, nisi vi aut jure prohibeatur: contra. ex Libertatis, ex Liber. Aliqui. usurp. pro Effratis libidinis animi; aliqui. pro Ingenitate: *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Freedom, liberty, law, boldness in speaking, admonishing or reprehending. Also an unbridled lust or ventiousness. Also an honest, liberal or free nature and condition.

Libertatium, Libertinum, Libertinitatis obsequium; Mart. ex Ver. LL.

Libertina, e; f. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. S. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Libertinus, atis; f. Digest. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. The state of him that of bond is made free.

Libertinus, ni; m. qui ex justa servitute manumissus est. Aliquando pro Libertus; & Libertinus opponitur Inge-

nuo. Item Libertinus liberti natus significat. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Libertini (A. 6.) exortis sunt ex Syria, quae dict. Libertinorum. Quidam a regione sic dicunt; Alii a quodam Libertino; Alii quod servi aliqui fuerunt; Alii quod a lege liberatos se vellent. One that is manumitted, or one that is born of him that was once bound, and is now free.

Liberto, as; Plaut. To make free.

Libertus, ti; m. quasi liberatus; erat enim prius jugo servitutis additus: *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. H. or the first of bond is made free: a late servant or bondman.

Libes, bētis; f. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. A hedge.

Libesco, is; To begin to please.

Libet, Libitū, Libitum est; imperf. ex *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Var. a Libendo, quod quae placeat in mentem probabantur: *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. It is my pleasure or phantasia, I think it good, I like, he would fain, &c. Non libet mihi deplorare vitam, I think it not good to.

Libet, perf. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. It is my pleasure or phantasia, I think it good, I like, he would fain, &c. Non libet mihi deplorare vitam, I think it not good to.

Libidans, tis; part. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Amorous, wanton or lustful. Epse Paris deorum libidinantium iudex, Petron. Arbitr.

Libidinarius, ti; m. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. A haunter of lechery or whores.

Libidinēus, a, um; adj. vide Libidinofus.

Libidinor, aris; dep. Suet. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. To play the lecher or wanton.

Libidinose, adv. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Lecherously, wantonly, after his own lust and pleasure.

Libidinosisimur, a, um; superlat. Lamp.

Libidinofus, a, um; *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Libidinosus, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Willful, bent to pleasure, lustful, pleasurable, lecherous, fleshy, bawdy, sensual, given to the lust of the body, incontinent. Sententia libidinosa, Given at a man's lust and pleasure, to serve his fantasies. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Libidinosa dapes, Col. Curious and delicious fare.

Libido, inis; f. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Sensuality, un lawful appetite, lust or desire: appetite, will, fantasy, wanton lust of body, lechery, concupiscence. Libido in bonam partem; ut. Si tibi bona libido fuerit patriae, Salust. If thou hast any delight or pleasure in thy country. Petron. a Libere, i. Placere; Veteres enim libet & libet, libidinem & libidinem dixerunt. Libido est omne id, quod libenter.

Libitina, is; f. Hor. id cui lebalus, in quo mortui efferebantur, imponebatur, ex libendo. Varr. Libitina, Bec. ex Scal. l. 3. Poet. 90. Neque Libitinam primam diuam arbitror, sed Libitinam, quae omnes mortales caperet, a *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Fung. ex libo, quo utebantur in sacrificiis, & quae ad sepulchra fuerant usurpata: Vide & Libentina: *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Venus in cuius templo (*ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*) vendebantur quae ad funera pertinerent; & in cuius arari cognati nummum inferebant pro eorum singulis qui morerentur, ut *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* (i. Junonis Lucina) pro iis qui nascebantur, Dion. Halicarn. Mors, funus,

officiis in curando funere. The cost, charge and expences of burials: the goddess in whose temple were sold all things pertaining to funerals and burials: the buying and selling of those things as appertain to burying: death, or the bier whereon dead bodies are carried.

Libitinarus, ti; m. qui Libitinam exercebat, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. He that hath the survey and charge about interments: the steward or provider also the seller of all things necessary for a funeral. Also an old man that hath one foot in the grave, Plaut. Bacch.

Libitōnarius, ti; m. i. lib. A kind of garment without sleeves, such as the monks in Egypt do wear. Vide Levitonarium.

Libitudo, dinis; f. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Will, pleasure, Cerd.

Libitum, ti; n. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Will, pleasure.

Libitus, ti; m. idem.

Libitus, a, um; adj. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Well pleasing.

Libo, as; ex *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Gracis *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* est *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. h. c. fundere in sacrificiis; inde Libare pro Sacrificare. lib. a Libero patre, qui vinum libabant, quia vitæm reperisset. Alii quasi primis labris attingo: Libare quasi labiare: V. Libet: *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. To taste or touch lightly; to sacrifice or offer. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. To sprinkle, gather or pick out in reading. To sprinkle, Virg. Latium libavit honorem, Jucunda mihi munera libet onyx, i. unguenta, Cat. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Annem libavit quadripes, Virg. Drank of. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Thura libare diis, Ovid. To offer incense unto.

Libonotus, Sen. A meridian axe Europeanus est, deinde Notus, latine Auster, deinde Libonotus, quod apud nos sine nomine est, Natur. qu. l. 5. cap. 16. vet. exempl. habent, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. dict. a Libe & Noro. Aristot. ponit libonotum inter liba & notum, h. e. inter Austrum & Africum: V. Libanotus, The South-west wind.

Libra, e; f. quæ & *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Mina seu Mina, & pondo dic. Can. ex *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* voce Sicula pro libra. Fest. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* solutio. Libra pro coactis signo, quod tunc dies & noctes libramur, i. aequantur, MS. Libra dicta quod sit libera, & cuncta inter se pondera prædicta concludat: lib. intelligit pondus duodecim nunciatur. Peror. Libram dixerunt assem, quod esset pondus *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Libra quatuor drachmis minia minor, tamen ponitur pro Mina, Scrib. Larg. in libra esse denarios 84. & drachmas totidem scribit. Alioqui libra est drachmarum 96, duodecim uncium: cum proprie libra instrumentum sit, quo res cum lancibus ponderantur, i. bilanz. A balance: a p. and, whereof be three sorts. Trojana, Mercalis, Publica vel Zygomatica, being 16 ounces. This all common occupers do use in buying and selling: The French men call it The Kings pound. The second Romana, containing 12. ounces, which Apothecaries use, and all Physicians and ancient writers do speak of. The third is Marca, Odonaria, or Numularia, containing but 8. ounces: by this money is weighed. Also a pair of ballances or weights: one of the twelve signs: a Carpenter's line, or Mason's rule: a counterpoise: a ballasting. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* Libra Attica, Jun.

An Athenian pound, which was more by four drachmes than a Roman pound. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* Libra Romana, In coin is double our pound, that is, 40 shillings or thereabout. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* Libra medicatrix, consistit ex æquali parte or ounces, less than Ponderalis by two ounces. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* Libra pro Libramento; Bononiensibus calamis contra flatum perivac libra, Arrows that will hold in the wind, Plin. 10. 36.

Libra, e; f. Alciat. A sort of apparel, the same that Synthesis. Lamp.

Librale, is; n. Vide Librile.

Libralis, le; part. Plin. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. That is a pound weight or measure.

Libramen, inis; & Libramentum, ti; n. Liv. ex Libro: *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. A ballasting or counterpoising: equal poise or weights, standing or even weight: the tongue of a balance: a leveling or making even. Libramenta tormentorum, Tac. The strings, thongs or cords wherewith they shoot in engines of war. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* Libramenta plumbi, Liv. weights of lead to counterpoise a thing. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* Libramentum rectam, The plumb line, Sen. Also a force, to command water up hill, Plin. Ea ratio libramenti est, ut manu mobilis nullis convellatur procellis, Plin. de Coloff.

Libraria, e; f. Gell. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. A library of books. Libraria adjective, est *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* & *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, substantively, lanipedia, quæ libraris panis præflect; A woman-weigher of wool or flux.

Librariolus, li, m. dimin. a Librarius; *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. A petty scrivener, a petty or under-clerk, a book-keeper, a register.

Librarium, ti; n. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. A gross register, a chest to keep books or any such things in, a library to keep books in.

Librarius, ti; m. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. A Scrivener, Notary or Register: a book-writer: one that keepeth a library: a keeper of books of accounts and reckoning: a clerk of a band, Veget. A Printer or Book-binder.

Librarius, a, um; a Liber pro Codice, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Pertaining to books. Scalprum librarium, Suet. A Pen-knife. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* Librarium atramentum, Plin. Paining or writing ink. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* Libraria taberna, A Book-sellers or Stationers shop.

Librarius, a, um; a Libra, Col. That weighs or appertaineth to weighing. Libraria frustra, Col. A stone or other thing weighing a pound weight.

Libratio, onis; f. Diomed. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. A weighing.

Librator, comp. Liv. t. bell. Pun. More weighty.

Librator, oris; m. verb. a Libro, Plin. Jun. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. A conveigher of waters from springs to conduits by leveling of the ground. Also a slinger and hurler of stones in war, Tac.

Libratus, a, um; part. *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*, *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. Weighed, poised, counterpoised, levelled; deliberate, advised.

Libras; *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* placenta unius libra valore, aut pondere, Gloss. Vide Marc.

Librilis, le; v. Libralis. Librile, vel Librale, is; n. Fest. scapus libræ: *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως* *ἡ ἀπομνηστεύσεως*. The beam of a balance.

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quando pro Domo ipsa, pro Ingressus, pro Amicitia; Vide Calv. The thresholds and also the banths of a door: the gates, the door, an entry, the frontire. A haven or port, λιμὴν. Also an house or temple, Ovid. Also friendship, Str. and the place where one standeth, Virg. Ad limina servus, Virg. A porter.

Līmēnarecha, æ; m. Dig. λιμηνάρχη, i. portus præfectus. The warden of a port.

Limenis, τρεχλας, Ifid. A flame of asph-c lar, and good against serpents, V. Tephria.

Limentis, tris, A kind of marbl: whereof they make thresholds.

Limentum, c, n. Varr. idem quod Limes: indē Limentinus, deus qui Limentis seu liminibus præest, Tert.

Limes, itis; m. ex Limus, quod transverse situs, Vall. Jul. Scalig. à diversifione, quia folveret Dominum & possessionem, ex λῆναι solveve, Bec. al. ex Lis & Metior; ὁρίων, ὁραμαί, ἀπερίστος. Ifid. Limes appellati antiquo verbo transverfi; nam transverfa omnia Antiqui limia dicebant. A frontire, limitis, bound, border or land-marck, a bound or bounding in fields, a cross path way. Also a great broad way. Liv. Limes, Theodor. Certain possiges or ways made by the Romans for the defence of their frontires or marches of their Empire. Idem limites agendus est, You must go the same wayes woth, Ovid. Limes decumanus, i. longissimus vel maximus.

Līmēum, rectius Iōmēum; herba Plin. 27. 11. κατ' οὐ λαιμὸς, i. pestē, quod sit venenosa, Delectamp. An herbæ adversus hunters do poison their arrows.

Limfa; V. Lympha.

Līmfcōla, æ; com. gen. Keeping in mud. Limiceloz, Aulon.

Līmiger, a, um; Ulvæ limigeræ, Weeds growing in mud, and having it upon them, Aulon.

Līmīnāre, is; n. Theod. A threshold. Līmīnāris, re; j. ad, ad limen pertinnens.

Līmīnium, nti; n. Prud. Banishment or exile. Liminium signific. Limit in Politinium, quamvis illi volunt esse vecis produzionem V. Calv.

Līmīno, as; Ulp. leg. Allimino. Decimino. Sublimino. To make a threshold.

Limis, me; adj. Strab. Crooked. V. Limus.

Līmītānēus, a, um; Digest. ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄντοις ἀπὸστρεψ. Belonging to, or appointed to defend marches, bounds or frontires, Līmītanei agri, Jun. Lands lying in marches or bounds.

Līmītantes, qui & Līmītānei; Am. Marcell. Overseers or Wardens of the Marches.

Līmītārēus; Deus qui præest limitibus.

Līmītāris, re; adj. Iter limitare, i. semita modica inter duo confinia, lata pedes quinque; Jos. Scalig. in Varr.

Līmītārī, ōnis; f. verb. Cal. ὁρίωνος, ἀπορίωνος. A bounding.

Līmītārī, m. Liv. He that limiteth: δωμερὸς ἄκας.

Līmītātus ager, est in centurias dividendus.

Limus, m; m. al. ex *λῆτος* *Limv*, *Limbricus* al. à *Λεμπε* *lembus*; al. ex *ἰλμα* *limo obduco*, inde *ἰλμας*, inde *ἰλμα* *limax*, ex *λεμω*, i. locus irriguus: *μάδης*, *τινυλ*, *ἰλδης*, *ἰλμα*, *Limus* etiam vestis quadam, sic dict. quòd habeat in extremo fil purpuram *limam*, i. flexuosam: *Serv*, item cingulum, quo servi publici cingebantur, obliquè purpurà i. *Id.* *Mud, slime, clay in water*: alio à kind of garments reaching from the navel down to the feet, *wherewith their privities were covered* *tho earthen the pomp or solemn shows used in sacrifices*.
 Lina, *z*; f. fagum quadrum & molle, V. Linne.
 Lina, *στῦμα*; n. Ovid. quòd ex Lino. *Hays* or *purseus* that beasts be taken in.
 Linamentum, *τις* n. Celf. *μωρίς*, *τενέρε*. *Linum thread*, *that which is made of flax*: *lina*, a tent for a wound. *Linamentum* rasilis, *A tent made of moss*.
 Jun. ¶ *Linamentum* tortile, *A withering tent*. Idem. *Linamentum* lucernarium, *A tent made of a wick of a candle*. Jun. *Linamentum*, *Candle-wick made of flax*, Celf. ex *Linum*.
 Linangina, *z*; f. Jun. *Dadder* or *Whithind*: ex *lineis* anguicis.
 Linaria, *z*; f. Offic. Ex *Linum* dict. quòd folia habeat limi foliis similia, *Wild flax* or *Tode-flax*. *Somewhat like* to *Efula*, *Linarium*, *lij* n. Col. *A flax-plant*.
 Linarius, *lij* m. Jun. negotiator *linarius*, *retarius*, *gladiator*, *is* qui *linum* parat & vendit, *A weaver*. *He* that *selleth occupeth* or *worketh* in *flax* or *linen*.
 Linarius, & Linarius, *a*, um; ad *linum* pertinens.
 Linatus; *linà* indurus.
 Linatus, *a*, um; part. *ἰλκεῖν* *χθεις* *Licked*.
 Linceus, *lis*; m. à *Lingo*. Plin. *λῆμα*, *λινεῖσμα*. *A licking* or *sucking down softly*, *lapping*.
 Linea, *z*; f. est minima corpori dimensio, sicut è Lino, *is* scil. subtilissimà, & tenuiss. funiculus, qui ferme obrotum fugit: *γερμακ*, *Linea* pro priè est funiculus ex lino; deinde *linea* quæ *lineæ* similia. Gloss. *Linea* *funis*: *γερμακ*, *vest*. *A string* or *line of cloth* about *pillars*. *Alfo* *Lineæ* *lunt* gradus in horologio. *The degrees* or *hours* in *dial*. *Alfo* *prima species magnitudinis* apud *Geometras*. *A line*: a *Carpenter* or *Masons* *lines* *εὐλιν* *the sounding plummet*; a *fishing-line*; a *line* in *book*; a *string*; a *frank*; a *breast*; a *bound*; a *degree* of *kindred*. Item *linea* *stri* *Gaij*, *camista*: *Ecod*, *28.4*. apud *Vulg.* *Linea* *marginatarum*, *Scæv*. *A breast* or *bracelet* *pearls*, *a row of pearls put upon a string*, *such as the Paternoster beads were*. In *Maithematicis*, a *length* without breadth or *holly neg.* *Linea* *alba*, *The line* or *belly rising from the navel*, *the white line*, *the Umbilical vein*. *A long cord* or *pale* rather or *rail*, *dividing* *subsellia*. *Quint*. (Unde *fame* *tho* *Longurius* in *a* *stable*.) ¶ Unde *Callius Severus* adversus *eos*, qui in *diversa* *subsellia* *transibant*, *lineam* *proposit*, *Call*, *Rhod*. ¶ *Mittam* *lineam* *in* *mill* *angul* *per bim*. *Plaut*, *Mostell*, *z*. v. 65. *Seni* *travulus* *Linea* *piscis*: *Sen*. *Linea* *is* *also* *a Point* in *the Tables*. *Salmas*.
 Linealis, *lx*; ad. idem quòd *Lineatus*.
 Linealiter, *lx*; *γερμακ*. *Lineally*.

Linēāmen, *A garment made of linen-woolly.*
 Linēamentatō, ōnis; f. Jul. Firm. *Λινωμένον, The draught of the shape or proportion, &c.*
 Linēamentum, ti; n. *Λινωμένον, The form and feature: i. the proportion, draught or shape of a body or visage drawn out; i. the strikers or lines drawn either in gilding or Geometry.*
 Linēāris, rei; Plin. *Λινωμική, Pertaining to a line, Geometrical. Lineares limites, were measures that went overthwart the Land, Verv. v. Cardo, & Decumanus.*
 Linēātio, & Liniatum, Lineally.
 Linēātō, ōnis; f. Boët. *Λινωφ. A drawing of linen.*
 Linēatōr, m. Boët. *He that draweth lines*
 Linēātus, a, um. *Drawn or ruled, Plaut.*
 Linēō, as; Plaut. *Λινωμένον, Διευξέω, To draw the figure of any thing in lines.*
 Linēōla, ū; f. Gell. *A little line.*
 Lines, ūlp. *Certain vessels belonging to Springs, V. Linis.*
 Linēusa, ūm; Jung. *Λινωσ. Of flax or linen. Linēa veltis, Vin. A Surplice.*
 Lingo, is, xi, ētes Plaut. *Εκ γιν' ην πλυτ' η, Λέγω, Λέγουμαι, Var. Lingere λέγωμαι, λέγω εστ' lingo; G & X sunt cognatae littere, unde a λέγω εστ' λέγωμα linēusa, inde agitur Lizo & Infecta n. Lingo, Mart. Agniscit Lick. To lick with the tongue, i. to suck or let go down by little and little.*
 Lingua, ū; f. εκ λέγω vel εκ Hebr. *לשון, Lingua sermocinatio: alii ex Ligo, quod per articulos sonus verba ligo; Isid. Var. al. ex Lingo quā linguis, qu. linga; γλώσσα, A Tongue: a language or speech: an instrument made like a tongue to save salutes out of a box: also a railing or slander: a promissory or bill: a narrow piece of land, or long ridge running into the sea like a tongue, bearing out of the mouth: a certain herb growing about springs, which being burnt and brayed into powder is good against the falling of the hair, Lingua bovis, Jun. γλώσσα, Boeglos, or Ox-tongue, Lingua cervina, Jun. Harris tongue, Pagana, Jun. Horse tongue, or double tongue, Serpentina, Jun. Adders or Serpents tongue, Bubula, Lang de beif, Lingua minor, The flapjacks, caudate the marsh of the windpipe: i. vider Epiglottis, Lingua avis seu passerina, Offic. The shaf of the Ash-tree, Kite-keys, Linguam fientis canis imitari, A kind of mocking, when one breathes or licks out his tongue, as a shifty dog doth, Petri, Lingua petrae, A kind of precious stone; also a kind of measure, a tongue of a ballance.*
 Linguae, es; idem quod Lingulaca, Plin.
 Linguaeitas; idem quod Linguositas.
 Lingualis, la, ium; Plaut. *Λαλωδής, Λαλῶ. Which babbleth, one itab is somewhat busy of his tongue, a prattler.*
 Linguarium; ū; n. Sen. idem quod prolingua, quæ temere locuta est, penditur: *αποκρίνω, ἀποβόια. An instrument wherewith one's tongue is stopped, a gag: also a penalty imposed on him that hath a lawful tongue. Muret Var. l. 4.*
 Linguarus, a, um; id. *Λαλωτικός. Full of vain or idle jesting.*
 Linguatō, ōnis; Gloss. *Λαλωτικός.*
 Linguatus, a, um; Tert. *That hath a good tongue, well lingua'd, well spoken,*
 N. B. 4.

tionisq[ue] disciplinæ; item pro Scrip
monumentis

L O R

10

crudo pectoralia faciebant; postea succederunt Galli e ferro, sub id vocabulum, ex annulis ferream tunica, Var. dict. Ista, quod loris careat: *κατά μα- τασθεν* quavis rei protectio & munimen- tum: *δωρεάν, δωρεάν*. A coat of fence, a coat of mail; a brigantine, an habergeon; also the coping or head of a wall made to cast off the rain: rather the pent-house or weather-board, sepimentum & ambitus muri, Philand. in Vitruv. In making floors, the upper crust made of marble le- sen, lime and sand: the cross-rails made sleep-wise like the latissies of taverns, Vi- truv. A place made upon walls like an open gallery, with gates of timber or hurdles, to keep men from falling or danger, tectorum coroba: Cal. Loricula castorum, Jun. *Δελφὶς τὸ ἐκαστοῦ*. A fort or defence against the assault of the enemy. *Cal. Loricula*, tectorum, Vitruv. Plasterers or Dancers work, ciutum tectorum, V. Projecura. Also a work cast up about a besieged city, to defend the besiegers from sallies, Vege- 4. 28. A Brest-work, a Work. Indē Loricula, dimin.

Loricatio, onis; f. Jun. *An habern- fang*, an habergeon, a coat of fence or mail; the filling of the walls with mortar, *Δελ- κωσις*.

Loricatus, a, um; Liv. *παρασκευασ- μένη*. Armed with a brigantine or coat of mail.

Lorico, as; Plin. *ἐνδωκενιστομή*. To put on an habergeon, coat of fence, shirt of mail, or other like: to arm one with: to cover with a crust of clay or dirt.

Loricon. A mantle, Coop.

Loricula, as; f. dim. a Loricā: *Δω- κωσις, δωρεάν*. A little habergeon or coat of mail: a muniment or fortification that besiegers of a city do make between the camp and the city, a bulwark: also a place made upon walls like an open gallery, with gates of timber or hurdles, to keep men from falling.

Loripes, pēdis; c. g. Plin. qui pedes habet quasi loris vinctos, vel in modum lori tortos; *ἰσχυρίσθαι, κατασφύρει*. That binds his feet as it were bound, wry-legged, crump-footed.

Lorius, & Loreus, a, um; ad lorum pertinens; item tortus, ligatus, solutus.

Lorum, ri; n. Proprie quod ex corio. Alii *Livamenta*, ligamenta: alii a Lu- endo, quod loris verberat, servi, quasi lorum, Scal. Lura antiqui, pro Lora, Lora apud Ver. Laura dicebantur, a lauro triumphorum, quā mos erat capti. vin- cire ducque per pompam. Ideo autem, ut conditionis remaniscantur, loris caduntur mancipia, Donat. in Adelphi. 2. 1. Red. ex Heb. *לור* cutis: *לור*, *לור*. A thigh of leather, a collar. A tablet or pen- dant of leather that mean persons children, as Libertinorum, wore about their necks: whereas pueri ingenueorum wore them of silver or gold. Pictus in Bulla. Also a leath or other thing wherewith beasts are bound or tied: therein of a bridle, a scourge, a whip, girth or like things wherewith beads are struffed, or stools are made.

Lorus, ri; m. Apul. idem.

Lota, as. A fish in the river Araris. Bruyerinus de Re Cibaria.

Lotio, onis; f. verb. a Lavo: *λῶσις*. A washing.

Lotolentē, adv. Titin. apud Nonn. a Lotium & Olens. Sinking of pig:

item foedē, lutulentē, sordidē; Cal. Lotium, yi; n. Suet. ex Lavo Lotum: a diluendū corporibus appell. est enim totius corporis lotio: *ἐξου, ἐξου, ἐξου*. Urine, piss by stale: Honeste Urina die, lotium, & lotia *ἐξου* apud Propert. ubi Scal. vide. Item herba.

Lotōmetra, as; f. Plin. 22. 21. Bread made of the seed of the herb Lotus, being like Millet, and used by the Egyptians.

Lotophagus, gi; *λατοφάγος*. He that eateth the fruit or bread made of Lotus.

Lotor, onis; m. Plaut. a Lavo; *πλυν- τήρ*. A washer.

Lotos, & *λῶσις* arundo, canna; faba Syriaca vel Græca: item fistula. Orga- num musicum, in sacris Idæ matris. Et horrendo Lotos adunco sono, Ovid.

Lotrix, icis; f. *πλωτρίξ*. A landress that washeth both linen and woollen cloth.

Lotulentus, a, um; Non. idem quod committilis.

Lotura, as; f. Plin. *πλωτρίξ*. A rinsing or washing.

Lotos, vel Lotos; f. Plin. a Lotide Nympha, quæ Priapum fugiens in eam arborem fingitur commutari, indē nomen habens; *λῶσις*. The Lote-tree: of the fruit wherof if a man do eat, incontinent he forgetteth his own country. Lotus fa- tiva, Jun. Sweet Trifoly, Garden-Claver, or Scilles-Claver. Vide Diole.

Lotus, a, um; part. a Lavo: *λῶσις*. Semel lotus, Once died. Dibaphus, haud semel lotus; Double-died, Petron. Au- biter.

Lotias, Apollo didus est, qui in suis responfis *λῶσις*, i. obliquis & flexilous erat; Macrob. 1. 17. Vide Propr.

L ante U

LV. in notis antiq. quinquaginta quin- que. L. V. lex venit. LX. sexaginta. L. VAL. Lucius Valerius, &c. LUD. SEC. ludæ seculares. LUD. AP. ludæ Apollina- res.

Lūa; dea quæ luebat, i. purgabat.

Lūbens, tisi; part. *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. That doth any thing with a good will; also wil- lingly. Ther. Lubenter.

Lubenter, adv. *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. Glad- ly, willingly.

Lubentia, as; Plaut. *δωρεάν*. Mirth, pleasantness, a grace in words: the Goddess of pleasure and delight. Lubentia fer- mositas; i. Lubentes & luti sermones: Eā- dem formā quā *Ardua montium*, i. Ardui montes, Apul.

Lubentior, as; comp. Plaut. More willing and pleasant.

Lubet, imperf. *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. It is my pleasure.

Lubidinitas, pro Lubidine vel Libi- dine, Laber. Scylace; Lubidinitate la- bitor.

Lubido, pre Libido, Nonn.

Lubrice, *γλιστρίξ*. Unconstantly dan- gerously, waveringly, slipperily, doubtfully, variouly.

Lubrico, as; *γλιστρίξ*, *δωρεάν*. To make slippery.

Lubricum, ci; n. Tac. *πὸ γλοιώδε*. Slipperiness, lightness, inconstancy.

Lubricus, a, um; adj. quasi lubricus, a Labendo: *γλοιώδε*, *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. Slippery, wavering, stirring and

quick, moving, mutable, inconstant, va- riable, deceitful, uncertain. Also ready to slip or slide. Lubricus locus, A matter dangerous and hard to invent or speak of.

Lūca boves, five Lucane, Plin. barri. Elephas; a Lucania regione, vel quod maximam quadrupedem, quem ipsi habē- rent, vocarent *lucem*.

Lūcanar, aris; n. Var. A Fox or Badgers hole.

Lūcanā, arum; f. Irid. A kind of meat invented in Lucania.

Lūcanica, as; f. genus farcininis ex suilla carne confectum; dict. quod mi- lites a Lucanis didicerunt talia facere & comedere; *δωρεάν*. A Sausage, a pud- ding made of suilla, as of pork, &c.

Lūcanicum, ci; n. Arnob. idem.

Lūcanicus, Am. Marcell. A billy-god, a glutton.

Lūcanus, a, um. Pertaining to the night or morning.

Lūcanus, ni; i. splendor matutinus.

Lūcar, Felt. olim Locar, *πὸ δωρεάν*. pecunia quam pro loco solvunt specta- tores, pecunia theoricā; vel pretium quod ex lucis captatur. Money bestowed upon plays and players, or on woods dedicated to the gods: also the price that is received for wood, Felt. Eit & Lucar, aris; A kind of bird.

Lūcaria, orum; plur. Felt. Fests ac- customed to be solemnized in holy woods, proper lucem amicum, i. libertatem vel vitam: vide Var.

Lūcaris pecunia, Felt. Money that is given or bestowed in the woods or groves.

Lūcarius, ii; m. Felt. A wood-mān.

Lūce, *φανερ*. Openly, in the day- time.

Lūcellum, li; dim. a Lucrum: *καρ- δύριον*. A little gain, a small advantage. The awards that the Prætors followers; Cal- led Prætoriani, got under them in the Pro- vince, Catull. Cic.

Lūcens, nris; part. *φανερ*. Shining, bright, glittering, very clear.

Lūceo, es, xis, ere; *σπλάνξ*, *λῶσις*. To shine, to glitter: & *αδύ*. ut, Lucere facem alicui, Plaut. To carry be- fore one a light.

Lūcerius vel Lucetius; Lucis autor, Diespiter, *Ζῆς*.

Lūcerna, as; f. a Luce: *λῶσις*, *λῶσις*. Var. A candle, light or lamp: also a fish, the lantern of the Sea, Plin.

Lūcernalis herba, Jun. The herb Long- wort; or otherwise called Torch-herb.

Lūcernarium, ii; n. *λῶσις*, *λῶσις*. A candlestick: also candle-lighting.

Lūcernarius, a, um. Made of the snuff of a candle.

Lūcernarius, ii; Spart. *λῶσις*. He that beareth a candle.

Lūcernosus, a, um; adj. *λῶσις*. Very lightsome or full of light.

Lūcernula, as; f. legitur & Lūcer- nella, *λῶσις*. A little candle, lamp or spence.

Lūcesco, scis; Liv. *λῶσις*. To be clear.

Lūcet, & Lūcescit; imperf. *λῶσις*, *λῶσις*. It is light, it is day; it is well known.

Lūci, adv. In the morning, in the day- time.

Lūcibilis, le; adj. That is light of it self, that is apt to shine.

Lucidā.

Lūcidarium, ii; n. Felt. A comment or gloss.

Lūcidē, adv. *φανερ*. Clearly, plain- ly, certaintly.

Lūciditas, aris; f. *φανερ*. Bright- ness.

Lūcido, as; *φανερ*. To make clear.

Lūcidulus, a, um; *φανερ*. Some- what bright.

Lūcidus, a, um; & Lucidior, us; Plin. *φανερ*, *φανερ*, *φανερ*. Clear, bright, light.

Lūcifer, ri; m. ferens lucem, eō quod inter omnia sydera plus lucem for- at; *φανερ*, *φανερ*. The day- star: the arch-devil.

Lūciferā, as; *φανερ*. Gloss, i. luna.

Lūciferus, a, um; adj. Ovid. Gr. *δῶ* *φανερ*. That bringeth light.

Lūcifico, as; *φανερ*; idem quod Lucido.

Lūcifuga, as; f. Ovid. *φανερ*. Vide Nebulo.

Lūcifugus, a, um; *φανερ*, *φανερ*. *φανερ*, *φανερ*. That shies light, that delighteth in darkness, a night-walker, one that contrary to nature sleepeth by day, and waketh by night.

Lūcigēna, as; m. i. qui luce genitus est, Sen. *λῶσις*. Begotten in the day- time, born in the day-time.

Lūcina; partium præles, dict. quod in lucem producatur: Juno.

Lūcinia; vide Lucinia.

Lūcinium; ciccindela, lucerna, quia dat, lucem, Vide Var. & Mart.

Lūcinus, Lucinus, Lucinus; a Luce, i. vitio lucis: oculus parvos habens. Plin. 11. 37. vide Lucinus: *μικροὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς*. Which hath little eyes and small fight, pink-eyed.

Lūcino, as; verb. antiq. To shine, glitter or glister.

Lūcinus; vide Lucinus.

Lūcila, as. The herb called adder- tongue, Dod.

Lūcipor, onis; m. Plin. The servant of Lucius, or Marcipor of Marcus: Domi- norum gentiles, Plin.

Lūcisator. The Father of light, Christ, Prud.

Lūcisco; vide Lucesco, Pl. To shine bright.

Lūcificus, ci; m. He that setteth little in the evening and in the morning. Vide Lucinus.

Lūciscus, ii; m. Jun. piscis, a luce oculorum: vel a *λῶσις*, quia est quasi lupus inter pisces. A pike, a lace: also a child born at the Sun-rising.

Lūcratīvus, a, um; Digest. *καρδῶ*. That is taken with gain or advantage.

Lūcratus, a, um; Modest. *καρδῶ*. Gained.

Lūcratipido, inis; *φανερ*. De- sine of luce and gain, Apul.

Lūcrificio, is, eci, eum, ere; *καρ- δῶ*. To win, to gain, to get advantage or profit.

Lūcrificus, a, um; part. Gained, won.

Lūcrificabilis, le; Plaut. *καρδῶ*. That bringeth gain.

Lūcrifico, a, *φανερ*; Digest. *καρδῶ*. To gain or get, to make after gain.

Lūcrificus, ci; m. *φανερ*. He that maketh things to gain by them.

Lūcrifio, is, factus sum, eri; *καρδῶ*. To be won, to be gotten in advan- tage.

Lūcrifuga, as; m. Plaut. *φανερ*. He that shies from gain or profit.

Lūcrifones, & in sing. Lucurio, onis; *φανερ*, *φανερ*. Lucricupidi, Covetous men, that seek gain by all manner of means.

Lūcrifeta; conerator, *φανερ*. idem.

Lūcror, aris; depon. *καρδῶ*, *φανερ*. To gain, to win, to get advantage or profit. Marina aqua subigere fari- nam, occasione lucrandi fallis, Plin.

Lūcrōse, adv. *φανερ*.

Lūcrōsinus, That which is gained.

Lūcrōstinus, a, um; Plin. Very gain- ful or profitable.

Lūcrōsus, a, um; Plin. *καρδῶ*. Full of gain or is cre, profitable, gainful.

Lūcrum, cri; n. a Luo, nisi sit eadem origo cum Lucare: vide Var. Scal. Mart. Lucrum quod lucitur, i. solvitur ex re a- liqua, scil. vice accessionis: *καρδῶ*, *φανερ*, *φανερ*. Lucro, gain, van- tage or profit. In lucro esse, Ovid. To be as again or profit.

Lūcra, as; f. *φανερ*, *φανερ*. pugna, a Luendo, h. e. solvendo, quod uterque se ab altero solvere niteretur: a *λῶσις* solvo: a Luo Luxo, ut a Veho Vexo, A wrestling or fighting.

Lūcraundus, a, um; *πανταγιν*. Much given to striving.

Lūcraūmen, inis; n. Virg. idem quod Lucatio.

Lūcraus, tisi; part. a Lucor. Struggling, taking great pain, Lucantes venti, Virg. Whirling one against another.

Lūcrauo, onis; f. verb. *πανταγιν*, *δωρεάν*. Wrestling, striving, much contending.

Lūcrauo, onis; m. verb. Plin. *πανταγιν*, *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. A wrestler, Leg. & Alluor.

Lūcraus, a, um; part. Lucrer. *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. Having wrestled, striven or strained.

Lūcraus, is; m. Plin. idem quod Lucatio.

Lūcrauo, pro Lucus.

Lūcrauo, a, um; adj. Sen. *φανερ*. Mourning.

Lūcrauo, a, um; adj. Perf. That is sorrowful and mourning.

Lūcrauo, a, um; *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. Lamentable, that causeth sorrow, sorrow- ful.

Lūcrauo, a, um; Ovid. *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. That signifi- th sorrow or wait- ing, pitiful.

Lūcrauo, aris; depon. To wrestle often.

Lūcrauo, as; & Lucor, aris; depon. Irid. Lucrauo, a laterum complexu vocatur. Perot. a Luo, Luxo, Irid. quod membra solvantur lucrauo: *πανταγιν*, *δωρεάν*. To wrestle, to struggle: also to en- deavour, to strive, to contend. Non lūcra- bor tecum Crafte amplius. I will no long- er contend with thee. *καρδῶ*, *δωρεάν*. To strive with death. *καρδῶ* Lucrauo inter se, Plin. They strive among them- selves.

Lūcrauo, as. To sorrow or mourn much.

Lūcrauo, adv. Lamentably.

Lūcrauo, a, um; *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. Lamentable, sorrowful pi- tiful, that ingendeth heaviness and sor- row.

Lūcrauo, is; m. a Lugeo: *πανταγιν*, *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. Weeping, wailing, mourning, sorrow, heaviness, la- menting: the outward declaration of mourning or sorrow, mourning apparel.

Lūcrauo, & Accius, idem.

Lūcrauo, onis; f. verb. quod lu- crando fit, quia hoc ad lucernam fieri so- let: *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. A study by candle, a work made by candle- light-study.

Lūcrauo, a, um; f. dim. Gell.

Lūcrauo, a, um; Suet. Of or be- longing to studying and working by candle- light.

Lūcrauo, a, um; ut, Opuiculum lucubratur. Made by candle and night- study. *καρδῶ* Lucubrator, Mart. *Whiteth one watcheth and studieth by candle.*

Lūcubro, as, avi, are; Liv. a Luce, qu. *lucubro*: nocte ad lucernam aliquid compono: vide Lucubrum: *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. To do any thing by candle- light.

Lūcubrum, bri; n. & Lucubra, as; f. Felt. quod luceat in umbra: quicquid ad alia materia erat ad excipiendum ignem. A match or torch, wood to keep fire in. Vi- de Cal. in Moret.

Lūculentē, & Luculenter, adv. *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. Clearly, properly, plainly, evidently, thoroughly, perfectly or very well: also at an high price, Plaut.

Lūculentia, as; f. Luculentia verbo- rum. Time and fine speeches, Arnob.

Lūculentitas, aris; f. Vonn. Brightness, beauty.

Lūculento, as; Vitr. To lighten or give light, to wait.

Lūculentus, a, um; ut, Luculentus focus, sic dict. quod est luce plenus: *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. Full of light, clear, fair, beautiful, of esti- mation, renowned, famous, known, notable, of credit and account, approved, very good, elegant, eloquent: rich, great, abundant, copious, pleasant, case.

Lūcullum, n. A kind of marble brought by Lucullus.

Lūcullus, li; m. dimin. a Lucus. A little grove.

Lūcumbra, as; f. Jun. Vide Ver- balem.

Lūcūmōnes, num; Var. *λῶσις*. Scal. Lucumones quidam homines ob in- saniam dicti, quod loca, ad quæ venis- sent, infesta facerent: dict. ex Luca, i. senec. & *δωρεάν*, quod Syris *πὸν λόρον* no- tat. Heb. *לור* est supputator, suppu- tare, Certain men so called of their mad- ness, because they made those places whither they came to be unhappy. V. Felt. Calep.

Lūcūns, tisi; & Lucunculus, li; Non. A kind of meat, or rather some baked thing, *πικρῶ*, *πικρῶ*.

Lūcūntes, vel Lucuneteres; *λῶσις*. ab *αἰσχρο* farine, quæ alba est, dicuntur: genus operis pistorii, idem quod Lucus, Felt.

Lūcus, ci; m. pro Lux; Plaut. The morning.

Lūcus, ci; m. *πᾶς ἰσμός*. *Κυδῶ* *δωρεάν* *δωρεάν*. Interp. Homeri: a non lucendo, Serv. vel quod ibi lucerne lucem præbent, quod sacri- ficiorum luminibus, quæ ibi per noctem haberi solebant, quoquo verius lucebat: *δωρεάν*, *δωρεάν*. A grove or wood, thick with trees untamed, and consecrated to some god, and therefore wncus: also an Abbey, Cloister, Convent or Monastery in a wood.

Lucus;

L U R

x Lorum, ἀ λασσέρι
sack or bottle; os cu.

M A N

bant olim, quod potteriores Dominium
facere, Proprium facere, Mart, ex Gi-
fan, Cic. Topic. Finge mancipio aliquem
dedisse id, quod mancipio dari non potest.
Tacit. Servus quique Syllani aëtor pub-
licus mancipio acceptas: Hinc Res man-
cipi (i. mancipii) appell. quæ ex jure
Quiritium abalienari & in alterius do-
minium, vel nexu vel cessionis in jure so-
lennitate transferri poterant. Res man-
cipi verò res, quæ his modis alienari non
poterant, ut prædia provincialia, quæ
quoniam tributaria essent, non poterant
mancipio à provincialibus dari, sicut dun-
taxat & fructus & xpius eorum, provin-
cialium erat, mancipium & proprietates
populi, Calv. Ponitur pro Abalienatione
dominique translatione & item Pistri-
um. Mancipium, de omnibus rebus quæ
manibus capiuntur, Var. vide Mancep-
sus & mudi, & mudi. A prisoner
taken in war, a captive, a bond-man, a
slave, a drudge: any thing taken with-
out band: the contract or bargain of
something sold by warranty, the assurance
of a thing to his own possession: al-
power and authority over another: free-hold
or possession. Sui mancipii esse, to be sub-
ject to no man, to be free and at his own
liberty. Mancipium veteranum & tritum
An old & id. servitus, Ulp. Vita man-
cipio nulli datur, omnibus usque, Life is given
to no man & of his own possession for ever
Lucret.

Mancipio, as; à nomine Mancipium fieri videtur, idemque est quod in mancipium, h. e. dominium alterius tradendo, obligo, vel quovis modo alienandi *ἀνδρὸς ἐκδοτικῶν, χειρὶ καὶ χειρὸς*. To deliver possible, to give the right to another to make liv.ry and seisin: to give in bondage: to sell for money: to deliver

Mancoffus, vel Monocoffis; solidus m
nu cufus. *A kind of coin*: Cerd. leg
Manocofis vel Mancofus.

Mandātus, ūs; m. verb. Paul, 7

M A N

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

M A N

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M A R

terendo; & ipsa
lutaris, quia mi-
litaris Imperatoris,
manu, unde lu-
manus dicuntur,
shape or use. Ele-
proficis. **To deliver by**
with which she one
Cui oppositor,
Abi. ¶ Manum
unde ones bil. leg.
ubi Meurs. b. d.
homs; & Pol.
The ring or iron
neck at door, Lu-
n pugnare gla-
to hands, or as
B inanu pices
at upon the hand.
it tollere, dixit
memorabili præ-
diligentiam,
or could not sto
se. ¶ Celeriter
; or in the sum-
tutor.
waiting-flag.
Ild. χειρωνα-
be hands be wiped,
magas manus ha-
Manufluor,
qui manu tueri
tetur. He has de-
which he hath with
defender or guar-
teur. c. 33. A
V. Y. Mapzer,
Id. Adulterum,
ry.
plur. Plis. Pu-
qui quod Maga-
fæ Punicæ (al.
lofa, Quia in iis
id vocabulum
; Felt. καλ-
wilded round like
or shelters: αἰο
garia, & αἰο, &
Punica, Quin-
deas, dum sumus
quod Pater
carceribus exi-
t. Mappæ con-
quasi mappæ,
piont. Mappum
legimus: Vide
mappia, i. manum
sle-cloth a towel,
bie given by the
they shall begin to
crenibus; Suet.
o a Map, card of
ing the world, of
e-cloth. . . .
a Mappa. A
Mappaui Dei, Dem
domini Domini, Com-
as, est Perditio in
lest Dominus ni-
minis: Nucli
affixum

ejus lectio conservetur, & ab omni mutatione aut corruptione æternum præservetur, & validè præmuniatur. The Jewish Mafora.

Masoretha, vel Maforitha; auctor Maforæ.

Maspæum, tiz n. Plin. μάσπιον. The stalk of Læperitium, or rather the first leaf of it; viz exotica.

Maspiter, tris; m. vel Marspiter. A father-in-law.

Massa, æ f. Col. à μάσση πῖψο, ἡ ὕλη, ex ὕλῃ, πῖψο, ὁ ὅγκος. A mass or lump of anything, pass; Massa caricina, πῖψος ἰαν. A fruit of figs. Massa unguentorum; V. Magma. Also a wedge; a ball of lead that they held in their hands, to poise themselves with in saltu. Juvenal. Et lassata membris excedunt brachia massâ; vide Budæum. Massa item villa vel casula, fundus, saltus, Am. Marcell.

Masfaria, æ f. Hug. idem quod Masfarius.

Masfaria; vocabulum à vulgi trivio sumptum, signif. suppellectilia ad domum pertinentia.

Masfiris, Plin. 12, 23. quod ex iis massæ fierent. A grape which in Africa is gathered of the wild vine, together with the flower, and serveth only for medicines and perfume.

Masfarius, iij; m. Aug. cui commissæ est cura totius familia: vide Mart. A steward; V. Massa.

Masfiores, idem quod Masforius.

Masfo, as; Lucræ. πῖψος, ὁ ὅγκος. To make thick, to make in pisse, in massam redigo.

Masfula, æ f. dim. à Massa, Col. μάσζον, μάσζον. A little lump or clot of any thick matter: also a pudding-pie or breading.

Masfax, pro Bruchio apud Nicand.

Masfi, pro Fiftulis: vide Mastus.

Masficatio, onis; f. Papin. μάσσις, a chewing.

Masficatiorum, iij; medicis est quod ore communium putant ex capite deducit. V. Apophlegmatismus.

Masficatus, a, um, chewed.

Masficæos, Reverend or honorable.

Morell.

Masfiche, es; f. μάσχι. ex μάσχω exprimo, Plin. 12, 17. The sweet gum called Masfich; lentisci resina.

Masficina, æ f. A kind of garment having the colour of masfich.

Masficinus, a, um; adj. Of masfich.

Masficio, as; contero cibum in ore inter dentes, ex masficio, μάσσειζαν mandibula. To eat or chew.

Masfigus, ei; & Masfigia, æ m. Plaut. masfigas, ex masfige vel masfigeo flagello. A knave worthy to be beaten or scourged, a droll or droll subject to stripes, a flave.

Masfigophorus, iij; m. Bud. masfigopos. A yellow worthy to be whipped: also a certain minister, who with whips remand the people where there was much prey.

Masfificus, ci; m. idem quod Vati-cinator. A Sooth-sayer.

Masfix, iij; m. masfix, ex masfixe, i. flagris cædo. A whip or scourge: etiam idem quod Masfiche, Offic.

Maltos, Bud. masos vel masos. A Cyprian cock or the nest of a Cyprian, by the which the water runneth out. V. Maltus.

Mastrica, æ f. Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5. ma-

trix; & Sardis nomen mutuatum, Perot. Isid. scribit, Mastraga, quasi monstruosa: dict. eod quod qui ea induuntur, quasi in ferarum habitum transformantur. Mart. dict. quasi μάστρον. Rhodius μάστρον ὁ δὲ δὲ δὲ, a μάστρον. Sic erunt quæ de μάστρον ἔχον, a robe or garment made of ivories or Deers skins, which the Nobles in old time were wont to wear in winter.

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Materfilion. A kind of Scabious, Dod. the herb κῆρα-wied. Mater herbarum, Mæg-wort.

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Materialis, le; adj. Macrobr. ἡνολ. That is of some matter.

Materfalter, adv. à Materia: μάτ' ὕλην. Materially.

Materfarius, a, um; Plin. ὕλην. Of or belonging to timber.

Materfarius, iij; m. Plaut. ὕλην. A Carpenter, a Wood-monger, Jun.

Materfatio, onis; f. ὕλην. Timbering, a dressing of timber for building: a provision of timber-wood for use and service in war, Cæf.

Materfatura, æ; f. Vitruv. idem.

Materfatus, a, um; ὕλην. Timbred, made of some matter.

Mater es, ei; f. vide Materia.

Materina terra, Cato 34. Turneb. exponit dæram & fidam, & propriè signat: à materia dict. al. leg. Materina, qu. fit macra.

Materior, aris; Cæf. ὕλην. To make provision for stuff or timber-wood, for use and service in war.

Materis, iij; vel Mataris, vel Matara; ex materia unde fiebant: Vet. Gallis virgæ & baculi, unde Madrellus, genus ludi; dict. fort. ex materia: teli Celtici genus, Sil. A French spear or javelin.

Maternalis, le; adj. Bud. μάτρη. Of or pertaining to a mother.

Maternalitas, Motherwood.

Maternitas, aris; f. idem.

Maternus, a, um; μάτρη. Motherly, of a mother, on the mother's side.

Materph lon, iij; n. V. Materfilion.

Matertera, æ; f. Matris soror, quasi mater altera; μάτρηδὲ δὲ, πῖψος. Sic. An Aunt, the mother's sister.

Mathema tiz; n. μάθημα. Hul. idem quod Mathesis.

Mathemática, æ; f. μάθημα. Mathematician.

Mathemáticos, ci; m. μάθημα. Mathematicus, i. disciplina An Astrologer: heret hath cunning in Augury, Geometry, & Astrologia: a Mathematician.

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trix; & Sardis nomen mutuatum, Perot. Isid. scribit, Mastraga, quasi monstruosa: dict. eod quod qui ea induuntur, quasi in ferarum habitum transformantur. Mart. dict. quasi μάστρον. Rhodius μάστρον ὁ δὲ δὲ δὲ, a μάστρον. Sic erunt quæ de μάστρον ἔχον, a robe or garment made of ivories or Deers skins, which the Nobles in old time were wont to wear in winter.

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Materfatus, a, um; ὕλην. Timbred, made of some matter.

Mater es, ei; f. vide Materia.

Materina terra, Cato 34. Turneb. exponit dæram & fidam, & propriè signat: à materia dict. al. leg. Materina, qu. fit macra.

Materior, aris; Cæf. ὕλην. To make provision for stuff or timber-wood, for use and service in war.

Materis, iij; vel Mataris, vel Matara; ex materia unde fiebant: Vet. Gallis virgæ & baculi, unde Madrellus, genus ludi; dict. fort. ex materia: teli Celtici genus, Sil. A French spear or javelin.

Maternalis, le; adj. Bud. μάτρη. Of or pertaining to a mother.

Maternalitas, Motherwood.

Maternitas, aris; f. idem.

Maternus, a, um; μάτρη. Motherly, of a mother, on the mother's side.

Materph lon, iij; n. V. Materfilion.

Matertera, æ; f. Matris soror, quasi mater altera; μάτρηδὲ δὲ, πῖψος. Sic. An Aunt, the mother's sister.

Mathema tiz; n. μάθημα. Hul. idem quod Mathesis.

Mathemática, æ; f. μάθημα. Mathematician.

Mathemáticos, ci; m. μάθημα. Mathematicus, i. disciplina An Astrologer: heret hath cunning in Augury, Geometry, & Astrologia: a Mathematician.

Mathesis, æ; f. Jun. μάθησις. Discipline. Mathe-

Mâthēcentrum, tri; n. i. disciplina- is vel doctrinalis punctus circuli, à μάθησις, & κέντρον punctum.

Mâthēsis, iōs; f. Gr. Isid. vel Mathe- ma: ex μάθησις discō, vel docco. Learning by demonstration; knowledge of the Mathematick: dict. quia in Græcia, ubi legere scribereque norant, aut Arithmetici & Geometricis auspicabantur.

Mâthēsis, ærum; m. plur. Ovid. matris Matutæ festis, τὰ μάθησις, A feast dedicated to the morning, the feast of Matroni.

Matrefco, is, ère; Pacuv. μάτρηζο. To be like a mother.

Matricaria, æ; f. Jun. μάτρηξ, μάτρηξ. Feverfew, white-wort, mother-wort: quod pro matrice.

Matricarius, Meur. lignarius; ex materia; al. quasi Matricularius; al. quasi Matricarius. Vide J. C. & Mart.

Matrici, ærum; m. Fest. v. Matrici. Matricida, æ; com. gen. μάτρηκλῆς, μάτρηκλῆς. The murderer of his mother.

Matricidium, ii; n. μάτρηκτορία, μάτρηκτορία. The murdering of ones mother.

Matricula, æ; f. dim. à Matrice; Catalogus, index, numerus; quod si quasi matris personarum numeraturum, A Calendar of names, a Roll or List of soldiers, Veget. idem quod Album, Pittacium; Pollux.

Matriculatus; Ecclesiæ æconomus.

Matriculatio, onis, A registering of names.

Matriculus, li; m. Enn. A Sea-frail or Venus-shell, both sides whereof are wrapped one within another, such as women use to hang their keys by.

Matrima, æ; f. A Godmother at the Font, Erasim. V. Matrina.

Matrimonialis, le; Aug. γαμήλιος, Of or belonging to marriage. Tabulæ matrimoniales, Quint. A contract of marriage, or band of matrimony.

Matrimonium, iij; n. Fœmina nubis, ut mater fiat; à matre. Item bona mater- nia, ut Patrimonium, bona paterna. Aliquando sign. ipsam Conjugem: γαμήλιος, ὁ γαμήλιος, wedlock, matrimony; marriage: vide Consortium. Also the goods or estate of a mother, or she cometh by her: Fædem formâ quâ Patrimonium, Val. Max. It is also taken for patrimonium, Aurel. Fusc.

Matrimus, a, um; & Matrimis, me; Liv. ὁ ἐν μάτρη ζῶντων ἔχων, whose mother yet liveth: or born of the same.

Matrina, æ; f. quæ aliqua de sacro fonte levat, vel in Ecclesiâ introimitur. Etiam noværa, Voc. vet.

Matrisio & Matrisso, as, To imitate the mother.

Matrisylva, f. Jun. weedbine or honey-suckle.

Matris, icis; f. Col. μάτρη. The mother or matrice in a woman, wherein the child is conceived, the womb: in herbs and shrubs it is the pith: any female kind that conceiveth and beareth, or is kept for breed.

Matris arbor, Suet. ex qua folones creverunt, Gallina matris, A brood Hen.

Matris fructus, Jun. The heart, pith, sap or life of a tree, or the fruit thereof.

Matrona, æ; f. à Matre, ut Patronus à Patre. Dicitur quæ in matrimonio cum viro jam convenerit, etiam si liberi adhuc non sint suscepti, Isid. Aliter, Matrona

quasi mater nati, vel quæ jam mater fieri potest: ἡ ἀνδρῶν ἡ μήτηρ, A matron, a grave and motherly woman, a sage and discreet woman, a wife.

Matronum, Cerd. A place appointed for matrons.

Matronalia, ærum; n. iis (i. Calendis Martiis) matronæ Junoni sacrificabant, ut sibi annus felix esset in amore conjugali, & puerperio, & inter se matronæ militabant. Festivals days for matrons, wherein they prayed to Juno for the preservation of their husbands, Plin.

Matronalis, le; Plin. γυναικῆς, ὁ ὁ ἀνδρῶν ἡ μήτηρ. Pertaining to a matron or sage wife.

Matronatus, æ; m. Habitus or apparel matron-like, Apul. conditio matronæ.

Matruelis, iis; Mart. ἀδελφῶν ἐν γυναικῶν, ὁ ἀδελφῶν ἐν γυναικῶν ἡ μήτηρ. An Uncle or Aunt's child, the mothers sister or brothers child.

Matra, æ; Ovid. florea, teges, ex Heb. מַטְרָה, à מַטְרָה inclinare: vel ex ἡδονῇ vivit, ligare: κῆρα-wied, ἡδονῇ, ἡδονῇ. A mat.

Matrea, ærum; Suet. & inde Matreolæ, ærum; dim. Arnob. Vide Matrya.

Matreola; delicatus cibus, diminut. ex Matrea.

Matrice pilæ, Mart. dict. quod præstantissima apud Matricum Germaniæ oppidum conficerebatur. Soap-balls, washing-balls.

Matrarius; qui in matra dormit, Aug. Marc. Don. Matris est clava.

Matrici; aliter leg. Matrici vel Matrici. Scal. quia μάτρηξ vet. Græci τὰς σιγῶντας vocabant, Matrici dict. à magnis malis, quasi malitiosi, ut vult Festus: γυναικῶν in Comediis, Men wish great cheeks and broad mouths.

Matto, as; Græc. pro comitare, subigere, macerare, Cerd.

Matto, tristis; Gloss. Also moist, foul; Matra via, A foul way, Cerd. ex Cic. epist. 12, 1, 6.

Matrya, ærum; plur. Mart. vel Matrya, æ; μάτρη, ex μάτρη πῖψος, Gell. 19, 12. Mazam putant ex farina, oleo, & aqua confici solitam; Suidas etiam ex lacte; unde mox paulò nata & Matrya est, dictaque eo nomine pretiosa omnia edulia, ut scrib. Athen. Funheis, delicate dishes, πᾶν τὸ πολυπράγες ἰδέσθαι. Matrea, Beroald.

Matryolus, a, um; & Matryolis, me; Liv. ὁ ἐν μάτρη ζῶντων ἔχων, whose mother yet liveth: or born of the same.

Matryna, æ; f. quæ aliqua de sacro fonte levat, vel in Ecclesiâ introimitur. Etiam noværa, Voc. vet.

Matrisio & Matrisso, as, To imitate the mother.

Matrisylva, f. Jun. weedbine or honey-suckle.

Matris, icis; f. Col. μάτρη. The mother or matrice in a woman, wherein the child is conceived, the womb: in herbs and shrubs it is the pith: any female kind that conceiveth and beareth, or is kept for breed.

The middlest, a main, middle or indifferent thing.

Mēdius, a, um; adj. a το μετρί; Priscian. l. 5. Medius videtur derivativum esse à Modo, h. e. mensura, unde est & μέτρος; & differentia causa medius, o, mutato in e; vel à Græco dictum est μέτρος medius. The middle, half, equally distant from the extremities, between both, mean, neither to be praised nor dispraised: also manifest, common to all, to be seen or easily to be attained of every man, indifferently: doubtful, unknown. Sermo medius, Virg. Unus scilicet sermo, or talk medius, Virg. Medius lectus sive locus, The chief place of sitting at a feast, Sen. Medius irita verba Deis, Vain profections, with calling God to witness, and yet failing, Ovid. Medica fortuna, A mean state, Val. Max.

Mēdius, iij, m, μέτριος, A mediator. Mēdiusfidus, adv. ex Me, & Deus, & Fidius, i, filius; h. e. Iamē Dei, i. Jovis filius, i. Hercules juvet. Alii Divi fides, Alii Dei fides. Jovem Græci δία appell. & Fidius pro Fidi usurpant. Fēst, i. Iamē dīos, i. Fōris fidiis, i. filius juvet. Me hīc adverb, idem quod μέν, ut sit Medius filius idem quod Græce, ut & μέγας. Vitorum propria juratio, ut fœminarum adēpōs, eosq; ejuno, Charis. So God help me, A man never of good, and in so all one with Mehercules, as ye would say, so the son of Jupiter love me, as Feliis do hī interpret. it. By the faith of God, i. Per Divi fidem. By the faith of the day-time, i. Per dici fidem. By the God of faith, i. Per Deum Fidiū.

Medix: vide Meddix.

Mēdo, ōnis; hydromely, qu. melos ex Mel; vel à μέθυ, i. vinum, Mulseo water and honey; ex Medis. Mede.

Mēdulla, merula: Mart.

Mēdulla, a; f. Bec, quia in medio ossis; vel quod ossa mactefaciunt, Fung. Doct. Can. μυελος, medulla, mīd. Marrow in bones: in heris or feris, the pith or heart: also strength, the inward parts of the heart or mind. Medulla arboris, Jun. vide Matrix. Medulla panis, Jun. The pith or crum of a loaf, all between the upper and nether crust. Medulla lini, The seed of flax to make candle or lamp wicks. Plin. Sic & Medullæ lanarum, The finest of the wool, Plin. Cæ. Rhod. Medulla spinalis, The marrow of the back, Jun.

Mēdullaris, re; ad medullas pertinet, intus, Apul. 7. Ut ufque plagarum mihi medullaris infunderet dolor. Pertaining to the marrow, inward.

Mēdullinus, a, um; adj. μυελιδης. Belonging to marrow.

Mēdullinus, adv. Plaut. In μυελος, i. ex intus medullis, Fēst. Inwardly, in the marrow, deeply, effectually; even from the heart.

Mēdullo, as; Bnn. To take out the marrow.

Mēdullula, a; f. dimin. μυελιδιον. The tender marrow. Anferis medullula mollior, Catull.

Mēdus, idem quod Medo.

Mēdusa; f. μέδουσα, Dioec. Ionchitis herba. Habet florem inverfo pileolo similem, qui theatralis larvæ, & histronicæ personæ formam refert, ex ejus medio, quasi ex aperto & hian-

te, se profert qu. lingua candido colore, ob quam causam & Medusam appell. à Gorgonis capitis abscissi similitudine. An herb called of some Venerea or Lancelola: cut of the midst whereof, as out of an open and gaping mouth, appeareth in sight as it were a white tongue.

Mēfancilum, Fēst. Vide Mēfancilum; teli miscili genus.

Mēgacolum, Gr. μέγας κόσμος. A great world.

Mēgādomestīcus, μεγαδομῆστικος, i. magnus domesticus, major senescallus; Tyr. de Bello sacro.

Mēgālēsia, μεγαλῆσια, sive Megalensis, orum; n. Iudi Matris magnæ: μεγαλῆσις ejus templum, quod & μεγαλῆσις, Plays in the honour of Cybele: ex μεγαλῆσις, mēgālēsia.

Mēgālūm, iij, n. Gr. Dioec. μεγαλόν, unguentum seltum Plin. 13. i. a magnificentia dict. vel à Megallo inventore, Athen. A sweet ointment.

Mēgālōgrāphīa, Græc. Picturam magni sumptus, & magnarum personarum aut rerum signif.

Mēgālōphron, μεγαλόφρων, magna sapiens, magnanimus.

Mēgālōpētes, μεγαλοπῆστες. An honorable fashion in employing great things: men for one of high courage.

Mēgālōpētia, μεγαλοπῆστια. Honorable provision, a πῆστις decet.

Mēgālōpēchia, μεγαλοπῆχια, magnanimitas; & Megalopsychus, magnanimus.

Mēgālōphācos. Swollen or big in the bowels, Hippoc.

Mēgārus, iij, m, Tibull. A machrel: ex Megara.

Mēgānēs, m, plur. Gr. Suet. μεγανῆς, ex μεγιστος maximus, Masters, G. virtuosus, Princes, Peers, States, Nobles, Megistan, fng. magnus.

Mēhercle, Mehercule, Mehercules; adv. Ita me Hercules juvet, ut & μεγῆρα. So help me Hercules! A oath of the old Paynims.

Mēi, genit. ab Ego, μέ, Of me.

Mēio, is, minxi, idem, ēre; Perf. ἐμῆσα. Quidam ex Meando, quod per venas meat; vel Meio ex μέω, unde v. contra. aqua; vel ex μεῖω minus, i. e. aquam velle. To make water or urinate.

Mēlis, n. μέλι, Mart. ex μέλι cura est; quod cum cura & industria colligitur: aut à μέλις melle, quod ex ejus floribus colligitur. Honey: quod forte ab εἰνός, quod inde Mustum, Est & vox blandientis, Plaut. My sweets-beats, my Honey-come, Melærium, Jun. Air dew or Manna. Mel frugum, Dioec. Panick. Mel roreum vel roscidum, Jun. Honey-dew. Afo Mel. Artem & diligentiam; Lac ingenium sive naturam significat. Sic Pindarus in Nemeis, de suis hymnis; ἱεὺς τοῦ θεοῦ τὸ πῆρπον μεμυμένον μέλι λανκῶ σου γάλακτος.

Mēlas ex mēlos malum: Vide Amygdala.

Mēlābathrum, thris; n. μελῶδαθρον, Dioec. An herb like to Camemot; it is also called Parthenium.

Melamboreus, boreas niger; Lat. voc. Circium.

Mēlāmīrum, piscis à nigra cauda nomen habens; corrupte pro Melanurus; vide Mart. Cal.

Mēlāmorrhizon; veratrum nigrum, Dioec. 4. 152.

Mēlāpēlos, Græc. Dioec. An herb called also Helixine, & Vitis nigra, Lat.

Mēlāphyllum, li; n. Græc. Plin. μελῶφυλλον, à foliorum nigredine dict. V. Acanthus.

Mēlāpōdium, iij, n. Græc. Plin. μελῶποδιον, dict. à Melampo Amyrhanis filio qui ex Proeti Argivorum regis filias fuore liberavit; vel à nigra radice, ut per pro radice sumatur, unde veratrum nigrum voc. An herb called Heliborus niger; Black Hellebore.

Mēlāpus, Græc. μελῶπυς, Ovid. Black-foot, a dog's name.

Mēlāpyrēns; herba est quæ Myaros, & Myagros dicitur.

Mēlāpyrum, & Melampyros; Gr. herba est in fegetibus nascens, & Myagros appell. Lat. arum frumentum. An herb full of branches, having seed like Fennel, μέλας πυρε. Called also Cow-wheat. A weed hurtful to corn & Horse-beet, Dodon.

Mēlan, Gr. nigrum, quo in compos, utimur.

Mēlāna, A kind of black garment.

Mēlānatus, iij, m, Græc. Lat. aquila nigra, à μέλας & αἶτω. Jun. Toe hawk called a Scher.

Mēlānchēnus, a, um; adj. nigrā chēnā indutus.

Mēlānchēlia, a; f. Gr. Lat. atra bilis vel effera. Melancholic, black choleric, a kind of madness rising from melancholy.

Mēlānchōlicē. Melancholichely.

Mēlāncholicus, a, um; adj. Gr. Melancholich, μελῶνχολικός. Full of black choleric, sad, fallen, listless, heavy.

Mēlāncōryphus, phi; m, Gr. dict. quod κορυφὴ μέλας, h. e. versicem nigrum habet: vide Atropilla, Fēst.

Mēlāncrānis; juaci genus, Lat. nigrum capris, μελῶνχρῆνις.

Mēlāndryon; Græci μελῶνδρυν, appell. intimam quærens parem, & ut quidam interpret. ipsam medullam nigram in quercu: item genus fallimentis; & herba quædam ob similit. Plin. 16. 7. An herb growing among corn, with a white flower: some take it for the pith of an Oak, some for a kind of Oak: also the body of the Turkey fish, divided into stiches and powdered, the collar and fat being first taken away. Dio. quia cæcis quæris affulus simillima, Plin.

Mēlānēs, à μέλας niger. Ifid. A stone which yieldeth juice sweet like honey.

Mēlānia, a; f. Plin. ex μέλας niger. Blackness or a Fæche.

Mēlānion, Gr. The purple violet: μέλανιον.

Mēlānius, & Melanchetes, Ovid. qu. atripitum μελῶνχῆνις. Cole-black, a dog's name.

Mēlānorhizon, Græc. Dioec. An herb called also Veratrum nigrum, à nigra radice, idem quod Melampodium.

Mēlāntēia, a; f. Græc. In herb black, wherewith Physicians use to consume putrid flesh, ex nigredine dict. Metallicum quid, virtioli species, Encelcius.

Mēlānthemon, ex μέλας, i. mali odore: vide Anthemis.

Mēlānthemis, a, um; pertinet ad melanthium.

Mēlan-

Mēlānthium, iij, n. Gr. μελῶνθιον, Plin. à feminis nigredine dict. The herb Nigella Romana or Gith, Coriander of Rome, Nard, Pepper-wort.

Mēlānirus, iij, n. Gr. δὸν τῆς μελάνις, ex cauda nigredine dict. A kind of Peacock, which some call Ruffs; it is also taken for a Sea-beam, Col. Oculata Gazæ, Plaut. Ophthalmia.

Mēlāpia, a; f. idem quod Melapitum.

Mēlāpium, iij, n. Græc. Plin. mali genus: ita dict. ab Appii mali similitudine, vel ex mēlos malum & άπιον pyrum, quod malorum & pyrorum quantum speciem habant. A pear-mane, a certain kind of Apple, a Pear-apple.

Mēlārium, vel Mellamen; ex mēlos malum. An apple-knife: also a vessel to keep honey in.

Mēlas, ānos, A kind of Morpheus: à μέλας niger.

Mēlāpermon, idem quod Melanthium, vel Gith, Plin. Nigella Romana.

Mēlāscon, id est, quoddam semen nigrum, Plin. A certain black seed.

Melcha, a; fœm. Paul. edulii genus, ex lacte & fervente aceto constitans.

Mēlēcūm, li; dim. vox blandientis, Plaut. My sweet honey.

Mēle, Græc. Lucr. Songs, ballads: τὰ μέλη, à μέλος cantilena.

Mēlēgris gallina, Varr. μελέγρις, Melegrides, gallina Africana vel Mauræ vel Numidicæ: has Ovidius stiores Meleagri fuisse fabulatur. A Ginny or Turkey hen.

Mēlētris, āris, A precious stone, shining as it were throw pure gold, Ifid. 16. 13.

Mēles, vel Melis; bestia, ex μέλι mel, quod fivos petat, & assidue mella capret; velex mēlos malum, Ifid. Varr. barb. voc. Melo.

Mēlringum. The herb White-melilot, Coop.

Mēlēgalla; V. Melapia.

Mēli, Græc. μέλι, Plin. Latine mel, Honey.

Mēlia, a; f. & Melis, Græc. Ruell. μέλι, ex μέλι. A tree bringing forth most pleasant fruit. V. Fraxinus.

Mēlia terra, Plin. 35. 67. dict. à Melo insula. A kind of earth which being rub'd with the fingers, maketh a noise or crashing much like a Pumice-stone. In Physick it hath the nature that Alume hath: painters use it to make their colours last the longer.

Mēlībaea, a; f. Fēst. à nomine insule in quatingitur, dict. A kind of purple. Lucr. Virg.

Mēlica, a; f. Mufick.

Mēlica or Sorghum, Turkey Millet or Turkey Hife, Gerard.

Mēlicæ gallina, Col. Turkey hens.

Mēlicembales, or Meliceribali, a Dalcampius readeth it. Certain wills or winches in the Sea, Plin. 32. 11.

Mēlicēria, a; vel Meliceris, idis; f. Græc. Plin. μελῶκερῆς, dict. quod mellis crassitudine & colore refert; vel à similitudine favi: ex Melle & Cera. A fore or field in the head, out of which runneth matter like honey.

Mēlichīros, μελῶχρῶς, Ifid. A stone on the side green, and yellow like honey on the other.

Mēlichros, μελῶχρῶς, mellei coloris.

Mēlichros, Plin. μελῶχρῶς, ex melleo cutis colore dict. A stone sometime black, and sometime yellow; also idem quod Melliculum, Plaut.

Mēlichrylus, fi; m, Gr. μελῶχρῶς, Plin. gemma quæ ex India mittitur, quasi per aurum sincero melle translucente, A stone in India of the Jacinth kind.

Mēlicrātio, Gr. δὸν τῶ μέλιτος & μέλε, & μέλι, μελῶντος melleo, Jun. Drink of water and honey sodden together.

Mēlicus, a, um; Gr. μελῶς, ex μέλι, carmen, Mufical, musicianlike. Melici poëta, i. Lyrici Lucræti; quales Pindarus & Horatius, Melicis, i. Medicus, ex Media, inde Melica gallina, Afo of Media.

Mēligera, cardamomi genus.

Mēlītōtus, ti; f. Gr. Plin. μελῶλτος, qu. dulcis & mellea locus. The herb Melilot.

Mēlīmēli, liquor ex conditivis in melle Cydoniis malis, Col. 12. 45. al. Melomeli. The firmup of Quinces condite in honey.

Mēlīmēlium; ex mēlos malum, & μέλι mel: malum melleum. A kind of sweet apple, which is soon mellow, and lasteth but a while: an honey apple, Pome parradise, or a Saint Johns apple.

Mēlina, & Melinum; vel à colore, vel à Melo insula dict. A sheep skin, a garment made of a skin, Apul. Plauto est scortea mantica, vel coactilia & coria, scilicet, mantica scortea, μελῶντι. Also a sweet honied drink, Meath or Mead, Lagena mellea, A flaggon of that drink. Also a players garment of a whiffy colour or dark yellow.

Mēline, Græc. The herb Milium, after Varro: but in Dioecor, it is Panicum or Pifum.

Mēlinus, n. Var. ex mēlos malum; oleum ex flore malorum. The balm genus; also an oil of the blossoms of apples, or quinces, or ointment of flowers of apples; also a very white colour, Plin. 35. 6. A kind of alum.

Mēlinus, a, um; mēli, ovillus; mēlos ovis, μελῶντος ovilla.

Mēlinus, a, um; adj. Plin. ex mellis colore; vel ex Melo insula; qu. colorem mali habens, vel mellis, μέλι, Gr. Var. μελῶντος, qui habet ἔργον circa μέλῶς, i. apes. He that hath the charge and ordering of honey, an honey-man, a seller of honey.

Mēlinus, a, um; mediā longā, pertinet ad melem animal, ex melle fa-

cus vel meli detrahus; ut, Melina pellic.

Mēlon, aqueum satyricum eruthonion, Dioecor. 5. 145.

Mēllor, & hoc Melius; comp. à Bonus, quasi melior; vel ab άμεινον vel à Melle, quasi melior, i. suavior, Scal.

Tarentinum est melior, ab άμεινον, quasi άμεινον άμεινον, melior, quod postea melior: vel melior à malo, ut optimus ab άγισ, Voff. άμεινον, άμεινον, άμεινον. Better, more quiet and patient, more honest, good.

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Mēllōrātio, ōnis; f. μελῶλτος, A bettering.

Mēllōresco, is, ēre; Col. μελῶλτος, Onom. To wax better.

Mēllōrtas, Betterness.

Mēllōro, as; Ulp. To make better then before: & βελτίον.

Mēllōrēda, μελῶλτον, Cakes made with honey.

Mēllōphyllon, li; n. Græc. μελῶφυλλον, vel μελῶσφυλλον, ex μέλιτος, i. dulcedinem mellis reddo, & φύλλον folium. The herb balm-mint. Vide Apiastrum.

Mēllōpontus; vide Mediepontus. Funis genus est, quod à Carone nomenclatur inter ea, quæ necessaria sunt oleum conficiendum; vide Medipontus.

Mēllōpōmus, idem.

Mēllis, is; f. Varr. vel Meles, Ifid. Melo; Scrib. & Meles, Mēlis, μέλις, quod sit mellis avidissima. A gray, a brock or badger; V. Meles.

Mēllis h

M E S

Merops

Meryx, *is*; f. antiq. Mercis in Nom. ex *μέρυξ pars*, quia res per partes venditur, inde *distribere* [C. pro vendere] vel α *μύρι*, Mart. α *μυρία*, & πρῆξιμος Mercēs terminatio finalis nominum: V. Mercēs: ἀγοράσις, ἀγορεύματα. Any kind of Merchandise, chaffer, ware that is bought and sold.

Meryx, Plin. A sea-fish.

Mēta, ass; f. Vitæ, ex μέτω, The middle part of an house.

Méfancilum, vel Mefancylum, li; n. Felt, ancilum, μέσων ἀνδραγούτων; α *μήσων*, li, medio amento, Α *μήσαντες* dare to be buried or thrown, Anfatas vocant.

Mésāzumen, n. ἡμεῖον tenue, & μέσον medium sign. V. Mefenterium.

Mélarchon, μέλαρχος corpus illud venosum, per quod hepār, veluti per manubrium, chylum ex ventriculo attrahit. V. Mefenterium.

Mélaula, α; f. Græc. Vitruv. v. Méfaulus, li; m. adium itinera, quae inter duas aulas (i. duo atria) sunt insertae, utnoto nomen. Et Méfaulus, aulum, inde Méfaulum absolute, μέσολαυον. Vitruv. atrium, compluvium. Μέσολαυον μέσολαυον, medio loco inter aulas situm. An entry or passage between the Men's room and the Maid's, or between oblong rooms in a house; a gallery from chamber to chamber.

Mélle, Græc. Jun. The middle string d'ajo A la mis re. Vitt.

Mélémbria, α; f. μεσημβρία, Noon-midday.

Méfentérica venæ, Gr. Branches of the vein called Porta, which convey the juice of the meat collected from the stomach to the Liver.

Méfentéricum, ii; n. Gr. μεσητρίαιον crassa quedam & adiposa membrana multis & nervis, & venis, & glandulis interextrema dict. quòd medium inter intestina sicut obtinet: μέσων έντερον. The middle of the bowels and intestalls, a certain thick and fat skin, or the double skins that divide the bowels to the back, and each to other, and also wrapped and enclosed number of veins, being branches of the great carrying vein, by which both the guts are nourished, and the juice of the meat collected is conveyed to the liver to be made blood.

Méfentrice venæ, The Mefentric veins.

V. Mefentericæ.

Mèles, μέλων venti nomen, Plin. 2. 47. quòd fit medius inter Boream & Caeciam, ut inter Eurum & Notum Euros notus.

Mélyticum, n. μεσητρικόν Money Græc. posterioribus est Forum, money given as markers for stalls.

Mésobacum, & Mesabum, i; n. μεσοβασίον ἢ μεσέλιον, Poll. ex μέσων & βᾶσις An Ox yoke.

Mésôchorus, ri; m. Sidon. Gr. μεσώχορος, a medio choro dict. He stands standing in the midst of the company give to others a sign to sing, or to do some other thing.

Mésocranium, ii; n. Gr. μεσώκρανον medium cranii. The crown of the head, the middle of the skull.

Méfogrâphus; idem quod Mefolabium.

Mésôlâblum, ii; n. Gr. μεσολάβετον μέσων, i. a capiendis medijs, Vitt. 9. 4.

An instrument to find out one or many middle proportional lines. Dic, & Melolabum.
Mēsōleucus, ci ; m. Gr. Plin. 37, 10, & 11, dict. quod in medio albam habet lineam : μέσον μετρίον, & ἄλκυον αἰώνιον, μασόλυκος. A precious stone black, having a white streak in the middle ; the herb Mercury.
Mēsōmēlas, Gr. μασόμελας, Plin. 37, 10, dict. quod in medio lineam habeat nigram, A precious stone having a black vein parting every colour by the midst.
Mēzion, rectius Mazon, Fest. μέζιον med-
sonon. Quidam à Mæzone Comædo ; vti μέσιον μετρίον, quod medium inter servos & liberos locum obtinet. The person of a Cook, Mariner, or such like in a Comedy ; or rather a man or mixt person, which is neither servile, nor altogether free.
Mēzion pathypate, παρὺπῆτι μέζιον, Jun. F, fā, ut.
Mēsōnauta, æ ; m. Jun. i, qui medium inter nautas, i. remiges, locum obtinet, μέσσορος. He that doth some work, and yet payeth something, as a passenger ; also a drudge in a ship, or gally-slave, that doth all vile and dirty service.
Mēsōnyctior, Iiid. μέσσηνυκτορ. Mid-night.
Mēso-Persicæ. A kind of womini stool. Poll. 7, 22.
Mēsopteuria, strum ; n. Græc. Jun. μέσσηπτερία. The middle spaces between the ribs.
Mēsophærum, rijs ; n. Gr. μεσόφαιρον, Indici nardi folium, ut magnitudine, ita & pretio medium, è triplici specie medium locum obtinens. A leaf of the Indian Spiknard.
Mēsotropa, æ. A kind of garment cut in the middle, fashioned between Jewish and Babylonish. Cerd.
Mespilum, li ; n. Plin. μέσπιλον. A Medlar or Open-apple.
Mespilus, li ; f. Plin. μισπίλη. Mes-pila, arbor spinosa, fructu similis malorum, sed paulo brevior, unde appell. quod pilula formam habet, ejus poma. A medlar-tree.
Melqaita ; templum Mahumedanum ; V. Masjid, Magfidium.
Melsias, Iiid. ημεθ. χειροί, κελίω, Damas. χειροί τῶ ἐαυτῶν χειροί τῇ θεοτάτη, χειρομύθη & ὅ ἡ ἀνδρόγονη, χρίστε γ' εὐθείας τὴν ἀνδρογονόντων. Er Gen. 10. Domex venit ἱερων, &c. Chal-daicus textus habet ἱερων ; & R. Salomono id eodem modo reddit, & Numer. 24. Stella ex Jacob, &c. idem eodem modo interpretatur. An Hebrew word signifying our anointed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.
Melsicūla, æ f. Col. A little Harvest.
Mēsio, onis ; f. Μεσίονες. A reaping. Melsis, is ; f. à Metendo, i. reciendo dict. Iiid. Μεσίονες, τῷ θείῳ ζήμενοι. Harvest, or harvest time : corn ripe and ready to be reaped : also a great heap or plenty of any thing. Plaut. Oraculum est. Biduo celeritus messim facere, quam biduo ferias, Plin.
Mefsivus, a, um ; i. maturus ad messem.
Messor, oris ; m. verb. à Metro : Μετρεῖς. A reaper or mower, &c.
Mefstivus, ijs ; m. i. hedellus.
Mefsortius, a, um ; Μεσσός. Pertaining

for the wonderful variety of flowers: for those that are gathered to day, will not be like those of to-morrow, Gerard.

Mirābis, pro Miraberis.

Mirabilicās, ātis; f. *δαμα*, *A wondering*.

Mirābiliter, adv. *δαμαστω*. *Wonderfully, marvellously, greatly, exceedingly*.

Mirābundus, a, um; Liv. ὁ *δαμψ*; av. *Thos marvellous or wonderful*.

Mirach, vox Arabic, idem quod Abdomen.

Mirācula, a Miris; f. scortum turpe, Var. L.L. ex Plaut. ā Miris, i. monstis. *A monstrous harlot*. V. Miriones.

Mirāculōse, adv. August. *δαμαστω*. *After a marvellous manner*.

Mirāculōsus, a, um; *δαμαστω*. *Marvellous*, Gloss.

Mirāculum, li; n. quicquid admirationem adferre potest; ā Miris, i. monstis, Var. *δαμα*, *A miracle, a wonder*. *A monstrous thing, a thing exceeding common reason and nature*.

Mirāculus, a, um. *Monstrous or deformed*, Plaut.

Mirāculus, a, um; adj. Gloss. *He that speaketh strange things*. Leg. Miridicus.

Mirāndus, a, um; *δαμαστω*. *Marvellous, wonderful, to be wondered or marvelled at*.

Mirans, tis; part. ā Miror, Ovid. *δαμψ* av. *Marvelling; also strange, marvellous and wonderful*.

Mirānter, adv. i. mirabiliter, *Wonderfully*.

Mirāto, ōnis; f. verbal. *δαμαστω*. *δαμαστω*. *Marvelling, &c.*

Mirātor, ōris; m. Mart. *δαμαστω*. *A wonderer, a marvellor, one that esteemeth mu h*.

Mirātrix, Juv. *She that wondreth marvellous*.

Mirātrius, a, um; part. Plin. *Thos marvellous; or is about to marvel, or disposed*.

Mirātus, a, um; Virg. ὁ *δαμψ*. *Thos marvellous or wondereth, marvellous*.

Mircus, cis; f. est arbor aromatica, impure scilicet, *A sweet smelling tree*.

Mire, & Mirificē, adv. *δαμαστω*. *δαμαστω*. *Wonderfully, marvellously, exceedingly*.

Mirifidā; quædam mensura apud Romanos.

Mirificē, adv. Marcell. *δαμαστω*. *Strangely, wonderfully*.

Mirificens, tis; part. V. Mirificus.

Mirificentia, *δαμαστω*. *Doing wonders*.

Mirificissimus, a, um; Superl. ā Mirificus, Ter. *δαμαστω*. *Mir wondrously, exceedingly strange*.

Mirifico, as; Plaut. *δαμαστω*. *δαμαστω*. *To make marvellous, &c.*

Mirificus, a, um; adj. *δαμαστω*. *δαμαστω*. *Marvellous, wonderfully done*.

Miriones, Spieg. *Were those that their very mouths and deformed faces greatly wondered at*. Mirio persona dista, mira, i. deformis; vidio Miracula.

Mirior, us; comp. ā Mirus, F. *More to be marvelled at*.

Mirites, Gloss. *A stone of a golden color*.

Mirmecia, f. pl. Warts in the parts, Coop.

Mirmicia, æ; f. Gloss. rectius mirmica. *ἀ μύρμη*. *A Pismire*.

Mirmicites, Gloss. reſt. Myrmecites, *μυρμηκίτης*. A kind of ſtones wherein is beſet the eggs of Ants.

Mirmicoleon, m. Hier. A kind of beaſt ſo called Ants.

Mirmillo, ſonis m. Mirmillo, armatura Gallica nomen, ex piſce inditum, ujuſus imago in galea fingitur, Scal. in u. ſtat. 8. Galli erant mirmilloſi, ſeculari modo armati. Quidam a *μυρμινο* forma vel *μυρμινο* Helych. metus. Mirmillo ex *μυρμινο*, quod gravitate armorum videretur reperire, non incedere, ſicut forma, quæ omnia ſolerepere, a challenger at fighting with words; one fort of Gladiators called alſo Galli, upon whoſe Creſts was portrayed a fiſh, Perottoſ.

Miro, as, To marvel; vide Mart. ex Nino.

Miror, ſonis m. He that marvelleth at every thing alſo ungularius, Myro.

Miror, ariſ; dep. cum mora inuor.

Mart. ex *μυρμινο* *μυρμινο* *μυρμινο*, *μυρμινο*, To marve, or wonder, to make great account of, to like or to be in love with, to imitate or follow, Virg. To behold earneſtly, to behold with aſtoniſhment, to behold as a wonder, to be ignorant and not know, to magnify & to honour, to ſet much by. Mirari fele, Mart. To ſtand in his own conceit, to pleaſe himſelf. Juſtitiæ præſter miſerum belline laborum, Virg. Should I eſteem you either for your noble ſubjects, or, &c.

Mirra, f. Gloss. A kind of colour.

Mirreum, tiſ n. Col. *μυρρεον*. V. Myrretum, a place where Myrtles grow.

Mirreus, glouſe Gloss. Of the Myrtle-tree.

Mirtoſus, a, um, Full of Myrtles, Gloss.

Mirum, tiſ n. *μυρον*, a word, cum enim videmus miracula, timemus; vel ex Syriaco *μυρον*, a Domino quem veneramus & miramur, V. Miraculum; vide & Miror: *μυρον*, A marvel, a wonder, a great marvel, a marvellous and ſtrange thing, a wonderful matter.

Mirus, a, um; Plaur, *μυρον*, *μυρον*, Wonderful, marvellous, exceeding.

Miſantiqui, genit. pro Mei, Enn.

Miſanthropia, a; f. Gr. Baſil. An hating of men.

Miſanthropos, Gr. i. ore hominum: *μυρον* reſt *μυρον*. He that hateſt the company of men.

Miſcella, z. f. Gloss. A haſket.

Miſcellanea, ſtrum; n. plur. Juv. ex Miſceos libri in quibus varia permixta tractantur. *μυρον*, Things mixed together without any order: or a work conſiſting ſcattered things mixed together: a gallimaſſy or hotſt-porſh of divers things mixed together.

Miſcellaneus, a, um; Gell. *μυρον*, *μυρον*, That is mixed without order. Miſcellanea comæ, Juv. The latter ſupper, when firſt and ſecond courſe come in together, and all the ſervants. Veniunt ad miſcellanea ludi, Juv. The players came to this ſupper. Turba miſcellanea, Apul.

Miſcellanum, tiſ n. Gloss. A viſſel or diſh: leg. Miſcellaneum.

Miſcelligones, Feſt. apul. qui non certe ſunt ſcientiæ, ſed variorum mixtorumque judiciorum; ex Miſcelli. They who are not of any certain opinion, but hold divers and mixt judgements.

Miſcellus, a, um; Suet. *μυρον*, *μυρον*, Mixt or mingled of divers together. Alſo

that may be planted in any place indifferently. Fab. Miscellæ uvæ, *Refuse grapes, or grapes of a mixed kind*, Cato. ¶ Miscelluludi, qui varii genere is; *Divers kinds of play; as one shew*, Suet. Miscella doctrina, Gell.

Miscendus, a, um; part. To be mingled or mixed with.

Miscens, tis; part. Ovid. Mingling, interlacing.

Miscēo, es, ūi, ktum & xtum, ēre; ex μίσσω, μίγνυμι, ex τρω; μύγνυμι. To mix, mingle, temper, confound or shuffle together, to trouble and make great confusion of things, or an hurry-burry; to move and stir up; to do a thing out of order or reason; to interlace: also to serve one of drink: μιστρον. Ovid. To confer, Tac. Miscere folia, vel chartas, Lud. Viv. To shuffle the cards. ¶ Miscere vinum aquā, & Miscere aquam vinum, Plin. To mingle water with wine. ¶ Ad amurcam miscere helleborum, Col. To mingle hellebor with the lees of wine. ¶ Miscere in aciem, Liv. To set soldiers in array. ¶ Miscere pocula, Ovid. & Mulsum miscere alteri; To serve one drink or wine. ¶ Miscere omnia, & Miscere, absolute, To trouble and confound all things. ¶ Miscere tumultum in concionem, Liv. To set all the assembly in an uproar. ¶ Corpusculum aliqua miscere. To have to do with a woman. ¶ Conflia cum Veltinio non miscuerant, Tac. They had not communicated their counsel to, or conferred with Veltinus. ¶ Sacra prophanis miscere. To profane things together. ¶ Miscere contractum, pro Facere contractum; & Contractū cum aliquo implicari; Paul.

Miscēor, pass. To be mingled or mixed together, to have carnal copulation with &c.

Miscellum. A mingling of certain words together.

Miscēpūlo, as; Gloss. To make a great noise or bawl sound.

Miscēlābas, pro Miscēbas.

Miscellūlus, a, um; adj. Plaut. A most pitiful.

Misellus, a, um; adj. dim. à Miscēo. παλιπύρος, & ἀλιπύρος. Poor, miserable, wretched.

Miser, a, um; quasi Misus & : omnibus derelictus. Var. à Minus, cum opus est, minus nullo est. Isid. qui sollicitatem amiserit. Mart. ex μισοῦ εἰς ἔμψυχον, πάθος, & ἡλιπύρος, δυστυχὴς, ἀλιπύρος. Alio, pro Innocente; interdum pro Egrotō. Wretched, pitiful, sick, trouble and bondage, heavy, woful, miserable: also innocent, Alcon. A wretch.

Miserābilis, pro Miserabiliter, Vir Wofully, miserably.

Miserābilis, le; & λαινός, & ἰσχυρὸς Misrabē; lamentable, wretched, pitiful to be pitted, pitious: also one that takes pity of, Ovid. V. Miser.

Miserābiliter, adverb. & λαινός, & ἰσχυρὸς. Wretchedly, miserably, lamentably. Maeri interfecta infans miserabiliter blandiens; In a pitious manner, so it would make ones heart pity to see Plin.

Miserāndē, adv. Pitifully.

Miserāndus, a, um; part. & λαινός To be pitted, lamentable, wretched, & happy.

Miserans, cis; part. Virg. *δουλεῖον*.
Having pity, pitying, taking pity and compassion.
 Miseranter, adverb. Gell. *λαϊνῶς*.
Pitifully.
 Miseratō, ōnis; f. Virg. *ἡλῶ*, *δουκάρω*. *Pity, mercy, compassion.*
 Miseratōr, ōris; m. *He that is pitiful, he that doth a deed of charity to him whom he pities.*
 Miseratūs, a, um; 3. Virg. *That hath compassion on.*
 Misēre, adverb. *ἀδύνα, ταλαιπώγε*.
Wretchedly, miserably, pitifully, misfortuneately, unluckily, greatly, very much, exceedingly, desperately, that it would pity one to see it.
 Misēreō, es; 3. Non. *miseriā afficior, misericordiā moveor*. antiq. *Nunc in u- lu fere Miseret. Miseret me tui, Miseret me pœnæ, Miseret me vicem tuam: ἡλῶ, δουλεῖον*. *To pity, to have pity or compassion, to be sorry for ones distress and misery.* *Miserere mei, The ehoick, & called of some Physicians: vide Ileos.* ¶ *Mei miseret nemo*, Plaut. *No man taketh pity on me.*
 Misēreor, eris, erus sum, eri; 3. id.
 Misērelic, & Miseret, Misertum est, vel misertum est; imperf. *ἡλῶ*, vel *οἶλῶ* *γίνομαι*. *Hath compassion, is pitieth, I am sorry for.* *Miseret me tui, Ter. I am sorry for thee.*
 Misērelo, is, ēte; 3. Virg. *δουλιζομαι, ἀσπᾶχιζομαι*. *To be moved with pity.*
 Arcadii quædam misereficte regis, Virg. *Have pity and compassion on thee, &c.*
 Misēreū, pro Misere, Non.
 Misēria, æ; f. *ἀδύνα, ταλαιπώ- στα, δύστυχα*. *Wretchedness, misery, in- felicity, distress, misfortune, adversity.*
 Misēricordia, æ; f. *agritudo cordis ex miseria alterius: ἡλῶ, δουλῶ, ἀσπᾶ- χυον*. *Mercy, compassion of anothers mi- sery.*
 Misēricordiōr, us; compar. *Blaut. More merciful.*
 Misēricorditer, adv. Aug.
 Misēricōris, dis; adj. *cujus cor mise- ratur alium*. Mart. ex Misero & Cor. I. id. *Misericors*, a compatiendo alienæ mi- seritz, & hinc *Miseria*, (potius *miserio- dia*) quod *miserum* cor faciat dolentis ali- enam miseriam: vide Misericordia: *ἡλ- ῶμαι, δουαλᾶχομαι*. — *Miserisui, pitiful, compassionate, tender-hearted, sorry for anothers danger, full of compassiō.*
 Misēriōr, Misērimus, a, um; 3. comp. & superl. *ταυτάτω*.
 Misēriter, adv. pro Misere, Catull. *οἶλῶς*. *Pitifully, miserably, unluckily.*
 Misēritudo, pro Miseria, Cerd. ex Non.
 Misēro, pro Misēror, Accius.
 Misēror, aris; 3. *οἶλῶμαι*. *To have pity and compassion on ones misery.* *Sortem al- iquæ miserari*, Virg. *To lament ones mis- fortune.*
 Misērulus, a, um; idem quod Misel- lus. *Anima miserula*. Nonn.
 Misērium, interjectionis loco ponitur, pro Eheu, &c. *A pitiful thing to re- member.*
 Misērpa, æ; Epic. g. *An Omsle or Black-bird.*
 Misito, as, āvi; Gloss. *To send often or about.*
 Misēscāli, Gr. *μωδῶνχοι*. *They that have all kind of griefs, larning or elegance.*
 Misōgāmia, æ; f. Græc. Hug. *μισογα- μία*.
 †

H.ing of marriage.
 Misogágnus, a, um; adj. Hul, Gr. *μισογάγος*. *That hates marriage.*
 Misogýgnus, æ f. Gr. *μισογύναις*. *The hate or contempt of women.*
 Misogýgnus, ni; m. *μισογύνος*. *He that hates women.*
 Misopónus, Gr. *μισοπώνος*. *He that hates labour.*
 Missa, æ; f. i. missio, sic dict. quia interjicebatur inter duas missas five missiones. Catechumenorum & Initiatorum; vel quia anteq. celebrabatur Cæna Dominica ex donis a populo missis, Voss. Quidam à Mittendo, i. dimittendo; al. à Deo mihussa. Vide Folid. Virg. al. à *dis missis* five *oblatis*, que manu offeruntur. Sed magis probabile est traxisse originem suam hanc vocem ex Catechumenorum Ennergumorum & Penitentium dimissione, antequam sacerdotes Mysterium, cui interesse haudquaquam licebat, illis aufpiceretur. Nam Diaconus solebat dicere, *Ite, missa est*, i. Dimissio est, ut *licet*, ire licet. Ab ea itaque dimissione tandem vulgus Cæna Dominicæ attribuit appellationem *Missa*. Al. volunt dict. *Missa* qu. *transmissum*, quod populus per Sacerdotis ministerium, qui vice mediatoris fungitur inter Deum & homines, preces, vota, oblationesque Deo transmittat. Al. *Missa* dictam volunt à Mittendo; vel quod tanquam hostia in cælum mittitur, vel quod Christiani singuli ad Altare panem suum consecrandum per manus ministrorum mittebant. Al. à contributione Eleemosynarum, quæ olim fieri solebat in celebratione Cæna Dominicæ; i. in quippe collectis dici solium, *Ite, missa est*, i. Collecta Eleemosyna. Al. *Ite, missa est*, i. Remissio peccatorum certò vobis annunciata est. Alii aliter in re, jam per abusum abominandam, ridiculè ineptiunt. *Originally, it is the calling together of the faithful to service*, Ambr. Cassian. *Afterwards, it signified the same with Liturgia. The Church-service. But now the Papists have appropriated it to their Mass. Also a woman-messenger.*
 Missaticæ, æ; f. *A woman-messenger.*
 Missaticum, *A message.*
 Missaticus, ci; m. Pap. *A messenger; also a messenger.*
 Missificus, as; Plin. *ποδὸς δραμικτος*. *To send often; vel minutum quid mitto.*
 Missificus, as. *To say missis often.*
 Missile, is; n. Plin. ex Mittendo: telum quod manu mittitur; *βλήσις, βέλος, βολή*. *A dart, or other thing to be cast.*
 Missile tremulum, Lucan.
 Missilia, um; pl. *Missilia*, à Mittendo, dicimus variarum rerum donaria, quæ in perpetuum memoriam, & liberalitatis gratia spargere soleb. colligenda a populo Consulæ, & tandem Imperatores, Suet. *Gifts offered. Things that Emperors or Princes were wont to cast in a largess amng the people, at bread, cakes, money, &c.*
 Missilis, le; Plin. quod facillè mittitur, *πομπηστος, βλαστής*. *That may be thrown, cast or hurled.*
 Missio, onis; f. verb. à Mitto: *πομπή, ἀφαιρέσις*. *A sending away, license to depart, leave, license or a pass-ports granted to a soldier. ¶ Missio honesta, A lawful license (after the service is done) of a sculdier for to depart. ¶ Caularia.*

license made to a foulster *ship* or *supposed* not to be *serviceable*, *Ulp*. Ignominio-
la. A *casting* or *shamful* *difhaça*, *Jun*,
Miffo, as 3; & *Miffo*, as 3; *freg*, a
Mitro, *Calce*. To *send* often; also to *sing*
mañ.
Mifforium, *Gloff*. The *shell* of a *fish*
ſerving in *ſtead* of a *diſh*. *Mifforium*, *con-*
chaça *modica*, ubi aliquid liquoris immittitur.
Vet. *Voc*, *Meurſ*. *μυſοειας* vel *μυ-*
ſοειας, *Mifforium* a *fi*. Donarium quod
mitti ſolet.
Miffo, a, um; part. *μυφοεις*, *καυας*.
Deſs, *caſt*, *hurled*, *thrown*, *ſhot* *forth*, *let*
paſs, *let out*, *ſpoken*, *ended*, *laid* *off*,
neglected. *Miffo* *faccere*. To *ſuffer* to do
nothing, to *diſmiſſ*: to *omit* or *paſs* over, to
let paſs, *not to ſpeak*, *talk* or *meddle* any
more with, &c. & to *mitigate* or *alſwage*.
¶ *Mifſam* *faccere* *uxorem*, *Suet*. To *put*
away his *wife*. ¶ *Mifſos* *faccere* *honores*,
To leave *being* for *offices* or *promotions*.
¶ *Miffo* *convivio*, *Liv*. *After* the *feaſt*
was *ended*, *when* the *table* *was* *taken* *up*.
Miffo, *us*; *m*. verb. *Nan*, *quia* *mit-*
titur *ſe* *imprimis* *menſe*; *item* *miſſio-*
nem *ferarum* *aut* *gladiorum* *ſign*, *βολλ*,
πομπ, *ιοιων*, *αερεας*. A *caſt*: a *hur!*
also a *miſ*, or *ſervice* of *meat*: a *course* in
ſerving at the *table*. *Lamprid*. A *ſending*,
Caſt, a *course*, or *running* a *race*, in *Ludis*
Circenſibus, *Suet*. *ſpectaculum* *multipli-*
catis *miſibus*: a *turn*: a *bringing* in of
things by *turn* or *order*, *Suet*.
Miffo, *ſi*. A *miſſenger*.
Mifforius, *A* *veſſel* *wherein* *wine* *and*
water *were* *mixed* *together*.
Mifforilluſ, *le* & *adj*. *Papin*. *idem* *quod*
Arcanus, *μυſτωρ*, *Secret*. V. *Myſterialis*.
Mifforialter, *adverb*. *Hier*, *μυſτωδ*.
Secretly.
Miffo, *a*; & *f*. *Meekneſs*, *huxomneſs*.
Miffo, *a*; & *f*. To *make* *meek* or *gentle*.
Miftrum, *tri*. *Privy* *hatch*.
Miftru, *a*; & *f*. *Col*, *αμειν*, *μειν*. *Mix-*
ture, a *botchpoſch*, or *mingle-mangle*.
Miftru, a, um; part. A *Mifceor*, *Liv*.
μυμμι. Tempered, mingled, put a-
mong, &c.
Mifly, *Plin*, *πλυν*, *μλυν*. *Mart*, *ex*
Syr. *Δνω*, *quod* *undation* *ſervat*, *Ths*
which the *Apothecaries* *call* *Vitriol*: also
a *kind* of *fruit* called *Tuber*, *having* a
very *good* *ſmell* and *ſaft*.
Mite, a; & *f*. *Jun*, *vide* *Minutia*.
Mite, *tiſs*, *tiſſimè*; *adv*. *adv*. *πρως*, *δι-*
μυως. *Gentily*, *miſſimly*, *paſſively*.
Mitea, a; & *f*. *Meekneſs*.
Mitella, a; & *f*. *dimin*. a *Mitra*: *μ-*
τιρα. A *little* *mitre*: also a *ſcarf* or
naphin to *carry* the *arm* in *when* it is
wounded or *hurt*, *Celf*.
Mitreo, *es*; *Col*. *παρρημειν*, *κτεμειν*.
To *wax* *ſoft* or *gentle*.
Miteragum, *gi*; n. *inſtrumentum* *quo*
mittuntur *liquores* in *matricem*.
Miteſcens, *tiſ*; part. *Liv*. *Waxing*
more *miſc*.
Miteſco, *is*, *ere*; *Plin*. *παρρημειν*. To
wax *rare*, *gentle* or *tractable*, to *be* *ap-*
pealed or *allayed*, to *become* *quiescent*. Also to
wax *rare*, *παρρημειν*.
Michras, *m*. *Strab*. a *Perſis* *dicitur*
ſol *m* *ibi*. *aut* *miſtri* *aut* *methe*: *vide*
Scal. de *Emend*. *temp* *lib* 6. *Among* the
Perſians the *Sun*, or the *chief* *prieſt* of the
Sun. *Michras*, *μηρ*: *Miſtri*: a *miſtri*,
comparative *gradu*, *h*. e. *μειζων*, & *ſu-*
ſumitur *pro* *dynasta* *aut* *Domino*, *proprie*
Qq 3 *re*

MOD

rea antiquitas Solem etiam *mithram* vocat.
Mithrax, & Mitrax, Plin. *μῖθραξ* forte à Mithras, quod contra solem variè refulget. Idem. *A stone of the rose-colour, but against the Sun changeable.*
Mithræica, Græc. n. sacra ad mithram pertinentia, Soli dicata, *Ceremonies in honour of the Sun.*
Mithridas, pro Mithra.
Mithridates, tis; m. Cal. *He that maketh Mithridate.*
Mithridaticum antidotum, Plin. à Mithridate rege inventore. *Mithridate, singular confectin used in Physick.*
Mithridaticum, ii; n. V. Scordium.
Mithridax, V. Mithrax.
Mitificatio, ònis, f. verb. Col. *μῖττις*.
A softning or making gentle.
Mitificatus, a, um. *Mitigated, concocted, digested.*
Mitifico, as, f. *μῖττις, εὐπειρία*.
To pacify or make quiet.
Mitifico, àris. *To be made quiet.* Mitificatur hordei succo, Plin.
Mitigatio, ònis, f. verb. *μῖττις*.
A mitigating or softening, an appeasing or making quiet, gentle, easie.
Mitigātor, m. Digest. *He that mitigates.*
Mitigātōrius, a, um; 3. adj. &. Plin. *μῖττις*.
That bath strength to asuage.
Mitigātus, a, um; 3. part. *μῖττις*.
Mitigated, softned, eased.
Mitigo, as; quasi mitem ago: *μῖττις, εὐπειρία*.
To mitigate, as to make tender, to make ripe or mellow, to make tender, coquo.
Cibum mitigare, *To soothe meat and make it tender.*
Mitigor. *To be made tame.* Quæ ceteris mitigantur, non concipiunt, Plin.
Mitis, te; 3. adj. Bec. qui facile miseri Opponitur tenaci. Idem. *Mitry, lenis & mansuetus, & credens improbitatibus, & ad fullinendam injuriam tacens, qu. m. m. m.*
Mitis, Mart. de matris fructibus. Proprie est *mitis*, quod facile dentibus possint comminui; *μῖττις, m. m. m.*
Mitry, mild, gentle, soft, simple, affable, not striving; calm, quiet, without surges or waves, temperate. Mitis poma, Virg. Ripe or mellow. Mitis arbores, Plin. Trees planted by hand, i. e. that grow in private mens houses, such as be not wild. Mitis stagnum, Virg. A standing pool, or water quiet and without surges.
Mitivā, æ; f. *Mitry.*
Mitivus, compar. & Mitissimè, superl. à Mitè. *More and most gently, very mildly.*
Mitrea, æ; f. Syriacum, Scal. Lydorum & Phrygiorum propria, ab antiquis, i. *μῖττις*, ligo: *μῖττις*, Eust. à *μῖττις*, solum, ex quo fieri. Ety. *Δῖττις* *μῖττις*.
Lex, Græc. Lat. *mitra*, Hel. *μῖττις* est *sanis, zōvion*. *A mitre, a attire for the head, with labels hanging down, asd hereafter of old women; & skin wherein the Stones or Coxs are wrapped, Jun. a kind of girdle which women wear at their first birth consecrated to Diana.*
Cæl. Rhod.
Mitrella, & Mitrella; idem, Solin. V.
Mitrella.
Mittens, tis; part. Ovid. *Sending, casting, flinging.*

Mittito, as; freq. à Mitto. To send
often.
Mitto, is, ſi. ſum, ères; *ἐμίτω, πέμπω*
πέμψω & *μίσσω*. i. ſilum, duplicato r, qui
en, mittit, elongat; Scal. al, ex Chald.
מִשַּׁלְחָא iudè *מִשַּׁלְחָא*, ex *מִשַּׁלְחָא* venit, Mart.
ex Meo, quia èt Facio mittere; vel ex *μίσσω*
ſeu *μίσσω* dimiſſio. To ſend & ſoleave
or lay apart: to caſt, to let paſſ: to omit:
not to ſpeak of: to find as a preſent: to
caſt, hurl or ſling: to bring or put forth:
alſo to write: to ſpeak and utter. Adole-
ſcentem foras ad propinquum ſuum miſi-
ſit ad cenam, He ſent away the young man
to one of his kiſmen to ſupper. ¶ Mea tibi
ſcripta mittam. I will ſend my writings
unto you. ¶ Illa è via, vel ex itinere
miſi ad te; I ſent theſe things unto you
as I was on the way in my journey. ¶ In
adâ mittit, Sen, To regiſter or write in.
¶ In caput mitti, Sen, To be caſt down
headlong. ¶ Mittere in conſilium, èt Di-
mittit iudices ad ſententiam dicendam,
i. Cogere eos inter ſe vota conferre, Bud.
To let the Judges depart and confer among
themſelves after the Orator hath pleaded,
and ſo to come and give ſentence. ¶ Subſi-
dium, vel Subſidio mittere, Caſ. To ſend
aid or ſuccor. ¶ Mittit ſe præcipitem
ex alto, Ulpian. De muro, Hirt. To caſt
himſelf headlong down from. ¶ In poſ-
ſeſſionem mittere, For contempt or non-
appearance of a party, to ſend the deman-
dant or plainſiff to take poſſeſſion of his
goods *ad huius*. ¶ Curam mittere de
peſtore, Virg. To paſt ſorow out of his
heart. ¶ Mitte de illo nunc, Plaut.
Speak no more now of him. ¶ Mitte hunc
ite, Plaut. Let him go. Mitte me, Ter.
Let me go.
Mittor, èris; Saſtut. To be ſent,
Mitulus, m. Gloſſ. A kind of fiſh cal-
led a Limpin, Plin.
Miva, æ; f. condimentum de Cydoniis,
Arab. Hebr. *מִיבָא* gutta, Rhapheleng.
An Arabian word ſignifying the juice of
fruits boiled, until they be as thick as ho-
ney: now it is taken for a ſyrup made
with the juice of Quince, wine, ſugar
or honey.
Mittus, *μίσσω* cauda caret, ex-
tremâ parte mutilis; ex *μίσσω* minuo &
ἐκ cauda: ita Mitrus verſus dicitur in
fine claudicans, Sic voc. verſus Heroei-
ſus, in quo extremâ ſede pro Spondeo eſt
Jambus, unde & Tellambus dicitur, à
μίλα & *ταμ*. Voſſ.
Mius, pro Meus, ex *μῖς*, gen. antiq.
pro *μῖ*; unde *Μί* in vocativo.
Mixa, æ; f. & Mixarius, ii; n The
fruit of a tree ſomewhat leſſer than a Prune,
Cerd.
Mixobarbârus, a, um. Mirkled of pure
and barbarous.
Mixobarbârus, Græc. *μῖξ* & *βάρβαρος*,
ex *μῖξ* i. mixtura, & *βάρβαρος*. He that
hath a Grecian to his father, and a Barba-
rian to his mother, or contrariſly.
Mixolydius, Gr. qui mixtus Lydius;
modus in muſicis: vide Mart.
Mixtarius, Lucil, vel Miſtarius; vas
quo vinum aqua miſcemus, *μῖξ*.
A cup wherein wine is allayed with water;
alſo iudex quod Guſtarius.
Mixtura, æ; f. Plaur. *μῖξ*, *νέκτες*.
A mingling together: vide Miſtura.
Mixtus, a, um; part. a Miſceor: *μῖξ*
μῖξ & *μῖξ*. Tempered, mixt, mingled.
Mixtus, ſus; m. A mingling.

M. N. in notis antiquorum, *mem* nomine, vel *mille nummorum* vel *nummorum*, M. N. L. *minis* locum.

Mina, æ; f. Plin. *μνᾶ*: vide Mina: 120.

Mnēmōnīca, ðrum; n. *μνημονικά*, *Θεοῦ ἡμῶν* scilicet. Præcepta quæ memoriam iuvant, Aur. ad Heren. *Præceptis for memory*.

Mnēmōnīcus, a, um; ad memoriam pertinens, *μνημονικός*.

Mnēmōphylax, *μνημοφύλαξ*. A *mnēmōnē*-keeper.

Mnēōphōrē, *μνημοσύνη*, memoria, ex *μνῆμαι* memor, *Μεμνῶ*, Aulon.

Mnēmōphylax, n; n. *μνημοφύλαξ*, Catul. id per quod nobis aliquid in memoriā revocatur; item Memoria. A *monument*, *token* or *pledge left with ones friend, in remembrance of a thing*.

Mnēsithūm; buphthalmus, Diosc. 3. 157. Mnēsithos, ab inventore dict.

Mnēstor, *μνήστωρ* Lat. *procur*.

M A R T I O

MO. In notis antiq. *modi*, vel *modo*, vel *mors*, M. R. *miles Romanus*. M. *moi*, vel *mus*, M. P. *maior sepius*. MS. *manis*, vel *manibus*, vel *manu scriptis*, vel *molestis*.

Mobilis, le; adj. JC. *mobiles res*, quæ animā carent, ut *Vasa*, *Velles*, &c. *κίνησις*, *κίνησις*, *κίνησις*. That may be moved, movable, *wavering*, *lights*, *unconstant*, *wagging*. Primum mobile, The *first mover* or *superior of heaven*, which carries with it all the rest.

Mobilior, us; compar. à Mobilis. *More movable*; or *wavering*, &c.

Mobilitatis, atis; f. *δυναμια*. Unconstancy, *movableness*, *wagging*, *mutableness*, a *prompness* and *readiness*.

Mobiliter, adverb. *δυναμῶς*. Unconstantly, *movably*.

Mobilito, as; q. Lucrer. *δυναμῶς ποιεῖ*, *δυναμῶς*. To move often.

Mochlia, A *setting of a bone in his right place* again, a *bone-setting*. Stup.

Mochuivum, Ægyptiorum lingua Sylvestris portulaca.

Moderābilis, le; adj. Ovid. *σωφρονισθεῖς*, *ῥυτὰς*, *ῥυτὰς*. Moderate, *measurable*.

Moderāmen, inis; n. Ovid. *δουκνιστος*, *δουκνιστος*. Temperance, moderation, direction, guiding, governments, rule.

Moderāmentum, ti; n. Gell. idem.

Moderāns, tis; part. à Moderor, Juv. *κλεσπιδας*. Rulings, governing, ordering, directing.

Moderanter, & Moderatim, Lucrer. idem quod Moderate.

Moderantia, Moderateneq.

Moderantiū, adverb. compar. Ovid. *More moderately*.

Moderatē & tūis; adv. *ῥυτὰς*, *ῥυτὰς*, *ῥυτὰς*, *ῥυτὰς*. Temperately, moderately, *meanly*, *patiently*, *with reason* and *moderation*, *fine* and *siftly*. Sen. Moderatiū ac mitiū in ærumnis.

Moderatiō, onis; f. *μελέτης*. *ὑπαγία*. Temperance, moderation, moderate rule.

MO. In notis antiq. *modi*, vel *modo*, vel *more*, M. R. *miles Romanus*. M. *moi*, vel *mos*, M. P. *maie jessus*. MS. *mensis*, vel *mensibus*, vel *manuscriptam*, vel *molestus*.
 Mobilis, le; adj. JC. *mobiles res*, quæ animâ carent, ut *Vasa*, *verres*, &c. *κίνητοι*, *κινῶντες*, *κινῶντες*. That may be moved, movable, wavering, light, inconstant, wagging. Primum mobile, The first mover or uppermost heaven, which carries with it all the rest.
 Mobilior, us; compar. à Mobilis. *More* movable, or wavering, &c.
 Mobilitas, atis; f. *κίνησις*. Unconstancy, movableness, wagging, mutableness, a promptness and readiness.
 Mobiliter, adverb. *κίνητως*. Unconstantly, movably.
 Mobilto, as; Lucret. *κίνητον ποιεῖ, κινῶντιν*. To move often.
 Mochlia, A setting of a bone in his right place again, a bone-setting. Stup.
 Mochuvium, Ægyptiorum lingua Sylvestris portulaca.
 Moderabilis, le; adj. Ovid. *σωφρονῆς*, *ἐνταλῶν*, *μετῶν*. Moderate, measurable.
 Moderâmen, tins; n. Ovid. *δουλοῦντος*, *δουλοῦντα*. Imperance, moderation, direction, guiding, government, rule.
 Moderâmentum, ti; n. Gell. idem. Moderâns, tis; part. à Moderator, Juv. *κυβερνῶν*. Ruling, governing, ordering, directing.
 Moderanter, & Moderatim, Lucret. idem quod Moderatē.
 Moderantia, Moderatiness.
 Moderantiûs, adverb. compar. Ovid. *More moderately*.
 Moderatē & tins; adv. *ἐν μέτρον*, *ἐν μέτρον*, *μετρίως*. Temperately, moderately, meanly, patiently, with reason and moderation, fine and softly. Sen. Moderatiûs ac mitius in ærumnis.
 Moderâtio, onis; f. *μετρώσις*, *μετρώσις*. Temperance, moderation, moderate rule.

rule, a due proportion and measure, moderately, good disposition.

Moderator, *us*; comp. à Moderatus, Ovid. *More moderate*.

Moderatissimas, *a, um*; superl. Jul. Capit.

Moderator, *ōris*; *m. verb.* διοικητής, διοικῶν. *A governor, a guide, a ruler, a master.* Moderator *ludi*; vide Gymnasium juvenia; & Pædagogus.

Moderatrix, *icis*; *f. verb.* διοικητριά, *A governess, a regent, that tempereth and ruleth.*

Moderatus, *a, um*; Ovid. modicus, modum justum tenens, habens vel servans, non nimis; deinde per Synecd. parvus, exiguus; ἡλεκτός, ὀλίγος, ὀλιγοπλήγος.

Temperate, modeste, mesurable; firm, well ordered, ruling.

Moderne, *adv.*

Moderus, *a, um*; Gloss. *Modern, of this time.*

Moderō, *as*; Salust. & Moderator, *aris*; depon. modum statuo, modum do, ad modum rego; διορίσκω, διδύμω, διορίζω. *To govern, to rule, to moderate, to restrict, to set a mean or measure, to use with measure.* Moderari *ex sua libidine*, Ter. *To measure by their own lust.* ¶ Officio concilia moderatus, *Measuring their counsels by honest duty in behaviour.* ¶ Animo & orationi moderati, *To temper and rule his affection and talk.* ¶ Res rusticas veni & tempestatas moderantur, *Wind and weather do rule masters of husbandry.*

Modeste, *adv.* ταπεινός, ὑποτακτός, ἡμεῖς. *Temperately, modestly, soberly, shamefacedly, advisedly, with moderation.*

Modestia, *æ f.* τὸ μόδρον, μοδρότης, μόδρεσις. *Shamefastness, modesty, moderation, temperance, soberness, humility, humbleness, orderly behaviour.* Cic. ex Modo.

Modestus, *a, um*; *adj.* ex Modo, qui animi elationi ceterisque cupiditatibus moderatur, & in rebus omnibus modum servat; ὑποτακτός, ἡμεῖς, ὀλιγώδης, ταπεινότης. *Temperate, modest, sober, helpful, well advised, that useth moderation in all things.*

Modi, *ōrum*; *m.* The measures, rates, times or paces in singing or playing. Modos considerare & frangere; vide Minuere citate.

Modialis, *les*; *adj.* μωδιαλῶς. *Which containeth a bisfel.*

Modiatio, *ōnis*; *f.* Dig. trientis mensura, Meurs. *A measure containing a bisfel; it is also a measuring of liquid thing, as of water, ointment.* vide Modius.

Modice, *adv.* μέγας. *A little, somewhat meanly, mesurably, not too much nor too little, reasonably, contentedly, patiently, moderately, temperately, with a mean, briefly, in few words.*

Modiculus, *a, um*; dimin. à Modicus, Suet. ὁ μωδικώδης, ἀμωδικός. *Very little.*

Modicitas, *f.* Gloss. Moderatitēs, *meanness.*

Modico, *as*; Gloss. *To moderate, to adjust.*

Modico, *adv.* pro Paulo. *A little.*

Modicum, *ci*; *n.* Jun. dim. ex Modus. Seal, in Theophr. διὰ, quasi μέτρον. Non. Medicum veteribus fuit, quod alias est modicatum, quodque fit cum

modo quodam; *συνεχρ.* A little or small thing.

Μόδιον, adv. Plaut. τὸ ὀλίγον, τὸ μέλλον. A little, somewhat.

Μόδιος, a, um; ὀλίγος, μέγας. Little, small, few; brief; measurable, reasonable, indifferent; that exceeds not; that is not too great nor too little; mean, slender, moderate, consistent with few things.

Μόδιφικαίον, ōnis; f. verbal. A Modificator, Sen. διαφύπτος. *M*odifying or bringing into measure. Rhetorica Modificatio in verbis, opposita naturæ simplicitati significationis; Logica Modificatio est in Propositionibus, quæ dicuntur *Modificatæ*, oppositæ *Abjectis*; Musica, ut cum cantus dicitur *Modificatus*, oppositus *Simplici*; Ethica, sit actio *modificata*, i. certâ moderatione constans, Mart.

Μόδιφικαίον, m, Dig. *He that changeth or qualifieth.*

Μόδιφικατος, a, um. *Changed or drawn from its one nature to some other use; also chewed, &c.*

Μόδιφico, as; Digest. modum facio, temperans sum, moderor. *To measure.*

Μόδιφicos, āris; depon. *μίσπις.* To take the measure of a thing, to measure.

Μόδιφicos, a, um, *In measure, metrical, Modifica, Harmony, Aulon.*

Μόδιφολος, li; m, dim. A Modius, Vitruv. μέγιστος, γένους. A little bucket: a bucket to take or draw water out of a well or pit. Vitruv. A little cup to drink in, like a goblet. Scævola, ὀψία, καὶ ὀ, γένους. A glass or instrument that Chirurgians used to cut out a small bone withal, called a Trepanum, or the round saw of Hippocrates, Cels. γένους. Modiolus roze, Plin. The stock or nave of a Cart-wheel, whereinto the spokes be fastned.

Μόδιπέραιος, ōis m; & Modimperator, Var. *Moderatores* dicuntur, qui in conviviis modificandi auctoritatem habent, quæ modum imperant, quo bibenter, Non. Plaut. diffator, Hor. arbitri bibendi, etiam & Rex: συμποσιάρχης. One ordained to see measure kept in banquets; or he that did appoint the guests a certain law and measure of drinking. He was chosen by casting the dice. Nec regna vini fortior talis: And, Quem Venus Arbitrum dicit bibendi, Hor. He whom such a chance makes king of good fellows.

Μόδιūm, ii; n. Plin. The same that Modius.

Μόδιūm, ii; m, ex μέτρον; μέτρον, ἐξ ἑν. μέτρον, Plin. Quod sit usum modo perfectus: est enim mensura librarum, i. sextariorum 22. Cujus causa inde tracta est, quod in principio Deus 22. opera fecerit: vide Isid. Fung. ex modo. Continebat hic, sexages aridas, duos semodos, semodos quatuor oſco, sextarius heminas duas, hemina acetabula quatuor, acetabulum seſquicyathum, cyathus ligulas quatuor. Exactius distingui poterunt mensuræ hoc modo: Modius continet libras viginti sex, uncias oſco. Semodos uncias tredecim, uncias quatuor Sextarius uncias viginti, Hemina decem, Acetabulum duas & dimidiam Cyathus seſquunciam, drachmam, & scrupulum, Ligula drachmas tres, & scrupulum unum. A measure of almost half a bushel, or of some cone, our Peck and half, we call it a Bussel: it was among

the Romans a measure of dry things containing sixcent Sextarios: also the hole or place wherein the mast of the ship is put. Modius agri, Var. A square piece of ground in the fields, being an hundred fots long, and so many broad. Modius vini, Bud. Thirty six sextaries of wine, and every sextary containeth eight pints Parisi, that is, eight quartis English. Modius falis. A bushel of fall, Modius, Sacyra quendam Varonis fuit.

Mōdix, Teis; idem quod Modius.

Mōdō, adv. i. cum modo y vide Fest. nunc, nuper, tantum, ἀπὸ νῦν, τότε.

Pro Exiguo modo vel mensura parva temporis, Tantummodum, fātem, i. intra hunc modum, hac cum mensura, Now, now late, of late, ere while: a little while ago: a time very little past, present or instant; i. f. s. not; dhye. Alone,ly, privoꝝ at the last, for notwithstanding: sometime: one while, Modō, vel Tantū non, Ter. Alcib.

Mōdūlāmen, nis; Sen. & Modulamentum, ti; n. Gell. vide Modulatio, Mōdūlānter, adv.

Mōdūlantia, æ; f. Gloss. A tuning or modulation.

Mōdūlātē, adverb. ὡς μὲν, Apily, with these accent and measure.

Mōdūlātiō, ōnis; f. verb. à Modulor, Quinte, μὲλῳ, ἀπομειν, οὐ μὲλῳ. Pleasant tuning, a musical measure, modulation.

Mōdūlātōr, ōris; m. verb. Col. ὡς μὲν ποιεῖ, μὲν ποιεῖ. He that sings or larneth to sing in measure, a pleānter tuner, and a deficiēt of, &c.

Mōdūlātrix, f. Stat. Sbe ibat singeb or tuner.

Mōdūlāus, a, um; q. Quint. ad modum factus, cantans. Nomen dictū à cantibus, ad aliorum similitud, modularis; ὡς μὲν ποιεῖ, ὡς ποιεῖ, Sung or done by measure, tuned, tempered, well governed and ordered.

Mōdūlātus, ūs; m. Sen. οὐ μὲλῳ, A tuning, a singing in measure.

Mōdūli, ōrum; m. falc. gen. plur. vide Modi.

Mōdūlor, āris; depon. ex Modulor: modulis quibuldam efficio, dimetior, vel cum mensura & numerorum ratione compono, ὡς μὲν ποιεῖ, μὲν ποιεῖ, To do by number or measure, to sing unadby, to measure, tune or accent, to play or pipe, so compose or make.

Mōdūlorōpōr, A Psalm sung before the Sermon.

Mōdūlis, li; m. dim. à Modus, Vitruv. τὸ μὲλῳ ποιεῖ, ὡς ποιεῖ. The measure, bigness or quantity of a thing: y modulis in Musick: a song, modulation: a melody: also the head or chapter of the pillars: the module, Jun. the Last of a fob, Horat. that whereby the whole work is measured and squared, Plaut. a certain measure in Conduits or conveyances of water, whereby water was conveyed from Castles to private houses.

Mōdus, di; m. ex τὸν mensuraus. מִדְּוֹן mensura. Scal. ex μέτρον, μέτρον. modus: ὡς ποιεῖ, ὡς ποιεῖ. Manner, measure, measure: rule, trades, form, fashion, way, quantity, bigness: μέτρον: and the size: time or measure in Musick; vide Modi. Optimus cunctis Modus. A mean is hit in all things. Sic Reddit Aufonius illud Cleobuli, "Aet

M O E R

πορ μίτρον. ♀ Pomorum ingens modus, *Great store or plenty of fruit*, Quint.
 Curt. Veltis ingens modus, *Heavy deal of clothes or apparel*, Idem. ♀ In modum, i. Concinne. — *Handsomely or trimly*, Catull. ♀ Pro modo, *Proportionably or justly*, ♀ Delicta pro modo exequi, *To punish or pass with equity and justice*, Suet. ♀ Modum præbere dicitur Tibicen, *To pipe or play the pfeauter*, Ovid. ♀ Extra modum, *Beyond all measure*. ♀ In modum hostilem, *Liv. After the manner of an enemy*. ♀ Novo modo, *Strangely, after a new sort*. ♀ Bono modo, *After an honest sort, in good sort*. ♀ Par modus omnium, Celf. *A like quantity or measure of all*.
 Mœchia, a; f. Gr. Catull. μοιχεία. *A whore or harlot; a strumpet, an adulterous woman*.
 Mœchănicus, a, um; i. adulterinus.
 Mœchâtio, f. Aug. μοιχεία. *Strumpeting, fornication*.
 Mœchâtôr, ôris; m. Plaut. ὁ μοιχῶν. *A lecher*.
 Mœchia, a; f. Plaut. μοιχεία. *Adultery, or the ravishing of a woman*.
 Mœchile, is; n. Duo mœchilla, i. Dux domus adulteris corrupta, Cato ad Cinnam.
 Mœchimonîum, Laber. μοιχεία.
 Mœchifio, as; Plaut. μοιχῶ. *To commit adultery, to ply the harlot or lecher*.
 Mœchor, âris; Catull. idem.
 Mœchûlus, idem. a Catull. Gr. μοιχῶν. ἡμῶν; μοιχῶν, παρὰ τὸν οἶκον, τὸ ὅς οἶκος καὶ ἡγεῖσθαι τοῦτο εἶναι ὡς τοῦ πατρὸς, i. ab eo quod minime deceat, dicitur, autem ex Herodoti sententia conflatur συναρπάζειν, ab ἰσχυρῇ, mœchia enim causâ dissimiles sunt liberi, Mung. Enim ex τῷ πορ delere, corumpere. *An adulterer, a lecher*.
 Mœne, n. sing. murus Ennio, & Mœnus Var. Plur. ufitatum est; Mœnia, i. Mœnio, quod veteribus pro Munio, ab ἀμύνω, theor, ut Pœnio, pro Pœnio, Var. *Operæ militantis mœnia, quod munitionis efficit oppidum*, Serv. Mœnia sunt tantum muri, dicta quod munia, i. munitione civitatis, Scal. ex Munia, i. parte officii cuiusque, ex πολεως quasi maria, τὸ πᾶν, τὸ πᾶν, Walls of a Town, Castle or City, Mundi mœnia, Lucrer. Cœlum; *The circuit of the world*, Mœnia ac Mœnera, pro Munia vel Muncia Lucrer. *Fare manœva militibus*, Prudent. Mœnia pacis, Mœnia, *be also any buildings*, Mœniacque antiquis te prospectantia muris, Aufon, *Turrets, Magazine or Storehouses upon the walls*, Any buildings.
 Mœniô, as; Isid. *To wall in or about*, Corinthiî mœniunt Syraculas, Tertull. *Built Syracuse*, V. Munio.
 Mœnitus, a, um; adj. περιπατῶν. *Walled about*, Pergamum divinâ mœnium manu, Plaut. *Also builded*.
 Mœnôgênion; vide Monogénion.
 Mœnus, n; m. in Var. V. Mæne.
 Mœra, gradus signorum; dicuntur i. mœpides a mœre pars ex mœro dividit item Fatum, mors; vide Mart.
 Mœrens, tis; p. a. Marteo; λυπηρ, i. ὀδυνηρὸς. *Lamenting, mourning, sorrowful, sad and heavy*.
 Mœris, æ. ii. vel Mœstus (um, ēre

M O L

et *μωλεσ*, quod pro *dolore* *πενθος* sumitur, Scalig. Var. et *Marcere*, quod maiore corpus marcescere videatur: *λυπησις, λυπησιν, λυπησιν, συλπησιν, συλπησιν*, *μ*. To be sorrowful and *lad*, to be heavy and sad in heart, to be pensive, to lament, mourn, weep, be sorry for or grieved at, *ἐνδύμνη*. Alienis bonis *maerere*, To lament or grieve to see another do well and prosper. ¶ Gravius filii mortem *maeret*, He lamenteth or bewaileth the death of a son.
Maeror, *eris*; paffiv. *ad* *rr* *am* *am* *am* *um* esse. To be made sorrowful.
Mari, *orum*; pro *Muri*, *Serv*, vide *Mæne*, *Walls*.
Macro, *as*; Nonn. *maerentem* facio, *λυπησιν*. To make sorrowful and sad.
Maeror, *aris*; Lucill. To be made sad.
Maeror, *eris*; *m*. et *Maereo*, *as* *maelo*. *Mæ*-or est aggritudo *hebilis*, Scal. *Mæ*or est diuturna tristitia, qu. fatalis; hoc enim et *μωλεσ*. Melius est Hebr. *מר* *maeror* *amari*us, vel *מר* *maerui*, vel *מר* *amam* esse, Aven. *למור*, *למור*, *למור*, *למור*. *Sadnefs*, grief, heaviness of heart, lamenting, mourning.
Mærus, *a*, *um*; *adjec.*, antiq. *Sad* or *pensive*.
Mærus, *is*; *vide* *Murus*. *Quid* *Murus* fuit *Mærus* *as* *males*, præ quò quique pro parte sua eos ferveat, Scal. Inde *pomeriis*, quod *pæ* *maeros*, Scal. *re* *gillus pomerium*, *Scrib* et *profurum*.
Mæstè, *adv*. Cic. *ad* *Heren*. *λυπησιν*, *admaes*, *Sadly*, *sorrowfully*, *heavily*.
Mæstificè, *adv*.
Mæstifico, *as*. To make heavy or sad.
Mæstificus, *a*, *um*; *Plaut*. *That maketh sorry*.
Mæstior, *us*; *compar*. *Lucret*. et *Mæstissimus*, *a*, *um*; *superl*. et *Mæstus*, *Ovid*.
Mæstiter, *adverb*. *Plaut*. *idem* quod *Mæstè*.
Mæstificè, *as*; *καθηφεια*, *αλγος*. *Sorrow*, *heaviness of heart*, *sadnefs* *pensiveness*.
Mæstitudo, *inis*; *f*. *Plaut*. *idem*.
Mæsto, *as*; *i*. *adject*. *facio*.
Mæstus, *a*, *um*; *i*. *ex* *Maereo*: *καθηφειαν*, *αλγος*, *αλγος*, *αλγος*, *αλγος*. *Sorrowful*, *sad*, *full of lamentation or mourning*, *woful*, *pensive*, *all amovt*.
Mogiron; *herba* *apud* *Plin*. *A kind of herb*.
Möla, *as*; *f*. *inferior* *mölæ* *lapis*; *unde* *superior* *dit* et *αμλα*. *Alii* et *Mole*, quod *saxi* *mole* *frumenta* *terantur*; *vel* *ex* *μολτα* *curro*. *Mart*. *ex* *μολτα* *ολα*, quod *est* *minuere* *border*, *fruges*. *Alii* *ex* *Hebr*. *מר*, *מר*, *vel* *מר*. *Möla* *lapis molaris*: *A Möl* *pane*, *Möla* *afriana*, *Car*. *An horse-mill*. ¶ *Möla* *eficetia* *far* *tostum*, *and* *fale* *sparium*, quod *co* *möla* *hostiz* *aspergantur*, *Feck*.
Mo *Möla* *item* *pro* *Dente* *molari*. ¶ *Mo* *la* *item* *Ois* *cui* *dentes* *inherent*. ¶ *Möla*, *genu*. *The round bone or whirling on the top of the knee*. *Mo* *Möla*, *αμλα* *caro* *informis*, seu *motes* *carnea* *in* *uteris* *concepta*, *tumor* *uteri* *induratus* *graviditatis* *opinionem* *adferens*. *A möl* *a* *piece of flesh without shape, en bar* *swelling in a womans womb, causing her to seem with child, a Moon-calf: a cak* *made of meal and salt*, *Plin*. *Bar*. *Sometimes it is taken for* *Mandibula*.

M O L

Var. ♀ *Mola alata* five pneumatica, *A wind-mill*. ♂ *Mola aquaria*, *A water-mill*, Pallad.
Mōlārī, *Millers*.
Mōlārīs, *re*; Plin. *μωλεῖς*. *Pertaining to a mill or mill-stone*. *Dentes molarēs*, *μωλεῖς*. *The cheek-teeth or grinders, which being five on each side of the mouth, both above and beneath, are made to grind and fret aſunder finely the meat received into the mouth*. *Lapis molaris*, *A mill-stone or grinding-stone*.
Mōlārīs, *a*, m. Juv. *μωλῖς*. *A cheek-teeth*: *also a piece of a broken mill-stone*. Ovid. *Also the Marcellian*.
Mōlārīum, *ii*; n. *The toll that the miller takes for grinding*: *μωλῶντιν*.
Mōlārīus, *a*, um; *adj.* Cat. *ὁ μωλῖας*. *Belonging to a mill*.
Mōlendarīus, *a*, um; *ad* *molam* pertinet: *vide Molendinarius*. Am, Marcel. *l. 17*.
Mōlendarīā, *æ*; f. *A millers wife*.
Molendarīus, *ii*; m. Paul. *qui molam curat*; & Molendarīus, *a*, um; *μωλοφάρκας*. *Pertaining to a mill*. *Mola molendarīaria*, Paul. *A grist-mill*.
Mōlendarīōr, *oris*; m. *A miller*.
Mōlendīnum, *ni*; n. Gloss. *domus ubi molitur farina*. *A mill*.
Mōlère, in obſceno ſenſu Subagitare. Fruſtra moluit, Petron. Arb.
Mōles, *i*; f. *ex mola*; vel *ex Molior*; vel *ex μωλῶν πάλω*. Felf. *ex Movendo*, quod *agrè* movetur. Bec. *ex μωλῶ*. Scal. *à Mola farinaria*, quæ nunquam puſilla eſt; Aven. *ex λωπῶ*, *laboravit*: *ὄγκον*, *βελίον*. *A thing great and heavy*: *an huge great building, pile or bulwark*: *a great heap or dam to ſtop the course of the water*; *also an hard or great matter to accompliſh*. Virg. *Densâ mole* feruntur ad muros, Virg. *They went together in a lump* 10. ♂ Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem, Virg. *So hard and great a matter it was* 10. &c.
Mōleſtatio, *f*. Digefit. *A troubling or melting*.
Mōleſtē, *adv.* *δυſταρῶς*, *δυſχερῶς*, *χαλεπῶς*, *λυμπεῖς*. *Travailing, diſcontented, painfully*. Moleſtē ferre aliquid, *To ſate a thing grievouſly*.
Mōleſtē, *æ*; f. *δυſχέρετα*, *ἀνία*. Grief, ſorrow, pain, trouble, diſquieting, tediousneſs, buſineſs.
Mōleſto, *aſ*, as; *Modēſt. ἀνία*. *To grieve, offend or do diſpleaſure to one, to trouble, to put one to pain*.
Mōleſtiſſimū, *a*, um; *adj.* *Troublous or troubleſome* 1 leg. Moleſtiſſimū.
Mōleſtus, *a*, um; *adj.* *ex Mole*, quod aliquid moleſi, *i*. grave eſt: *λυμπεῖς*, *δυſχερῶς*, *χαλεπῶς*, *ἀνία*, *ἐνδιχθῆς*, *πενυχθῆς*. *Travailing, ſorrowful, diſcontented*: *grievous, painful, troubleſome, inſupportable, vexatous or diſquieting*; *hard, difficult*. *Moleſta tunica*, Juv. *A coat wherein Gampowder or ſuch like matter was wrapped, and put upon ſuch as were to be executed, for their ſpeedy remedy and diſpatch*. Moleſtus certē eſt fuerit, Ter. *Tr. I will vex and trouble him*.
Mōleſtrina, *æ*; f. Cato. *μωλῶν, μωλοφάρκας*. *A mortar or quern to grind with the hands*, &c. *Vide Piſtinum*.
Molgus, m. Foll. *Rugla, culeus, μωλγῶς*. *A preſe or bag in the Tarentine ſpeech*.
Mōlīārīus, *μωλοκῆπῶν*, Gloss. *lego*.
Molinarīus, Mart.

M O L

Möllens, tis; part. *Working, devising, inventing, beginning or purposing.*
Möllile, is 3 n. Cat. instrumentum quo aliquid molitur sive imminuitur; vel id quod molitur aut collis bouum, vel humeris servorum adalligatur ad trudendas molas, Calep. *The handle of a mill or quern; also an instrument put on the shoulders of a man, horse or ass, to draw the Mill.*
Möllimen, inis; & Molimentum, ti; n. Liv. *παρασκευα, κατεσκευα.* The force, endeavour or strength to do a thing; an enterprise, main and might, difficulty.
Möllina, æ; f. Gloss. *A water-mill.*
Möllize, arum. *Mounts raised by man's hand, Am. Marcell.*
Möllor, iris, tris sum, tri; 3 depon. *Movento, mol* i, Molibus. Significat rem aliquam magnam & ponderosam moveo, Calep. Bec. *ire to Mole*; al. ex *μολή*, i. *curro.* Certè ex *μολο* laborare: *μολομαι, ἀντιπαιρ, ἀνταγισθαι, ἀνταγωνισθαι.* To move: to remove: to force and strain himself to do a thing: to go about to dress himself: to prepare: to endeavour, undertake, essay or attempt to do, to make, work or labour: to build: alio to till or husband. Liv. *to break down or to cast.* Tac. *Laborem moliri super laude sua.* Virg. *To travel, to goe honour and praise.* ¶ Infidias folioli moliri. *To lay wait to kill his fen.* ¶ Naves moliri ab terra, Liv. *To go about to depart with their ships from land.* ¶ Moliri in aliquem locum, Tac. *To essay to go or get into.* ¶ Bipennem moliri in vites, Virg. *To cut the vines.* ¶ Res novas moliri. *To rebel or practise alteration in the States.* Suet.

Möllor, ris; pass. Lucili. *To be stayed: to be preparing or setting forth.* Pompei molitebatur, Apul. *Scis illud Terentii.* Dum moluntur, &c.

Möllitio, onis; f. verb. *παρασκευα.* Endeavour or going about as thing, an enterprise. Agororum mollitio, Col. *The labouring of the earth.*

Mölltor, oris; m. verb. *A Molo*, Jun. *μολαδίζε, ἀλτίνε.* *A miller, a grinder.*

Mölltor, oris; m. verb. *A Mollor.* *αυδαδία, πωνιρία.* He that endeavours or gets about to do a thing, he that strains or enforces himself to do: a worker, maker, inventor or author: a builder.
Mölltrina, æ; f. *A mill*, dimin. *A Mola*, ut *Meditrina* *A Medecor*, Bec.
Möllitrix, Teis; f. verb. *A Molo*: *μολαγίε.* *A woman-miller.*
Möllitrix, Teis; f. verb. *A Mollor*, Suet. *She which enterprises a thing, or undertakes to bring it to pass.*
Möllitrua, æ; f. Plin. *ἀλμυρα.* *A grinding.*
Möllitus, a, um; part. *A Molor*: *ἀλμυρα.* *Grind.*
Mölltus, a, um; part. *A Mollor*: *μολαδίζω, αμυρα.* *That has endeavoured.*
Möllues, i; e. *esse* vel fieri molle.
Möllues, is; ere; Plin. *ἀμαλαδίζω.* *To wax soft, mild or gentle: to be pacified from wrath, to be thoroughly soft.*
Mölluetra, æ; f. & Molluetra, *A sheep-sell.* Cal. ex *μολή*. Al. *dic.* quod molle sit. *Molluetras* vocabant pelles ovium, quibus galeas extergebant, Feltes. Vocab. *A Mollio*, Turneb. *μολυαδ*, ex quo *molluetram* interpolatur.

M O L

Mollifceulus, α, um; dim, à molliculus, Cat. μολιδου, ὁ ἀσπες. A little soft, somewhat tender, gentle, mild, delicate, womanish, wanton.

Mollicepts. A kind of bird that some think to be a Shrike or Nymmurden.

Coop.

Mollicetina, π; f. Non. vestis, à Mollitudo. A garment of fine cloth or silk; μαλακὸν ἱμάτιον.

Mollicinum, emplastrum. A mollifying and unctuous plaster or medicine.

Sup.

Molliculus, α, um; dim, adj. μαλακός. Soft, delicate, tender, wanton.

Mollicatio, οnis; f. Celf. μαλάξεις. A softening, a mild interpretation.

Mollicicator, orism. Cæcil. ποδακτίπ.

A softer.

Mollicico, as; μαλάσω. To make soft.

Coop.

Mollicifor, Apic. To be made soft.

Mollicimen, n. A softening. Sid.

Mollicimentum, ti; n. Sen. μαλαγμή.

An easing or softening.

Mollito, is, tvi, tum, Tre; ποδακτίζω, μαλακώω. To make soft, tender or supple; to pacify, appease, quiet or repress; to make gentle or good; to make wanton, nice and delicate. Mollire lanam, To dress wool, Ovid.

Mollitor, tris; Celf. To be softened.

Molliptes, edis; qui mollem habet pedem, μαλακόπους. Tender-footed, or that hath soft foot.

Mollis, le; & ior, istimus; adject. antiq. Mollus. Can. ex μαλακός. Bec. ex λην: al. ex μαλῆος, μάλα, vac. ad mollitudinem conduct. Alii quasi mobilis; Scilicet, à moim Syriaco, quod è τριβή. Aqua: μαλακίζω, δυνάμει, ηρεσιεί, μαλακίς. Soft, tender, nice, effeminate, remiss, easily, delicate, pleasant, gentle, calm: easie to be peaced: ripe, time y' wild: also good, fit and opportune.

Verg. Molles pices, Jun. Soft, smooth or slippery fibres without scales. Molles morficulae amatorum, Such as will do no hurt, final and wanton bitings of lovers, Plaut.

Molliter, adv. μαλακῶς, ὀψιμῶς, ἀδρῶς. Softly, delicately, gently, with good will, easily, without great pain, womanly, patiently, tenderly. Diadumenum fecit molli ter juvenem. He made his image to represent a tender or effeminate young man, Plin. Eadem formā; Doryphorum fecit viriliter puerum; A many boy, Idem.

Mollicita, æ; & Mollicities, ei; f. μαλακία, μαλακότης, χαυνότης. Softness, tenderness, delicateness, niceness, womanliness, wantonneß; calmerß; quieterß. Mollicites pregnantium: vide Malacia.

Mollito, as; à Mollio, Plaut. To make very soft.

Mollitor, m. Apoll. He that softenseth.

Mollitudo, tnis; f. μαλακότης. The same that Mollicities, Vocis mollitudo, ad Heren. The sweetness of the voice.

Mollitus, a, um; part. Ovid. μαλακισθεῖς. Made soft, tender or delicate: softened.

Molluis, adverb. comp. Tac. More softly and gently.

Mollificulus, Plin. vide Mollicellus.

Molligū, inis; Plin. A kind of the herb Lappago, like to Anagallis, but that it hath more leaves: ex Mollis.

M O L

Mollusca, æ; f. Plin. 14. 22. quod
cateris nubicus molliori: τὸ μαλινόν, μα-
λακόδερμον, ex mollitie corticis di-
A. πησι τὸ πᾶσι σφῆτι, a fibris. A. walsus
rather, Erafin, in Nucem, Ovid.
Molluscum, ci; n. Plin. 16. 16. a
Mollitie: ubi est acerris artoris & bru-
scum. The bunch of the tree Acer.
Mōlo, is, ūi, itam, ēre; Cælar, ἀλῖσω.
μῶλα, V. Mola & Molere, To grind, mōla
tero.
Mōlōche, es; f. μολόχη & Malache,
Græc. Col. μολάχη malva The great
mallow or hollyhock. ¶ Molochæ agria,
Plin. The same is abt. Hibiscum.
Mōlōchinarius, i; m. Plaut. molochi-
nī coloris infector. He that dieth a colour
somewhat like the violet-colour, as it is to
be seen in the flower of mallows.
Mōlōchinus, a, um; i. unde Molochi-
nus, nī; m. Cæcil. Græc. μολόχινος:
color floris malvæ; ad molochen per-
tinent. A colour like the flower of mallows,
a whitish purple of mallows.
Mōlōchites, tis; Plin. 37. 8. μολόχι-
τις, a colour made by a kind of pre-
cious stone having a thick greenishness in
colour, as it is to be seen in the flower of mal-
lows. Idid. 16. 7.
Molon, Plin. Alii Sycon. An herb.
Molorchus, Stat. 2. Sylv. 2. Scalg.
leg. artemo Locrus. Molorchus, instrumen-
tum nauticum ad latentia saxa indaganda,
ex Molorchoe inventore; Serv. Mo-
lorchus, Turn. leg. alii. Molybdus; alii.
Molobachus; tandem Hermatelenchus;
alii. Molachibus, Mart.
Molorchus, thi; m. μολόχης: quasi μολ-
υβός & ὀψίς plumbum rectum: ex ut
molān ὀψίδι. A plum-rule that Masons
and Carpenters use in fairsing of stone and
timber: Vide Mart. in vocab. Molor-
chus.
Molossicus, a, um; adject. Raverous,
Carmen Molossicum, quatuor confabatur
Molossis, hujusmodi carmine pyrrichiam
falsabant Molossi.
Molossius, lapis quidam viridie &
grandis.
Molossus, sī; m. Virg. canis Epitro-
cticus; Plaut. μολόχης etiam pes metri-
cus, diat. ab ejus regionis saltatione: vel
quod odia eo pedis genere magna ex
parte confantes Molossi in templo Jo-
vis canere consueverunt, in memoriam
Molossi filii Pyrrhi. A mastive-dog:
also a foot in poetry, consisting of three
long syllables.
Molothros, A kind of white viner,
Molva, æ. A sea-fish, Eruyerinus.
Molōcrum, Gelf. quod mola verrunt,
μολοκρον: etiam & tumor ventris,
μολοκαρξ; μολοκαλας Hefych. Molo-
crum, Græc. μολοκρον. Scalg. leg.
μολοκρον vel μολοκρον, a μολα πῶλα; vide
Fest. cum Scalg. A square piece of
timber whereon of old they d-d grind: also
the treadle of a Mill: also a swelling
in the belly of a woman. African. —Ferre
virgini Excoris utitur tanquam graviora
miliari. Molocrum vocatur; transit sine
doloribus.
Molufcæ nux, Plin. A Peach.
Mōly, yos; n. Plin. μῶλυ, παρὰ τὸ
μολύνειν τὰς τοῦ, a misigandi morbis,
Euftath. diat. a μῶλυ, i. melleſſia; quod
non nisi magno cum labore obtingat;
vel ex μῶλυ & ρυγία, quod herba hæc
sit nata ex sanguine signantis alitius

in pugna casti, Rue or Herb-grace: also Hermal or wild Rue, Pseudomoly, Gramen marium, Our Ladies quillion or Sea-grass.
Molybdæna, x; f. Græc. *μολυβδαίνα*, Plin. plumbi & argenti vena communis, à *μολύβδος* plumbum: idem etiam quod Plumbago, Herf. hæc commutata, si oculus subinde elongatur, Plumbum, quod est genus vitii, ex oculo collitur.

Molybdæis, f. Gr. *μολυβδαίς*, Plin. à *μολύβδος* plumbum: argenti spuma, que fit plumbo fuso, plumbago. The spume or foam, or Lead is self thoroughly tried.
Molyris, Gr. Arift. *μολύρις*. A locust which d-destroyeth corn.

Molyza, *μολύζα* vel *μολύς* ex *μολύ* edy: allium habens simplex caput, neque in *ἐκλάσας* divisum.

Monar, à *μῶν*, quod est *ἀέρος*, ex *ἄρ* macula. Id. *Monar*, stultus, qui citò movetur ad iram, Vox Scicula, Felt. A fool.

Momen, inis; h. *μῶν*, vide Momentum, *But Moment rather is the same with Motus. Momenti parvo possint impulsu moveri*, Lucret.

Momentaneus, & Momentarius, a, um; *περὶ καιρὸν, διὰ χρόνον*. That which dureth but a little while; that is done in a moment.

Momentillum, li; n. Cell. A little moment.

Momento, abl. Liv. *ἐν ἀκροῖ*, i. qu. in infecabili, scil. *ἐν ἑνὶ*. In a moment, incontinently, speedily.

Momento, as; Cornut. To direct and make straight by a little small thing: lancis momento dirigit.

Momentosus, a, um; adj. Quint. *ὁ μαχάλλω ποταμὸς ἔχει, ἀποσταλάς*. Of some moment or worth.

Momentum, ti; n. Specialis motio aut oculi aut lancis, fursum aut deorsum vergentis, cum (ut ait Ovid.) *— utat Hælevis atq; illud, momentisq; sumit utroque*: imprimis cum *πίεσι* deorsum vergit: pensio lancis, *πῶν* tempus breve, quantum illa motio peragi potest, punctum temporis, ex Momen: ex Motu fiderum, Id. ex Moveo, quod fit sine mora, Petrot. à Mobilitate: *σημά*. A moment, or minute, the least part of time which *ἀναπύ* lo assigned, *ἀποπύ*, *ἀκροῖ*. A very little quantity or portion of any thing or matter: a jot: the estimative force, value, weight, importance, strength or virtue of a thing: advantage or help: a change of a thing: a weight or poise: a grain: a little more then weight. Motion or In lination. Quætor elementa quasi partita inter se, & divisa habent momenta, Cic. li torpido quâdam sui corporis aurâ afficiat membra, quid tum de remediorum omnium momentis sperandum est? Plin. Momenta caprare, To spie out fit times and opportunities, Suet. Oculi momentum. Jun. The twinkling of an eye.

Momificus, *μωμικός*. The part of the teeth that toucheth the gum. V. Vol. & Mart.

Momila malè apud Calep, pro Momificus, Mart.

Momus, i, m. Gr. *μῶμος*, idque ex *ἄρ* macula. The god of reprehension, he that carpeh at all things, and is pleased with nothing: a carper, one that finds fault.

Momacha, x; f. *μωμάχου, ἀνὰ τέλει*. A Nun.

Mönachialis, le; adj. *μοναχικός*. Belonging to a Monk; leg. Monachilis, le; idem.

Mönachium, ti; n. Gr. *μοναχέον*, Digest. The society or fellowship of Monks.
Mönachor, *ἄρις*; *μονάζω*. To be made a Monk.

Mönachus, chis; m. Gr. *μοναχός*, Jun. *ἀπὸ τοῦ μωμάειν*, qd. est in solitudine vivere, à *μῶν* solus; al. *μοναχὸς* *πρὸς τὸ μόνον* *ὅτι περὶ ἑαυτοῦ*, ed quod Deum solum invocant; h. *πρὸς τὸ μόνον* *ἄλλων* *ἔχων ἕνα ἄνθρωπον*, Etymol. A solitary man, a Monk.

Monasconum, n. vide Monoscomum.

Mönalis, le; *μοναδικός*. Of the number of one.

Mönaliter, *μοναδικῶς*, i singulariter.

Mönar, i, stultus, V. Monar.

Mönarcha, x; m. Gr. Jun. *μοναρχία*, qui solus imperat, à *μῶν* solus, & *ἀρχή* imperium. A Monarch, a Prince ruling alone without a Peer; a King, a Governor in chief.

Monarchia, x; f. Gr. *μοναρχία*, Jun. à *μῶν* & *ἀρχή*. A Monarchie, the rule of one Prince alone.

Mönarchulus, li; m. dimin. A doctard.

Mönas, *ἄδης*; f. *μωνάς*, unitas, Macrobi. Unum, quod *μωνάς*, i. unitas, dicitur; & mas idem & femina est, par idem atque impar; ipse non numerus, sed fons & origo numerorum, &c. The number of one, unity, a grain, the ace.

Statio monadis, The ace point, Jun.

Mönaliterialis, *ἄλε*; Sidon. *μοναχικός*. Belonging to the Monastery or Monk.

Mönaliteriolum, dimin. ex Monasterium.

Mönaliterium, *ἄν*; n. Græc. *μοναστήριον*, Jun. ex *μωνάς*, *μονάζω*. solitarius sum. A monastery or convent, a solitary place, a cloister of Monks or solitary lives.

Mönalificus, a, um; Hier. *μοναχικός*. Monastical.

Mönallus, li; f. Gr. *μωνάλλος*, subauditur ribia, Plin. ex *μῶν*, i. solus, & *ἀλλή* ribia. A pipe, a recorder.

Mönazo, *μωνάω*. solitarius vivo.

Mönédula, x; f. Plin. ex *μῶν* & *δωλέα cano*. Scal. Monetula, quod monetæ surripit; à *Μονία* Junonis cognominis, cuius avis esse perhibetur. Voil. à monendo, quod augures moneret in *ἐκπᾶνδης* auguriis, *καλοῖς*. A Change or Day; a Cadej or Fack-daw.

Mönela, Terul. monitio.

Mönembaistes, Hul. *Malmsey*.

Mönemus, tis; part. à Monco, Ovid. *μωνέμενος*. He thus admonisheth or warneth.

Mönéo, es, *ἔτι*, *ἔτι*, *ἔτι*, *ἔτι* prius Meno vel Meno, Scal. quod is qui monet perinde fit ac memoria *μνήμη*, ex *μῶν* in *μνήμη* revoco: *μωμίζω*, *μωμίζω*, *μωμίζω*. Popma de differ. verb.

Mönemus futura, A admonemus præterita. Moneris pro Monueris, antiq. Non. To warn, tell, put in mind or remembrance, to advise, counsel, or give occasion.

Terentian mones de testamento, Put Terentia in mind of. Monco te hanc rem, Ter. & Monco tibi hoc, Plaut. I advertis, remember, advise you of this, *ἔ* Sapius te ut memineras monco, Ter. I often call upon thee to remember, Moncoeris; passiv. Liv. To be warned, &c.

Mönérus, is; f. Græc. Liv. *μωνέρις*, navis quæ uno remorum ordine ducitur, ex *μῶν* & *ἑρέω* remigo, A galley having but one oar or rower on one seat.

Mönéta, x; f. di. quia monet: nè quia fraus in pondere vel metallo fiat, Id. Alii Moneta quia nota illa & devallore, & de autore adnotat: *ῥήματα* *κίρκα*. Money; the stamp of money: the womb of a woman, Macrobi. Warning, remembrance. Gloss. Moneta, *μνησκούρα* locus etiam ubi cuditur moneta, A mint.

Moneta accisa, Clipp money, Jun. Also the mint where money is coined, Am. Marcell. l. 22. Codex.

Mönetalis, le; *μωνεταλικός*. Pertaining to Money, Monetales triumviri, Pompon. Overseers of the coining of money.

Mönétarium, *ἄν*; n. *ἀργυροπηγών*. A mint or treasury-house.

Mönétarius, *ἄν*; m. Firm. qui monetæ cudenda præest, *ἀργυροπηγῶν*, *μωνέταις* Helych. A maker or coiner of money, a monier.

Mönétarius, a, um; ad monetam pertinet, *μωνεταλικός*. Monetaria Officina, Jun. *ἀργυροπηγών*. The mint or place where the money is coined, the monetary.

Mönétas, in gen. pro Moneta.

Mönétula, x; v. Monedula.

Mönía, x; f. *scm*. A certain pillar in Rome.

Mönialis; Santhimonialis, monacha, *μωνάϊα*. A Nun, or woman votary. Hier. iadé.

Mönialis, le; adj.

Mönibilis, le; Gloss. Which is easily warned.

Mönile, is; n. fidicis videtur, quod gestantem virtutis admonet, Hier. Id. à Munere. Alii quasi *maxille*, ed quod muniat pedus; vel à Monendo, quod castitatem monet, nam propriè est ornamentum mulierum: *ὄμω*, *ἀελαπῶν*. A jewel to hang about ones neck, a necklace, an euch, an brooch or tablet; a point of an horse.

Pedoris & cordis pariter propriè que monile est.

Ornatus. Colli sunt torques. Auris in-aures.

Annulus est manuum. Sunt armilla brachiorum.

Atque *perisclides* exornant crura puellis, i. novis nuptis.

Mönimen, inis; Felt. antiq. Monumentum; monumentum, à Monco: *μωμνέμενος*.

Mönimentum, ti; vel Monumentum, n. à Monco; al. quia *moner* mentem: Accurè potius quâam artificiosè. Monumentum est, quod mortui causâ edificatum est, & quicquid ob memoriam alicuius factum est, ut funa, porticus, scripta, & carmina; sed monumentum quamvis sit mortui causâ factum, non tamen significat ibi sepulchrum, Felt. Si corpus non inferatur, dic. *κατοικίαν* *μωμνέμενος*.

Mönimonia. A remembrance of some notable act; à *Μόνιμος*, Sepulchres, Bucki. Imagi, &c. a memorial, a tablet, a sign, a testimony, a monument, a record, a chronicle, an history. Also cella meretricum ad sepulchrorum formam facta, Brothel-houses: Unde Martial. *Ascendunt spiras hæc monumenta lypæ*.

Mönitio, onis; f. verb. à Monco: *μωμνέμενος*, *μωμνέμενος*. An admonition or advertisement.

vertisement, a warning.
Mönitor, onis; m. verb. *μωνιτίζω*. *καθ' ἑαυτὸν, ὑπομνηστικῶς*. A warner, an adviser, informer, minister or counsellor, one that puteth in mind: also a prompter, he that telleth parts, Felt. Also an overseer or controller of works and workmen. Monitores, Quint. Lawyer that did prompt and instruct Orators in certain cases and points of the Law pertaining to his trials.

Mönitorium, *ἄν*; n. Gloss. A place of admonition.

Mönitorius, a, um; adj. Sen. habens vim monendi, *μωνιτηρικός*, *μωνιτηρικῶς*. Warning, or foretelling things to come.

Mönitrix, Tert. She that warneth.

Mönitum, ti; n. *μωνιτισμός*. *παρρησια*. A munitio, a warning, an advertisement: a check, a reuke: a precept, a lesson, a counsel, an exhortation.

Mönitrus, a, um; part. Prop. That will warn.

Mönitus, a, um; part. *μωνιτίζω*. Warned, munitied, advertised, advised.

Mönitus, *ἄν*; m. verb. vide Monito.

Mönibambulum, *μωνιδάμυλον*. simplex conclave palatii secretus; in quo congregabatur clerus Patriarcham novum electurus, Mart.

Mönibandum, Cerd. A banner or ensign held up in time of battle.

Mönibell, orum; m. Græc. *μωνιδέλοι*, quasi tantum verba, ab *δέλοις* veru, Lamprid. They which have a long thing like hair; also they that be high in stature, and above others: v. Mart.

Mönibiblos, A book alone written by itself, Propert. Monobiblos ad Cinthiam, Mart.

Möniboros, Græc. A devotee that eateth all by himself.

Möniboculus, *μωνιβόκωλος*. qui est caule simpliciter, uniculis.

Mönibocentaurus, m. Id. r. 3. A feign'd beast, like an horse and a man.

Möniboceros, onis; f. *μωνιβόκερος*, à *μῶν* *βου*, and *κέρας* cornu, Lat. Unicornis, Plin. A Unicorn.

Mönibocherium, *μωνιβόχαιον* armilla unius brachii.

Mönibochordum, di; n. *μωνιβόχορν*. An instrument having many strings of one sound, saving that with small pieces of cloth the sound is distinct, some call it the Clavicord.

Mönibochordus, a, um; *μωνιβόχορν*. una chorda intentus, uno chardorum genere constans.

Mönibochroma, *ἄρις*; n. *μωνιβόχρωμα*, Plin. ex *μῶν* solus, & *χρῶμα* color. A kind of picture all of one colour without mixture.

Mönibochromatæus, & Monochromator, seu Monochromatus, a, um; Græc. Plin. Of one colour.

Möniboclosus, *μωνιβόκλωστος*. Artemisia simpliciter caule; v. Monocaulus. A kind of herb: *καλὴν* *καλὴν* *καμῶν*.

Möniboclosus, a, um; *μωνιβόκλωστος*. ex tibia cantus simplex: *κλῆς* est sonus, strepitus, Mart.

Möniboculus, a, um; *μωνιβόκωλος*. unum membrum habens: *καλὴν* *καλὴν* *καμῶν*.

Mönibocofmus, *μῖς*; à *κῆρυκ* *πνεύματι* Meur, unde *μωνιβόκορον*, vehiculum uno iumento trahi solitum. A waggon that is drawn with one horse.

Möniboculum; idem quod Cæcum intestinum, Stup.

Möniboculus, i. *μωνιβόκωλος*. That hath but one eye.

Mönibocundo; v. Monazo.

Mönibodia, x; f. Græc. qu. unus cantus, Jun. *μωνιβόδια*. A lamentable, or funeral song, where one singeth alone, Id.

Mönibodus, *μωνιβός*, ab *ἄδῃ* cantus; qui solus uno Choro cantat.

Mönibodus, Felt. *μωνιβός*, ex *ἄδῃ* dens, & *μῶν* unus. He that hath but one continued tooth in his head, as king Pyrrhus, and the son of Prusias had, thence surnamed Monodons.

Mönibogamia, x; f. Græc. Hier. A marrying of one wife and no more all the life time.

Mönibogamium; conditio monogami, unam tantum uxorem habuisse.

Mönibogamus, Gr. Id. semel nuptus, *μωνιβόγᾶμος*. He that never had but one wife.

Mönibogantigia, x. A dowry that the husband gives to the wife.

Mönibogention. Græc. *μωνιβόγῆτιον*. Diocletianus Menogention, à *μῶν* luna: Lunaria. pæonia. Peony.

Mönibogrammus, *μῖς*; m. Gr. *μωνιβόγραμμος*. ex *μῶν* solus & *γραμμή*, linea. A picture only drawn with a line; also a man lean and ill coloured: vid. Strigolus.

Mönibohemera collyria, Medicines that cure the eyes in one day.

Mönibolus, a, um; Gr. *μωνιβόλος*, ex uno lapide.

Mönibolinum, ni. Gr. Capitol. *μωνιβόλινον*. Monile. A single string or line. Monolinum cum Albis novem. A string with nine pearls on it. Al. leg. Monolinum.

Mönibologia, x; f. Hul. *μωνιβόλογία*. Singing always one tune, or saying one thing.

Mönibologium, *ἄν*; n. Gr. *μωνιβόλογον*. A long tale of a little matter or variety.

Mönibologus, Gr. *μωνιβόλογος*. Gloss. He that loveth only to hear himself speak.

Mönibolores, a, um; plur. à *μῶν* & *Λορ*. Vopisc. A kind of garment.

Mönibochia, x; f. Græc. Jun. ex *μῶν* solus, & *μάχη* pugna: i. singulare certamen. A combat or fighting of two hand to hand.

Mönibomachus, Gr. *μωνιβόμαχος*. Lat. Gladiator. He that fighteth alone without aid.

Mönibomeri, i. unicurri, i. singulis erubricis saltuacim currentes, Geil. à *μῶν* unicum, *μῆγε* cur. People that hop with one leg swiftly.

Mönibomaria, *μωνιβόμαρτα*. minutia partium, *μωνιβόμαρτα* etiam dicta. A part of the Sphæra. Mart. ex Scal.

Mönibopitum. A narrow path for one alone to walk, Cerd.

Mönibophagia, Græc. *μωνιβόφαγία*. A meal made with one kind of meat or dish, a living always with one kind of meat.

Mönibophagus, gi; m. Gr. *μωνιβόφαγος*. Athen. He that eateth meat alone by himself without company; also when one eateth one kind of meat.

Mönibophyllon. A kind of stilly convall. One blade or single leaf, Gerard.

Mönibophthalmus, Græc. v. Monoculus.

Mönibopdii; Quibus Commodus imperator singulos fregisset pedes, Lamprid. v. Lucini.

Mönibopdium, *ἄν*; n. Græc. Liv. A table or trefle set on one foot.

Mönibopola, x; m. Gr. Jun. *μωνιβόπολις*. He that hath licence to ingross certain commodities, which none may sell or gain by but he: a Monopolist.

Mönibopolis, f. civitas habens sub se civitatem unam.

Mönibopolum, *ἄν*; n. Græc. *μωνιβόπολιον*. Plin. cum per unum aliquem rei alicuius vendenda potestas est, *ἀπὸ τοῦ μῶν* *ἕν* *πῶλῆμα*: item statio ubi res una venditur tantum, Id. where one man or place doth ingross things, that none may gain by but he; the person paid for the obtaining of a Monopoly.

Mönibopos, Gr. *μωνιβός*, bonafus. Pzones *μωνιβόπος* voc. Monopem, *ἄλ*, vide Gefin.

A kind of beast in Pæonia as big as a bull. Being narrowly pursued, it voideth a kind of sharp and fiery urine, which if it lighteth upon the hunter, he presently dieth.

Mönibopetus, Gr. *μωνιβόπετις*. i. una alâ cinctus.

Mönibopricus, a, um; adj. *μωνιβόπριος*. uno tantum oculo videns.

Mönibopoton, Gr. Id. *μωνιβόπῶτον*. à *μῶν* *ἄν* *ἄν*, & *πῶτος* casus, unum habens casum tantum. A word having but one case.

Mönibopus, m. Arist. v. Monopos.

Mönibos, Gr. *μῶν*, Alone, Usurp. in compositione vocum.

Mönibocelus, Græc. *μωνιβόκελος*, unum hab. crus, *οὐκ ἄν*.

Mönibocichon, Græc. Id. That which consisteth of one verse. Monoclichia, idem Anson.

Mönibocichus, a, um; adj. Græc. *μωνιβόκιχος*. à *ἐκίχῃ* *ὑψους*, *οὐδὲ*.

Mönibocimium, *ἄν*; n. A chariot carrying daily one man.

Mönibocrophos *μωνιβόκροφος*. unam tantum habens strophem, id est conversionem; Ode unicam metri conversionem habens, Monolyten; n. Gr. *μωνιβόκροφος*. Where as there is but one pillar.

Mönibocyllabus, a, um; adj. unam habens syllabam, *μωνιβόκύλλος*.

Mönibocetaron, Gr. unum ex quatuor: *τεσσαρὲς κεφαλαί*.

Möniboclonia; tenor vel tonus uniusmodi.

Möniboclonus; qui uno tantum tenore progreditur.

Mönibocriglyphus, a, um; adj. Vitruv. 33. non habens plures triglyphos.

Mönibocrophe, adv. After their manner that feed alone by themselves, without any to serve and give attendance, Plaut.

Mönibocrophus, Gr. *μωνιβόκροφος*, qui solus pascitur, Paul.

Mönibocropos, Græc. Of one fashion, always solitary, unvaried.

Mönibocryllus, a, um; adj. *μωνιβόκύλλος*. Subaudi navigium, Plin. Lintres sunt ex unico ligno excavate, unde nomen. A boat made of one piece of timber, a Canoe.

Mönibocis, *ἄν*; m. *τῆν* *ἑρ*. terra tumor altus quidam à Movendo per Antiphrasim rectius ab Eminendo, quasi *eminens*, Scal.

à Manendo, *μῶν*, *ἄν*, *ἄν*, unde *μῶν*, qui solus manifest, neque abissit & Monos soli sunt, neque inhabitant.

M O R

Morbili, ōrum; f. parvi morbi vel
vulvorum morbi: ἰελαθμματα, ἐλιδμα-
τα. *Sm. l. pox or measles.* V. Vari.
Morbōnia, 2; f. A mischief. Ito in
orbioniam, i. malam rem. *Go hang, or
the devil, Suet.*
Morbōse, adv. Celf. *Unpleasant. Sickly.*
Morbōsus, a, um; adj. *Sivor**, *no-
xious. Sickly, or full of diseases, vorst.*
Morbilētus, a, um; adj. *Full of dis-
eases, or sick.*
Morbūs, bi; m. a μῦρος ex μελεζμῶ,
scil. in Theophr. Morbi (inquit) & Mor-
is eadem Erymol. μῦρος βίος ut enim
morbūs via ad mortem, itā mors est ani-
mæ discēssus à corpore. *Fung. Morbus
corrupti vili fatum vite: vel μῦρος βίος
ἀνθρώπου ὁ ἄνθρωπος: νόσος, ἀπὸ
νόσου. A disease, sickness or sore: trouble:
default, Morbus fluens, The plague or
pestil. nec, Lucr. Morbus cæli, idem. Virg.
¶ Morbus Hercules, magnus, puerilis,
acer, comitalis, Jun. The falling sick-
ness, ἔμμελα. ¶ Morbus patris, A
sickness proper to a country, or the people of
one country, as the English sweat, Jun.
¶ Morbus universalis, A general sickness,
reigning as a common infection, Jun. ἄν-
θρωποι νόσος. ¶ Morbus anceps, A
doubtful sickness, whereof one dieth and
another escapes, as the Small Pox and Fea-
ver ardens, Plin. ¶ Morbus regius, ar-
guatur, aurigo, & iterum; The Fandise,
or the overflowing of choler, Gal.
Mortēctum, vel Mortectum. *An hot
bath.*
Mordacissimus, a, um; adj. *Very to Mor-
dash. Plin. Most biting, very sharp.*
Mordacitas, ōtis; f. Plin. τὸ δυνάμι-
κος, ἢ δυνάμις δυνάμεις. *Biting, sharp-
ness of words.*
Mordaciter, adv. Aug. *Bitingly, fast
holding.*
Mordāculus, a, um; Plaut. *Somewhat
biting.*
Mordax, ōcis; adj. *δυνάμις, δυνάμις,
δυνάμις, δυνάμις. He that bites, he
is with teeth or words, that is biting, sharp,
taunting.*
Mordella, 2; f. Jun. *A beetle or bli-
ster-fly: ὀφθαλμ.*
Mordēo, es, Mōmordi, sum, ēre; & ὀδ-
ονα* à ποσιῶν abrado. Quidam qu. mor-
bum dentib. afferō. Scil. in Theophr. de
plant. Quid est Mordere, docet transla-
tio; dens mordet; i. separāt. Est ergo
morsus mordere: idem μῶρν εἶναι, cūm
abscindimus portionem, neque totum vi-
olumus: μελεζ ἰδὼν dividō edens. To bite,
to gnaw: to backbite, deprave: rebuke
sharply, grieve or taunt: also to parch.
Fungere five dolore afficere.
Mordēor, ēris; Celf. pass. *To be bi-
ten, &c.*
Mordēces, dentes, quibus mordemus,
vel potius dentata convivia, Plaut. Afīn.
Bīters: sic nutritices Catullus pro māmīs
dixit.
Mordico, as, āvi; & ὀδονα. *To hurt with
biting, Coop.*
Mordicus, adv. ὀδῶ, ἀντιδῶ, qu.
ipsis mordicibus. *Biting hard, holding
with the teeth.* Mordicus tener, To hold
fast, to persist obstinately in his opinion.
Morditus vel Morditum; a barb.
Murder.
Morē fultre, Plaut.
Mōrella, 2; f. Jun. Solanum, uva
lupina; ex Moro.
Mōrētum,*

1b in 3; quod uisat. Alii a Moriendo,
 quia omnia mordet. Alii a Mare. Alii
 Mortuus qui, emeritis. Iſid. quod fit a
 marna, מרר, Al. à Morſu primi hominis,
 quod mortem meruit. Alii à Mora, Al. מר
 מרסע futo. Fung. de hac voce doctè
 diſſert: מורסעוֹר & מורסעוֹר דאזוּרעוֹר
 מרסעוֹר, מורסעוֹר, מורסעוֹר, מורסעוֹר.
 Deatb, ¶ Fax mortis, Ouid, A torch
 born at Funerals. ¶ Morſua, A natural
 deatb, Suer. Minus mortem meruit, qui
 minus deliciarum novit in vita, Veget.
 Morſa rana, A certain kind of herb.
 Morſellum, li; n. A morſel.
 Morſellus, li; m. dimin. idem.
 Morſicans, antiq; part. Apul. מורסעוֹר.
 Morſicant, adv. Var. מורסעוֹר, מורסעוֹר.
 Biting one another, by diſ-meal.
 Morſicatus, a, um; adv. Somewhat
 bitten.
 Morſico, as; morſu impeto nonnihil.
 2 Tanguam morſu alioquo aſſicio, irrito,
 Apul. 2 Met. To bite, or to aſſie.
 Morſificatio, vel Morſificatio, onis; f.
 Feſtus, מורסעוֹר, A biting, chewing.
 Morſificator, oris; m. Apul. He that
 bites greatly or often.
 Morſilis, le; adv. Sidon. & Morſati.
 li; le. That which is apt to bite.
 Morſiliter, adv. Bitingly.
 Morſito, as; morſio, as; Gloſſ. To
 bite often.
 Morſuncula, æ; f. Plaut. מורסעוֹר, A
 little bite, a ſnap or ſnatch; a nip or
 taunt.
 Morſus, a, um; part. a Mordeor,
 Plin. מורסעוֹר, מורסעוֹר. Bitten, gnawed,
 cropped.
 Morſus, li; מורסעוֹר, מורסעוֹר. ex Morſu
 ex Mordeo. A bite with the teeth, a nip-
 ping, ſtinging or laniſing: a taunt or rebuke,
 a ſcolding, a ſlander: a gripe, pain, re-
 morſe, pinching by the ſtomach: the backing
 of harneſs. Morſus gallinae, A kind of
 Chickweed, middle Chickweed. ¶ Unci
 morſus anchoræ, Lucan. Anchors that
 have crook: to ſaſten in the ground. ¶ Morſus
 diaboli, A certain herb. Succifa,
 Lobel.
 Morta, æ; f. מורסעוֹר, fatum; Liv. in
 Odyſſ.
 Mortallor, us; compar. Plin. More
 ſubiect to decay.
 Mortalis, le; מורסעוֹר, מורסעוֹר. Mortu-
 ræ, Mortal, deadly, ſubiect to death, that
 ſhall periſh and have an end.
 Mortalis, li; ſubſt. le מורסעוֹר, & מורסעוֹר.
 מורסעוֹר, A man, a mortal man.
 Mortalitas, æ; f. מורסעוֹר. Mortali-
 ty, frailty, that ſtate ſubiect to decay or
 of a mortal man, death: peſtis, mortality,
 apud Eccleſ. ſcripſe. ¶ Mortalitas, mor-
 talis; ſoſeneſ and delicacy, that is no-
 thing durable. ¶ Mortalitas, pro Mortali-
 bus, li. Mordant, Plin.
 Mortalliter, adv. מורסעוֹר, מורסעוֹר.
 Deadly, mortally.
 Mortallia, ſtrum; Jun. loculamenta
 quibus ſinguli dentes ſunt infixi. The
 lockers of the teeth.
 Mortallitium, li; n. dim. à Mortu-
 rium. Jun. ſedulo. A little mortal.
 Mortarium, i; n. Col. qu. mortarium,
 quod in ea mortaria ſiener, Turn. al. à
 Mortu, ærum rerum, quæ in eo teruntur;
 מורסעוֹר, מורסעוֹר, מורסעוֹר. A mortar
 wherein things are brayed: a place
 where

Mulicrostus, atis; f. *ῥωαῖκα κροστὰς* φιλοῤωα, *The vice of luring many women: ῥωα lifting after women's ῥωα*.
Müllerotus, a, um; φιλοῤωα, φιλοῤωα, *A great lover of women: also pertaining to a woman, Plant.*
Mullo, onis; m, ex Mulus: culleis genus, Plin. 1, 16. dict. quod mulis sit infestus: ἀρακλῶντες, ῥεῖται, ῥεῖται Arist. *A driver or keeper of mules or asses; a muletter: also a kind of goat, Plin. And it is the same that Cimpus, Mulio perpetuarius, A carrier all his life-time upon hired mules, Sen.*
Multonius, a, um; ἀρακλῶντες. *Th: belongs to a muletter: & Mulonionica, a, um; Cic. idem, Mulonionica pænula, A riding Cloak.*
Mullus; vide Mulio.
Mullædus calculus; dim. Tert.
Mullæus, ei; m, a Mullando, i. suendo, Felt, vel a colore Mulli pificis; *βασίς. A kind of shoes with an high sole, used of Kings and great men, coming up to the middle of the leg, as the Turkish shoes, now common among nice fellows: Also a moil.*
Mullo, as; *μύλλω* suo, Scal. ad Var. *To few or fitt*
Mullus, li; m. dim, a Mullus: *ῥεῖται, A little Barbel.*
Mullus, li; m. & Mullus barbatus; Var. quod mollis & tenerimus: a *μύλλω* Can. *τρεῖς, ῥωαίς*. Voss. *A cold-coloured mullein calceum. Sacer Hecate, quæ τρεῖς ῥωαίς, i. trinâ facie, A Barbel.*
Mullôciarius, m. Gloss. *A Waggoner*
Mullômédicus, ci; Jun. *An horseleech, ferrier or farrier.*
Mulsæus, a, um; Col. *μελίσθη* mul saporem referens. *Savouring or tasteful of milk or mede or sweet wine, sweet liq honey.*
Mulsium, fi; n. ex Melle mixtum, Pecrot. ex Mulcendo, i. molliendo: ex Mulus: *σῆμα, μελίσθη, wine and honey sodden together: also sweet wine, βασιδ-μελίσθη, methoglin. Mulsium ace-sium, idem quod Oxymel.*
Mulus, a, um; Plin. aliquid mell mixtum, ex Mel: *μελίσθη, μύλλω* dict. *Mixed with-honey, sweet, pleasant delicate.*
Multa, & Mulda, æ; f. Ofcum, pr Peena, Felt. Var. quod multa simul im-perabatur. Al. ex Mulkus, a, um; quod multati munit mulum se pendere pu-*ῥωα, ῥεῖται, τιμωρ, ῥωαίς*. I. prima significatio, est ea pecunia, qua multa vel plurima penditur in litationibus; quâ emptor plus licitans se priva-damno seu detrimento se afficiens, & e-mulcæ expositione se quasi panit; quæ *πῶλη* dic. Id. propriè in actionibus, quod addatur ad priorem licitationem, cum ementes inter se contenderent; & alii alios multarent pecuniâ; Mar-unde *πολὺν* a *πολῶ*. Deinde dicitur Pecuniaria peena, Item *Mulda* vocabat Sacramentum vel æd, quod pœnæ nomi-penditur. *Multa* pro pecuniaria pœ-dic, quia multa (*πολὺ*) imponebat; quæ numeranda erat, i. multanda. Vi-ner. Ar. Scal. Tur. Mart. *Multare* est vi-nerare. Scal. *Multavi*, Plaut. i. *ἐπαρ-μωσάμην*. A penalty or fine, amercement or forfeiture.

Multandus, a, um; part. à Multo. To be punished.
Multangulus, a, um; adj. Lucr. multos angulos habens: πολυγώνος. That hath many corners.
Multannus, a, um; Gloss. Old, full of years.
Multarius, ī; m. Cerd. A Seſſary or factious person.
Multatio, ōnis; f. verb. ζήμεσις, τιμωσις. A putting to a fine, a punishing by the purse, a condemning to pay a forfeit.
Multatitulus, a, um; Liv. τιτιμαμψι. That which is gotten by forfeit, fine or condemnation on.
Multator, m. Digest. He that putteth to a fine.
Multatus, a, um; adject. ζημιωθείς. Put to a fine, punished: turned to ones harm.
Multesimulus, a, um; Lucret. πολλὰς ὁν μετέρι πολλοσμήθεον. Manifold: one of many: very much or little: exceeding great: less of all.
Multibarbus, a, um; Apul. πολυβήν. He that hath much hair on his beard.
Multibibbus, a, um; Plaut. πολυβίβης. He that drinketh much, a great drinker.
Multicavatus, a, um; Var. πολέτρη. Full of holes.
Multicaulis, le; adj. Plin. πολυκαυλός. Having many stalks.
Multicavus, a, um; Ovid. πολέτρη. Full of holes.
Multicolor, ōris; adj. Plin. multos colores habens, πολυχρόος. Of divers colours.
Multicoloratus, a, um; Prud. Of many or sundry colours.
Multifacio, is, ēci, ēre; Car. πολλὰ ποιεῖν. To make much of, to esteem much of.
Multifariam, adv. quod multis modis dari possit: πολλαχῶς, πολυτρόπως, λυσιδίως. Many ways or fashions: also in many places.
Multifarie, adv. idem.
Multifarius, a, um; adj. Gell. quo multis modis est dari: πολυτρόπος, πολυτρόπος. Diverse in conditions, many ways divided.
Multifer, a, um; Elin. πολυφόρος. Bearing abundantly, or many things fruitful.
Multifido, as, āvi; Gloss. To make much or amply.
Multifidus, a, um; ex Multum & Fido: in multis partibus fissus, πολυφύδης, πολυμήτης. Having many fiss, clefts, crevices, or toes, &c. divided into many parts, full of footings, manifold.
Multifloracilis, le; adj. & Multifloribilis: Tibiz multiflorabiles, Apoll.
Multifloris, re & Multiflorus, a, um; Sen. quod est multorum foraminum: αλωτρηός. That hath many holes.
Multiformis, nie; πολυμέρης. Of many fashions, shapes or figures.
Multiformiter, adv. Gell. πολυτρόπως, πολυμήρης. Diversely, in divers fashions.
Multigenus, re & Multigenus, a, um; Plin. & Multigenis, re; πολυγώνος. Of divers kinds of many and sundry sorts and fashions.
Multigradus, a, um. Of many a grees.
Multijugis, ge; adj. ex Multum & Jugum, a Jungo: i. multum simul ju-

ſum: πολὺζυγος, πολυπλῆθος. *Ma-*
nifold, divers, of ſundry forts.
 Multijugus, a, um; idem quod Multi-
 jugis. *Of divers kinds.*
 Multilaudus, a, um; Am, Marc. *Com-*
me-dable, worthy much praife.
 Multilōquium, ii; n. πολυλογία.
Much talking.
 Multilōquus, a, um; n. πολυλόγος, πο-
 λυφωνος. *Full of ſpeech, one that ſaith*
many words.
 Multimammā, dicitur Ceres; i, Mam-
 moſa, Arnob.
 Multimetēr, versus ex multis metris.
A verſe of divers meters. Sidor.
 Multimōdis, adv. *By many means.*
 Multimōdus, a, um; Liv. πολυπλοῦτος.
Of divers forts, faſhions, manners.
 Multimōris, re; & Multimorus, a, um;
 Am, Marcell. Exprefſit πολυτρόπος, Hom.
 In malam partem.
 Multinōdus, a, um; Apul. l. 5. *Full*
of knots or joints.
 Multinominis, ne; Apul. l. 11. πολυ-
 νυμνος. *That hath many names or titles.*
 Multinubus, bi, m. & Multinuba, æ;
 f. πολυγάμος. *He or ſhe that hath been*
married to many. Cornut.
 Multinumus, a, um; Var. πολυχρή-
 μιστος. *Having much money, or that*
whereby much money is gotten. Multinu-
 mus piſcis. *That coſt much money.* Var.
 Multipartitus, a, um; Plin. πολυμέ-
 ρης, πολυμήτης. *Divided into many parts.*
 Multipatens pectus. *Large and full of*
fabril feethers. Plaut. Al. leg. Multipo-
 tens.
 Multipēda, æ; f. Plin. ἐπίσκη. *That*
hath many feet, a Cheſſip. Called alſo
 Millepēda, Plin.
 Multipēs, ēdis; adj. Plin. πολύπους,
 idem.
 Multiplex, ſicis; adj. multis plicis
 conſtans: πολυπλῆκος, πολυπλῆθος.
Manifold, of many or divers ſorts and
varies, variable, changeable, full of variety
or handling ſundry matters, doubtful, or
whom may receive divers interpretations.
 Multiplicia, æ; f. Gloſſ. *A kind of*
garment that hath many plaits.
 Multiplicabilis, le; adj. πολυπλοῦχος,
 πολλαπλασιαστέος. *That may be multiplied*
or augmented, manifold.
 Multiplicatio, ōnis; f. verb. Col.
 πολλαπλασιασμός. *Multiplying or aug-*
menting.
 Multiplicātor, m. Aug. *He that mul-*
tiplies.
 Multiplicātrix, f. *She that multi-*
plies.
 Multiplicāvus, a, am; πολλαπλασια-
 σθείς. *Multiplicated, augmented.*
 Multipliciter, adv. Plin. πολλαπλα-
 σιος. *Diverſly, in many ſorts.* Multi-
 cītus, comparat. Aug. Μορφή. *more*
ways.
 Multiplico, as; πληθύνω, πολλα-
 σίζω. *To multiply, to make much more,*
to augment, to increaſe. A Multum &
 Plico.
 Multiplicus, a, um; adj. *That hath*
many fold.
 Multipotens, tis; adj. Plaut. πολυ-
 κείνης. *Of great power, that may do*
much.
 Multirādix, Offic. ex multis radicibus.
The left Century.
 Multificus, a, um; Apul. πολυμύθης,
 πολυμύς. *Knowing much, ſiſful.*
 Multisōnorus,

Multifidus, a, um; Claud. πολυδις. *Soundings loud, or making a great noise.*
Multifidus, a, um; Mart. πολυφών. *Having great or many sounds; that maketh a great noise, sound or ringing.*
Multissimus, a, um; adj. *Very much.*
Multitudo, vel Multicia, ōrum; n. pl. *Juv. qu. multitudo, a multis licitis: indumenta, ita a multis filiis, & propterea subtilibus appell. vel a Mulcendo, quoniam carnem demulcent: vestis ἀεὶ ῥιζοῦσθαι, luculentis opposita; dict. quod cum pecten soleat multum icere: πολυμύτα. Garments made of fine: shroud or fillet that women used. Brant & multitudo viriles. Vopisc.*
Multitudo, a, um; adj. *Multitudo turcorum viris decem.* Vopisc. in Aurel.
Multitudo, inis; f. ex Multis: πλῆθος. *A great company or number: a multitude, also a great fore of.*
Multivagus, a, um; adj. Plin. multum vagans, πολυπλάγος. *Wandering or straying much abroad.*
Multividus, a, um; adj. Calep. multa videns. *That seeth much.*
Multivira, *A woman that hath carnally known many men.* Arnob. or that hath married many men. *Contrary to Univira.*
Multivius, a, um; Apul. lib. 2. *That hath many ways, manifold.*
Multivulus, a, um; v. volens multa, πολυβουλός. *Of many or sundry minds: that willeth or desireth many things, mutable, unconstant, now willing this, now that.*
Multivola mulier, *Full of love.* Impotens in amore. Catull. Sic apud eundem dicitur Jupiter Omnivolus: i. Formosula mulier amator maximus, Ter.
Multo, as; ex Multum: ubi quocumque invenitur positum τὸ πολὺ innuit. Multare ad morem, i. multis verberibus. Multa, ὅμια, quod multa similitum perimebantur, cum olim sing. ob peccatum, ut ovibus vel bos. Var. Multa, Oscum pro pena. Fest. vel quod numerando multa affirmaretur. Vide Var. & Scal. in Conject. Multare interdum Agere, & Votum competens facere; vide Non. Senec. Multatus est pro Multavit: ἀεὶ ῥιζοῦσθαι, ἡμιόλιον. To punish, to fine, beat: to condemn, vex or evil-invent, to put to pain: to cast out or deprive: also to husband or handle a matter. Col. to number or reckon: multa, ἀριθμῶ.
Multo, ōnis; m. *A furling or tucking-mill.*
Multo, adv. πολλῶς, πολὺ μᾶλλον. *By much more far, long, a great deal.*
Multo, pēre, adv. Plaut. ὅς μῆλα. *Very greatly.*
Multor, aris; depon. Vide Multo.
Multo, ōis, adv. Sid. πολλῶν. *Often-times.*
Multum, adv. πολὺ. *Much, a long time or season: a great while: long before: very far: exceeding much, earnestly, heartily.* Plin.
Multus, a, um; antiq. Moltus, Scal. a Multa, quod numerando multa efflaretur: ex μᾶλλον vel ex μῆτις, quod cogitaretur & exerceretur multa & varia al. dict. a Mole qu. moltus: vel ex ὄνειαυ plenitudo. Mart. wolens. *Much, many, great, long, big and thick.* Multa nocte, *Late in the night.* Multo mane, *Early in the morning.*

Mulvianum, *A kind of Quince that may be eaten raw*, Plin.
 Mulus, *litz m. mule*; *ῥῖνός*, ex Gr. *μῦλον*, *mola*, quod iugo pistorum subactus tardas molendo ducat in gyrum molas, *Idid*, vel, *ῥῖνός*, *labor*, Voss.; *ῥῖνός*, *prævaricator*; nascitur enim ex commitione naturæ advertebant, Mulus, Marianus, a Mario inventore, Fest. Furculæ sunt, quibus milites Sarcinas portaverunt, Mart. ex *ῥῖνός*, Mulus velliculo lunæ adhibetur, quod tam sterilis esset quam mulus, Vide Fest. *A mule*: *poster that beareth burdens on his back*; *on a fork*, *on which one did rase and beat fards*, Mutuum muli scabunt, Adag. *Spores of those that have a correspondency and keep trock in doing one for another*, Alex. ab Alex. *Also a mullet-fish*,
 Mūmia; caro humana balsamo condita; item alia, quæ quidem non mortua, sed occisa fanandi vim habent, *A confectiō made of the flesh of a man*, Chymicis est balsamum seu feminialis humor, ex Arab. *مومياء*, *i. cera*; vide Mart., *A liquor that floweth out of the Cedar-tree*; *Albeit some think the right Mūmia to be that which the Greeks call Pissaphalotos*, Mūmia Arabum, *Mummy*,
 Mundeō, *ῥνίς*; f. Mundeiones muculentæ, *The smiting of the nose, or cleansing from snivel*, Arnob.
 Mundānitas, *ῥίς*; f. *Worldliness*,
 Mundānus, *a, um*; *κοσμιός*, *Worldly, or of the world, a worldling, A citizen of the world*, Cic. Tufcul.
 Mundātum hordeum, Offic. idem quod Pisana.
 Mundātus, *a, um*; adj. Liv. *κοσμηθεὶς*, *Cleansed*,
 Mundē, adv. *καθαρῶς*, *Clearly, neatly, trimly*,
 Mundālīs, *le*; Sidon. *Pertaining to the world*, Mundialis gloria, Prud.
 Mundiburdūm; defensio, patrociniū, Mart.
 Mundicēna, *x*; f. idem quod Munditices, Apol.
 Mundificātiō, f. Aug. *καθαρωτάς*, *A cleansing or purifying*,
 Mundifico, *as*; *καθαροποιός*, *To cleanse or mundify*,
 Mundificor, *ῥίς*; Aug. *To be cleansed or purged*,
 Mundior, compar. a Mandas, Liv. *More clean, fine and trim*,
 Munditer, adv. Plaut. *καθάρως, κομῶς*, *Clearly*,
 Munditia, *x*; f. & Mundities, *ῥίς*; f. *καθαρότης*, *Cleanne, cleanliness; pick-nick, neatness*; ex Mundus.
 Mundivāgus, *a, um*, *Wandering about the world*,
 Mundum; Dominium, & dicitur a Mundus, Ver. Vocab.
 Mundo, *as, avi*; Plin. a Movendo, quod motu omnia purgantur; vel quoniam do ad tergendum; *καθαίρω, καθαίρω*, *To make clean, to wipe*,
 Mundor, *ῥίς* vel *re*; Aug. *To be mundified*,
 Mundulē, adv. mundē. *Neatly, cleanly*, Apul.
 Mundulus, *a, um*; dimin. a Mundus, Ter. *καθαροῦνός*; *Neat, fine, minions*; *or curious in trimming himself*,
 Mundum, *di*; n. Lucill. Ornatus mulieris; vide Mundus.

Mundus, a, um; adj. vide Mundus, dij; à Movendo, vel à Munditie, quomodo & Græcis *κόσμος* vocatur: vel ex Mundo, as & vel ab Unda quæ mendamur: ex *מַנְדָּה* ex *מַנְדָּה* (Heb. *מַנְדָּה*) unde re- soluto dages *Mandæ*, ex asperione aquez: vel ex *מַנְדָּה* & *וּרְיָ*, i. *אֶרֶץ אֶשְׂרָיִם*: vide Mart. sign. cuiusvis rei promtam paratamque copiam. Hinc in *mundo* pro- *plam* & in *exesidio*, as cito: à mundo mulierib; qui semper ad n. annu, Voll. *κα- δὲστῆς, κόσμος*, Clean, fine, neat, &c.

Mundus, d, m, ex Mundus, a, um; ex ornatu, ut Gr. *κόσμος*. Quidam aliter. Quia munus, *ἴδιον*, quia semper in motu est: *κόσμος*, *τὸ πᾶν*. The world, the *city* or firmament. Mundus mulierib; est, quo mulier mundior sit, Ulp. *κόσμος, γυναικῶν*. The *walhes, faces, fests, paint- ings*, or implements, *wherewith women use to set out their beauty, or to deck themselves*.

Jurisconsulti Ornatum à Mundo distin- guunt: ita ut *Mundum* complectatur spec- ulum, unguentum, vasa unguentaria, &c. Ornatus, verò vestes, monilia, annu- los, & his similia comprehendat. Mundus Sardinus; à Sardibus Afæ: Unguentum delicie, Jun. ¶ In mundo, Ready and soon to be had. Pistinnum in mundo est, Plaur.

Münëra, subst. Veget. Vide Munia. Münërabundus, a, um; adj. muneran- tis gestum habens. Apul. lib. 11.

Münëralis, le; adj. *δωρεῶν, δωρηματικῆς*. Pertaining to gifts and bribes. Muneralis lex, Felt. ex Plaur. Lex, quæ Cincius cavit, ne quæ liceret munera ac- cipere, i. donum ob causam orandam, aut patrociniū præstandam: A Law for- bidding bribes.

Münërarîus, a, um; Suer. ex Munere; qui ludos gladiatorios exhibet populo, *αἰωνοῦσθης, δαδλοῦσθης*, Suer. in Dom. c. 10. He that fighteth out the fight of sword-play- ers, or other like games unto the people.

Munerarius liber, A gift-book, Treb. Poll.

Münërarîo, onis; f. Ulp. *δωρεῶν, δῶρε*. A rewarding.

Münërarîo, onis; m. Apul. A reward- er. Item Mungrarius.

Münërarîx, f. Dig. She that reward- eth.

Münërarûs, a, um; *δωρεῶνδης*. Re- warder.

Münërigërûlus, m, Plaur. A bringer of gifts.

Münëriô, as; & Muneror; ex Munere; munera in aliquem confero, *δωρίζω, γαλεῶ*. To reward or recompense: to give gifts and presents: to be bear office. Benefici- um bene merenti munerare. Plaur. To reward with a good turn. ¶ Regni cum societate muneravit, Macrobi. He gave him half his kingdom. ¶ Qui incivitate munerabantur, Ulpian. who did bear of- fice in the city.

Münërosîtis, atis; f. Liberality or bountyfulnëss.

Münërosûs, a, um; adj. Plaur. Liberal, bountyful.

Mungo, is, xi, Gum, ère; Car. qu. mu- cum ago, ex *μύσσω*, ex *μύσσω* mulo: *μύσσω, μύσσω*. To make the nose clean.

Münia, grum; n. pl. Scal. qu. *μύσσω*, quod partes officii cuiusque significant, qu. meris, postea *munia*: vide Mania & Munus: *ἔργα, ὑέμματα, ὅλως, δίκονα*. Offices, works, or charges due to be done of

Rr

MUT

η, πίϑ, Onom, i, ve-
υίης, πδ. γωαιπέον
φεδίστα ἐκλελυμήϑ.
f a man.
Mango, Mango & Mo

ΜΕΤΕΩ. Μῦτο & Μῦ-
b. Μῦτο, qu. ποιο, ἀ
εἶτον ἡκιστα καὶ μετα-
λλάττω. To change,
: so εἴπε, so barter or
for another, ἀλλάττωμαι,

and sell: to change from
to another: to unsay:
vitate, To be made free
ke the right that he had
Mutare se in formam
To disguise himself into

her. ¶ Mutare se ha-
est, Mutare habitum
¶ Colorem mutare ad
Plin. To change into
place where he sits.
um aliquo, Ter. Nos

one. ¶ Sedem mu-
To sit or go from place
s mutatur cum princi-
anged as the Prince is,
cum altero, Ter. To
ish. ¶ Mutare bellum

mutare, *q* Mutare bellum
exchange war for peace.
in mærore, Plin. To
w : or to change joy for
sorrow. mutare, Ter. If I
alter. *q* De Mamurra
expressed what Mamur

n. $\tau\rho\alpha\chi\theta$. That hath
a great large size.
unum & Mutinum; xv.
Myonius, $\alpha\epsilon\gamma\alpha\sigma\alpha\delta$
collis. Salus animi

aff. *To be changed.*
 Matto, onis; à Mutio,
 r, vel Mu, vel $\mu\theta$ Ⓞ.

sword: also a sound or
whispered.
um; Apul. i. V. Mu-
ble, one for another.
; f. verb. à Mutuor:
A borrowing.

um; Gell. Mutuus:
Borrowed.
Dig. He that borroweth.
um; vide Mutuatitius.
F another.
mutuó.

mutuus, tanquam à freq. Mutans mutuum,
Mutuò: Mutuè idem,
mutu; vide Mutoniatu.
n. Caro lapis in p.

mod inferiori sui parte
us, & ex eo mutilus:
cut of stone or timber
up the summer or other
ry they call it a Cor-
- Basket, a flonl

like: also a fish of the Normans call a Fli-
s, a Capparol, Hor.
à similitudine muris,
de Mutonium,

utunus Tutunus, ex pu-
 dn. Priapus, qu. Miti-
 leg. Mutinus,
 R r 3 Mutuò.

Mūto, ōais; Jun. πῖς, Onom. i. ve-
retrum, Hesych. μῦς, π. γυναικῶν
μῦς δ' περὶ τὰ ἀφροδίσια ἐκκελευμένη.
The privy member of a man.

mutō, aſſ. freq. a moveō. Mutō & motus ex μῦν. Turneb. Muſo, qu. moſo, a Moru; a Siculo μῶτον μετακταί a μετα-
 ἔδωκεν, ἀλλάττω, μεταλλάττω. To change,
 to tranſlate, ſo alter: ſo συμμ, to barter or
 exchange one thing for another, ἀλλάττωμα,

εξαλλάσσειν, To buy and sell: so change from
one nature or colour to another: so unsay:
to undo. Mutari civitate, To be made free
in a city, and forsake the rights that he had
in another before. Mutare se in formam
alcerius, Plaut. To disguise him self into

the likeness of another. ¶ Mutare se habitu, & loco; id est, Mutare habitum & locum, Hor. ¶ Colorem mutare ad similitudinem loci, Plin. To change into the colour of the place where he sitseth. ¶ Eidem mutare cum aliquo, Ter. Not

to keep promise with one. ¶ Sedem mutare ex sede; Plin. To sit or go from place to place. ¶ Vulgus mutatur cum principe, Claud. Is changed as the Prince is. ¶ Mutare aliquid cum altero, Ter. To exchange a thing with. ¶ Mutare bellum

¶ Mutare gaudium mœrere, Plin. To turn joy into sorrow: or to change joy for sorrow. ¶ Si queam mutare, Ter. If I could amend the matter. ¶ De Mamurra non mutavit. He showed what Mamurra

Mūtōnīfātus, Jun. *ἰσχυρὸς*. That hath
a privy member of a great large size.
Mūtōnīum, Mutunum & Mutinum; *κω-
δάρειος*, Gloss. Item *Mutonius*, *οὐρεσκα-
νός*, *ἰσχυρὸς*, *ἰσχυρὸς*, *ἰσχυρὸς*.

contra fascina res turpes. è collo pueris sus-
pendi; vide Mutunus: ex Muto, onis,
Mutor, äris; pass. *To be changed*.
Muttum, ti; & Matto, onis; à Mutio,
Cornut. vel ex Mut. vel Mu, vel $\mu\theta\alpha$.

Mart, à Muto. *A sword; also a sound or muttering, a word whispered.*
 Mūtūārius, a, um; Apul, i. V. Mutuus, *Interchangeable, one for another.*
 Mūtūāto, ōnis; f. verb. à Mutuo: *δανεισι, δανεισμός. A borrowing.*

Mūtūārītūs, a, um; Gell. Mūtūs:
Onom. *diversis. Borrowed.*
Mūtūātor, m, Dig. *He that borroweth.*
Mūtūātus, a, um; vide Muruātius.
Borrowed, taken of another.
Mūtūō, adv. mutuō.

Mūtūctans, part. tanquam á freq. Mu-
tuito, Plaut. rogítans mutuum.
Mūtūctur, pro Mutuò: Mutuè idem.
Non.
Mūtūctōsus, a, um; vide Mutoníatus.
Mūtūctus, li: m. Caro lapsa in pa-

ricie : dict, quod inferiori sui parte
nonnihil imminutus, & ex eo mutus :
ὁ μύτλος. A stay cut of stone or timber
in building to bear up the summer or other
part : in masonry they call it a Cor-
nel.

pel: in timber-work, a bracket, a projecting piece, or such like: also a fish of that name, which the Normans call a Flion, the Venetians, a Capparol, Hor.
τελλιν, μωταλον· à similitudine muris,
Mūtūnum; vide Mutonium.

Mutunus, & Mutunus Tutunus, ex pu-
 ra proiuta, à πῶδι. Priapus, qu. *Mi-*
nus, à Motu: al. leg. Mutinus. Μῦθος

Mutūdo, adv. ἀλλήλους, ἀλλήλους, ἀλλήλους. Together, mutually, one with another. Mutūdo, as Var. & Mutuor, aris; depon. vide Mutuum. Mutuū est mutuum do, Mutuor est mutuum accipio; & dicitur, Mutuor, To lend, to borrow, to take of another and use as his own. Mutuari in sumptum, To borrow money to pay his charges, or to lay out. Mutuari auxilia ad rem aliquam, Cui. To borrow help toward the achieving of some matter. A viris virtus nomen est mutuata, Virtue took her name first of.

Mutūs, a, um; Non. Mutū, & Mutū, ἀλλήλους. Mutus Onomatopoeia est incerta vocis, quasi mugitus. Nam mutus sonus est proprius qui intellectu non habet. Helych. mutus, i. e. id est, ἀνοήτος, item mutus, & mutus, & mutus, & mutus. Mutus litera appellat quæ nihil sonant; nullo enim conatu adduci queas, ut b, nulla additæ vocali, proferas, Scal. L. L. cap. 15. vide Felt. Vel Mutus a Mustando; vel a Mugiendo; vel dicitur quia minutus, quod eo sensu minutus fit: a mutus vel mutus. Gloss. Mutus, mutus, mutus, & mutus. Mutus a mu. That cannot speak, dumb, speechless, tongueless, that maketh no noise, without words, mute: also quiet, still, silent. Muti lapides, in agrorum divisionibus decedebant, sine inscriptione appositi, ideo quia nulla significatione appareret quoto loco numerarentur. Hyg. Mutus litera, Felt. Certain consonants. Mutus cicadae, Not because they do not sing at all, but because they sing but little. Mutum opponitur Rationali, ut fit idem quod Brutum, Quint. The dumb creatures. Nec si maris, finis voluptas rationalibus quoque.

Mutūm, i; n. dicitur quod de mutuum aut de tuo meum fit. Siculi mutuum dicunt, quasi muti vel muti tū. Dor. pro muti, i. muti tū. Var. Turneb. a mutatione rerum: ἀποστροφή, ἀποστροφή, ἀποστροφή. A loan; that which is borrowed. Si mutuo non potero, certum est sumam faciori; Plaut. If I cannot borrow, I am determined to take so much upon interest.

Mutūm, adverb. pro Mutno. Var. Pecuniam sumptum mutuam a Schola, He borrowed money of.

Mutūs, a, um; & Mutuor. Leno or borrower. Muti, i. one another. Quatuordecim scelerata dedi ejus filio mutua. I lent him four score evil Sisters. Sumere, vel Accipere pecunias mutuas; To borrow money. Mutuarius, idem: Mutuarius operas, Apul.

My ante Y

Mya, & f. m. Mya, Mus habet Plin. 9. 35. ex nominativus m. Mya. Ibi Maffar. Mya myrilos vocant, vide Musculus vide etiam Myca & Myax. A kind of shell-fish, or pearl in the Sea Bosphorus. Vide supra Musculus Concha.

Myacantha, Diof. Gr. quasi mucus & xanthus muris Plin. An herb called Rufe. Myacanthion, Plin. μυακάνθιον, Wild Sparrow.

Myagros, f. & Myagrum, gri; n. Plin. 27. 12. Gr. μυαγρος. A certain herb with a stalk like fennel, and leaves like madder, the juice whereof is good for sores in the month: Cameline; Ferularia.

Myax, m. pifcis, Plin. 32. 9. ex m. d. f.

ob aliq. similitudinem. A kind of shell-fish.

Myccētiās, & 3 or Myccetias, m. According to Aristotle, A kind of earthquake, with roaring and bellowing, Am. Marcell. Apul.

Myccōnus, calvus; a μυκνός, Plin. 11. 36. Est autem Mycone una ex Cycladibus: in ea homines sine capillitio nascuntur.

Myccopros, Gr. re. Myccopros, μυκκοπρος, quasi mucus & pros. Mice dung.

Mydas, Gr. A worm breeding in beani.

Mydes; testudines vel mures aquatiles, Gr. μυδς.

Mydiss, A corruption in the parts.

Mydium, Gr. A kind of oak.

Mydrifis, Gr. μυδριφς, vel μυδριφς, a superfluo humore. A disease in the eyes, named Dilatatio pupillæ: it changes not the colour of the eyes, but maketh things seem less than they are.

Mydusa, μυδυσ, herbæ genus, vide Calep. Anchusa.

Myelos, Gr. Marrow.

Mygale, es; f. Gr. μυγλη, ex m. d. f. mus & γαλη mufcula, a similit. A field mouse called a shrew.

Myia; v. Musca; m. d. f.

Myiagros, μυιαγρος, μυιαγρος, A flycatcher, a spider-catcher.

Myiagrus, Gr. a μυια musca, & αγρος caput. The god of flies.

Myinda, & 3 Jun. ex m. d. f. Myinda Poll. μυια γαλη Helych. The play called Hood-man-blind, Blind boy or Blind-man-buff, Poll. 9. 7.

Myiodes, μυιοδς, mufcis plenus, V. Myiagrus.

Myiacris, Gr. Pollux, μυιακρίς: blatta in molis nascens, A kind of Blatta or big as a Grasshopper, breeding about mills, and feeding upon meal.

Myle, μυλη, mola. The root of a dock or wild sorrel.

Mylocus, Gr. μυλοκς Plin. 29. ult. vel Mylica, scil. blatta quæ in mufcis, i. molis ovis, id est, degit. A certain butcher-fly breeding in mills.

Mylos, μυλος, mola.

Mylypha appell. defluxia palpebrarum.

Myo drying medicines for the running of the eyes, Stup.

Mymphur, A turners spindle or pin, Coop.

Myōbarum; oblongus & angustus Bacchi cantharus, Scal. in Auson. Turn. ex Mure & Barba, quæ vox significat mystrum, id est, mensuram liquorum scilicet cunctum pendendum, ut fit canquam muris cyathus, Mart. ex mure & Barba, quæ mure barba: ob longitudinem. Simili appellatio ex Nani barbarus, poculi item genus Var.

Myōcephalum, A little bump in the eye like a flies head, Stup.

Myōctenos, ni; f. Plin. μυοκτων. Herba dicta, quod mures è longinquo interficiat. The root Aconitum, good to kill mice or rats, mouse-bane or vass-bane.

Myōdes, A broad muscle in the neck, Stup.

Myōparo, μυοπαρος, Felt. Myōparo genus navigii, ex duobus dissimilibus formatum, nam Myon & Paron per se sunt, Scal. Ab infula Paro dicta sunt navigia

Parones: a forma autem μυων, hoc est, angusta & oblonga, ut myōba-bum angustus & oblongus Liberti patris cantharus potioris: Mures enim & mufkelz oblongo corpore. A kind of long ship, a brigantine, a gallione used by pirates.

Myōphonus, Gr. μυοφνός, herba muribus exitialis, unde & nomen. An herb that killeth mice, Plin. 21. 9.

Myōpia, Gr. μυοπισια. Fore-blindness: also a mouse-hole: vide Myops.

Myōpiasis, A disease in the fight, when one cannot see afar off, but near; Stup.

Myōpius, Gr. Plin. μυοπις, dōtō nū mō-ein nū dōtō, id est, a claudendo visum, vel mela, i. minus videns, a mēior, i. vātor, & dōtō, dōtō: mōr. Luciticius, Gell. Fore-blind, that cannot see to read, unless his eyes be very near the thing to be seen or read.

Myōpterōn, Gr. μυοπτερον. Wild crests or Thlapi.

Myōsota, μυς sota, id est, muris auricula. The herb Mouse-ear or Blood-strange, Plin. 27. 12.

Myōtōches, Alfine. apud Diof. Mart. leg. Muos otis, vel Muos ota, Myofura, μυς fura. Mouse-tail.

Myracanthion, Gr. μυρακάνθιον, i. spina unguentaria. An herb having a sweet root, and is called also Bryngium.

Myracopon; a myracopodorum, & z-konon indeffum; medicamentum quod lassitudinem tollit.

Myrāpium, Plin. 15. 15. μυραπιον odoratum, & z-konon pium; al. Myrthapium, quasi a myrthæ odore. A kind of sweet smelling pears, called also Molchata.

Myrepsicus, a, um; ad myrepsium pertinens.

Myrepsus, Gloss. μυρεψς, unguentarius, qui mure & i. i. unguenta coquit & præparat.

Myriarches, Gr. μυριαρχς. A Captain of ten thousand.

Myrias, idis; f. m. p. m. numerus decem milium. Ten thousand.

Myrica, vel Myrice, es; f. m. p. m. l. f. d. amari-tudine, ab Heb. rō. A low shrub called Tamaris, Mart. ex rō, ab-berger.

Myricetum, ti; n. A broomfield, or the place where broom grows.

Myricinus, a, um; adject. ad myricam pertinens, myricinus. Of Tamaris.

Myrin, Gr. A Pismire.

Myrius, m. m. d. f. Plin. vocatur mas muræz: vide Muræza. The male kind of the lamprey, having teeth standing without his mouth.

Myriogēsis, v. Monomeria.

Myriomorphos, μυριομορφος, Apul. v. Myriophyllum.

Myriophyllum, li; n. Gr. Plin. dict. a multitudinem tenuium foliorum, μυριοφυλλον. The herb Mill-feil or Tarrow.

Myristicus, a, um; a μυρισκος, a myrica. Myristica nux (muscata Offic.) ob odoris suavitatem, μυρισκων κάρπον. A nut-mir.

Myristecum, A Murr-hill, an ant-hill. Vulgo corrupte, A Murr-hill where never came Murr.

Myristecus, a, um; m. m. d. f. That pertains to Pismire; leg. Myristecus.

Myristica, Gr. μυρισκία, cutis excrementa quædam. Myristecia, verrucæ in pudendis, Waris on the privy members.

Myristica, Waris on the privy members.

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Myristica, Waris on the privy members.

Act. Ab atro fornicarum colore, vel quoddam teratidur, sensum mordentis formica inducat.

Myrmecias, μυρμηκίας, Plin. gemma nigra, dicta quod eminentias habet quasi domus similes verrucis. A precious stone having little holes like waris, ex m. d. f. Myrmecides. A cunning carver of small things.

Myrmecites, Gr. Plin. dicta a similitudine formicæ, quam in se habet, myrmecites. A stone having in it the figure of an Emmer or of Pismire; al. Myrmices. v. Cantharias.

Myrmecium, ii; n. Phalangigenus, μυρμηκιον, Cels. dict. quod caput habet formicæ simile. A kind of spider like an Emmer, a little black wart.

Myrmecolion, Gr. μυρμηκολιον, dios ex formicæ & leonis nominibus composita. A little beetle devouring gnats or pismires.

Myrmex, m. m. d. f. vel m. m. d. f. formica, ex m. d. f. m. m. d. f. item castus pugilum. A Pismire.

Myrmica, & 3 Epic. idem.

Myrmice, Pismire-like. Myrmice incedere. To go like a Pismire, m. m. d. f. Catul. car. 39.

Myrmica, & 3 m. m. d. f. verruca corporis. v. Myrmecia.

Myrmecium, ti; n. m. m. d. f. A Pismire-bill, v. Myrmecetum.

Myrmidiāna, myrindiāda: quædam menfura.

Myrmillo, idem quod Mirmillo. Turn.

Myrmillones, Gr. qu. Myrmillones, Achillis militibus. Mirmillo, sword-players.

Myrmillonica fura diceb. cum quibus de muro pugnab. Felt.

Myrmillonius, a, um; ad myrmillonem pertinens. Like the Myrmecion targets or armor.

Myrballanus; f. Gr. μυρβαλανος, i. glans unguentaria; & balanus μυρβαλανος Græcorum; & balanus glans, m. d. f. unguentum. A fruit growing in India like plums or damascens, called of Apolloniarum Myrbolan Bengor the nut of Egypt; of which be divers kinds very gently purging at superfluous humors, and much comforting nature.

Myrbalsanum, m. n. Dodon. μυρβαλανος. An ointment made of balm.

Myrbaptari dicuntur tinctores myrreth coloris, i. m. d. f. m. d. f. & balanus singo. Turneb.

Myrbatharii, vel Myrbatharii; al. leg. Malobatharii, sed vulgo Myrbatharii, Plaut. Those that perfume women's shoes; Myrbatharii, etiam m. d. f. m. d. f. ex m. d. f. unguentum, & balanus lillo. They which are anointed with sweet oils, or which made them.

Myrbethici, μυρβητικοι. Oil vessels.

Myrbidia. Boxes for balm or sweet odors.

Myrbopus, pi; m. m. d. f. An ointment maker or seller.

Myron, Gr. μυρον, unguentum. An ointment, odoramentum.

Myropala, m. m. Gr. μυροπαλα, Plaut. ex m. d. f. unguentum, & παλα vendit. A seller of sweet oils, ointments, or perfumes.

Myropolia, subst. μυροπολια. A selling of sweet ointments or perfumes.

Myropolium, v. g. taberna unguentaria, Gr. μυροπολιον. A place where oils are sold.

Myropolus, li; m. idem quod Myropola.

Myrothecium, v. g. taberna unguentaria, Gr. μυροθηκιον. A place where oils are sold.

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N A T

i. A vein of scoffing. τοις ἑσθιαῖς μου
ἐκκαλέουσι, Poll. Ἦντι μνηστῆρες
so suspendere, & subsannare. Et Μῆ-
ρισμος. sanna quædam; ut Ciconia, A

Nātātōriā, x; f. Varro. *A swimmer.*
place.

ing | la virus hirci redolet, Plin. 27. 12. s.
fo flagellum, à Serpentis similitudin
S.erp.o & Anguilla etiam hinc dictu
vi

NAV

tos etiam pullos equarum dixit Col.

6.) Naviculatins; a; 1. 100/100; 100

N E G

Negandus,

NUM

Difficultas;

the woman: *patris, uxoris* and sometimes of the man, when it is signified that his wife is his master. *Nubere dicuntur arbores vitibus*, Plin. To be joyed to vines, that they may climb up by them. ¶ *Aiebant filiam meam nubere tuo nato*, Ter. That my daughter should be wedded to your son. ¶ *Una nupta est apud duos*, Gell. One woman was married to two husbands. *Nupta est cum illo*, She is wedded to him. ¶ *Nubere in familiam*

Judæi nudis pedibus, Terul.
 Nudipēdā, æ; f. γυμνοπόδια. Bare-footedness.
 Nūdius, adj. Gloss. γυμνός. He that goeth barefooted.
 Nūdius, ātis; f. Quint. γυμνότης, ἡλιότης. Nakedness, poverty, want of any thing, bareness.
 Nūdiusquartus, adv. Plaut. nunc dies est quartus, ἡδὲ ἡ ἡμέρα τέταρτη. Four days ago.
 Nūdiusquintus, adv. Plaut. nunc dies est quintus, αὐτὴ ἡμέρα τῇ πέντῃ πέμπτῃ. Five days ago.
 Nūdiussextus, adv. nunc dies est sextus, πρὶς τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἑπὶ ταύτῃ ἑκτῇ. Six days ago.
 Nūdiusseptimus, adv. compoi, ex Nunc & Die tertio, ἑστὶ, πέμψης. The day before yesterday, the third day ago. Nūdius tertius decimus, Thirteen days since.
 Nūdo, as; γ. γυμνός, a γυμνός. Nudum, quod nunquam tectum fuit (nudus, non tectus); γυμνός, ἀπογυμνός. To make naked or bare, to strip naked; to uncover, to make void, to discover, to reveal or lay open; to lay abroad; to spoil one, &c. to take away. Præsidio sceleratorum civium perditos magistratus nudare, To take from wicked Magistrates the aid of, &c.
 Nudare gladiis, Liv. To draw their swords.
 Nūdor, pass. Nudatur arbor foliis, Plin. Is b. re without leaves.
 Nūdus, a, um; ex γυμνός vel Nūdus, quasi non tectus, i. non indutus, ex γῆ & δαῶν pro dūm, a Ne, i. indutus & Duo inficit. inde Induo: γυμνός. Bare, naked, uncovered; void, empty, destitute of: poor, also dead and unbury'd; Fly, plain, clear, evident, without colour and glozing, ἡλός. Nūdus a propinquis, Having no kinsfolk to help him, destitute of friends.
 Urbis nuda præsidio, That hath no Garrison, void of succour or aid. Nuda gena, pro Nudum genu habens, Virg. Ætas nuda, Ovid. Summer, wherein men go naked for heat. Nudo vellimenta: detrahare, est Commodum sperare ab eo qui nihil habet.
 Nūga, æ; c. Gloss. A fishy or unclean fellow.
 Nūgāctas, ātis; f. idem quod Nūgalitas.
 Nūge, ārum & f. plur. ex Non verbe, & Ago; qui nugatur, nil agit. Nūge erant propriè carmina præficiatū quæ canebantur in mortuorum laudem Plaut. Asin. Hæc non sunt nūga, non enim nugæ Hebraicum & Syriacum vocab. I sonat merorem, sicut Nenia plantum eādem linguā; vide Scalig. ad Var. Nūg. ἡδὲ δολὲ ἀφῆται, ex ἡδὲ; vide Scalig. ἡδὲ, ὀδῶν, ὀδῶν, γίγας. Trifles toys, fables: properly womens toys and fables, Scal. Varr. unde Nugivendulus, a seller of such toys, Also a trifler and vain person.
 Nūgālis, le; & Nugatorius, a, um Gell. λυγδός, φλυαγδός. Trifling, or thus trifling, vain, of no moment.
 Nūgālitas, ātis; f. A trifling.
 Nūgamentum, tis; n. idem quod Nūgator.
 Nūgator, adv. Apul. φλυαγός. Triflingly.
 Nūgārius, a, um; idem quod Nūgatorius. Nugarium; futile, inutile, Var.
 Nūgas, indecl. idem quod Nūga

παρρη, ἀσπληγής, Priefe.
Nūgātio, ōnis; f. Val. ἀδολοχία. *A*
trifling.
Nūgātor, ōtis; m, a. Nugor: φλόξ.
ρῶ, ἀδολοχία. *A* trifler, one that dal-
liesh.
Nūgātōrīcē, adv. ad Her. λυπηδία.
Triflingly, frivolously, vainly.
Nūgātōrius, a, om; adjunct. λυπηδία,
φλοκαδός, ἑδαμυρδ, Gloss. Vainly, trifling,
of no force: he that triflesh: Nuga-
gulus.
Nūgac, ācis; adj. com. gen. *A* tri-
fler, συμπαλῶνός, εὐδαμό. *A* vain
talker.
Nūgādicus, substant. qui nugas dicit.
Nūgiger, ra, rum; adjunct. Nugigera
manus; h. c. vana; & quæ seipfam fe-
cillit: vide Nugigerulus.
Nūgīgērūlis, a, um; & Nūgiger; ὀ-
λοφῶς. *One that beareth tale about.*
Nūgīpārus, a, um. Bringing forth
toys.
Nūgīpēra, e; f. *A* tray full of toys.
Nūgīpērus, a, um; adj. Trifling.
Nūgīpōlydiques; vox à Plauto fi-
cta, qui nugas πολλὰς, i. multas lo-
quitur.
Nūgīsōnus; i, vana sonans.
Nūgītārus, a, um; idem quod Nuga-
torius.
Nūgīvendūlis; V. Nugivendus.
Nūgīvendus, Plaut. nugas vendens,
Non. qui aliquid mulieribus venderet:
λεωτοπωλῆς. *A* seller of trifles and toys
of no value.
Nūgo, ōnis; idem quod Nugator. *A*
trifler.
Nūgor, āris; depon. ληρία, ὀθλία,
φλοκαία, συμπαλῶνός. *To* trifles, toy or
dally. Nugari cum aliquo, Hor. *To* trifse
and dally with one.
Nūgōsē, adv.
Nūgōsitas, Toyishness; & Nūgōsius,
a, um; adj.
Nūgūla, e; f. dimin. à Nugz. *A*
small trifle; & Nugella.
Nullatēnus, nullā parte tenus, μηδε-
μῶς, ἑδαμῶς. *In* no wife, at no hand,
August.
Nullibi, adv. nullo ubi, i. loco: μηδε-
μῶς, ὅπου ποῦ. *No* where, in no place.
Nullitas, f. Annihilation, nothing.
Nullo, as; Gloss. barbar. nullum facio,
muto: Nullatio; mutatio, Gloss. Ara-
bicol. Nullum, i. nulla res.
Nullōmōdo, adverb. ἑδαμῶς. *By* no
means.
Nullus, a, um; genit. Nullius, dat.
Nulli; non ullus, ὅτι ἐγὼ hominū
nulli εὐανθῶ ποῖ; pro Nullius, Plaut.
Nulli consilii, pro Nullius Nulli mō-
do pro nullo modo. Item Nullo differt, i.
Nulla re. Nullo sibi relicto, Having no
thing left, Am. Marcell. Nullus de re-
bus omnibus, Nemo tantum de hominib.
N. ὅλης, μηδεῖ, ἑτίε. *None*, of ni-
price, value or profit, vain. Sumitur etiam
pro Non.
Nullūdum, nullus in hunc diem
Poet. nullus adhuc: ἑτέρις ποῦ. *No* man
as yet.
Num, adv. interrogandi, ex Ne, ut μὴ
ex μὴ ἄγε, μῶν, ἑτί; à μὴν. *Whether*
therefore,
Numārus, & Nummarius; a, um
καρμαστικῶς, χρηματικῶς. *Of* money; con-
trarij d. with money, birdo: given for
money: also he that is given to money. Hic
differtur.

NUM

NUM

N U N

N u N

N U P

NUT

Mutação,

O B L

forgetten. Oblivione.

Obscératio, ónis; f. verb. *προσέχευσις*, *προσεχάωσις*, *ἐμψυχία*. A special desire, a desire for God's sake.

Obscérator, m. Digest. He that beseecheth, a beseecher.

Obsécro, as; ex Ob & Sacer, qu. per sacra rigo: *ἀντιβολῶν, προσέχων, λιπαρῶν*. To pray heartily, to beseech, to pray for God's sake. Ponitur quandoque ad verbaliter per Codd. Ter. I pray you, &c. Item, Ob vos facio, pro Obsécro vos; sicut, Sub vos placeo, pro Supplicio, Felt. Itaque te hoc obsécra, Therefore he desires you this thing. Te obsécra, ut id facias; Disfresh you to do that thing.

Obsécro, áris; pass. Liv. To be intreated.

Obsécundanter, adv. Nonn. Obediently.

Obsécundatio, f. Digest. An obeying or forsaking: fecundatio.

Obsécundator, m. Mart. He that obeyeth.

Obsécundo, as, ávi, ére; ex Ob & Secundo: *ἀντιπρὸς, συναντικῶν, ἐντιπρὸς, ἐπὶπρὸς*. To obey, to do all things as another man's will and pleasure, to serve the turn: to make better.

Obsépior, is, pfi, tum, ére; Liv. *προσέπειν*. To inclose with a hedge or mound: to let or stop. Obsépior iter ad honores, Liv. To keep one from promotion. Obsépior viam alicui adipiscendi aliquid, To hinder one from attaining to a thing.

Obsépior, áris; pass. Col. To be hedged in.

Obséquela, lē; f. Plaut. *δραπέλα, ὠρησις*. Obedience, servientia. Also a kind of good goddess, ready to do what one desires. Fortuna & Obséquela, Plaut.

Obséquens, tis; adj. *ἀντιπρὸς, ἀντιπρὸς, ἀντιπρὸς*. Obedient, pliant, ready to do as one would have him: given wholly, and yielding himself to waiting, serving, attending. Obséquens quod libet fecit, Plin. Pliant which way sever thou wilt turn it. Obséquens; Soldiers or sword-fencers, whom Antoninus Philo-philus used, Jul. Capitol. Am. Marcell. Sergeants and officers to a great Magistrate.

Obséquenter, & Obséquensimē; adv. Plin. Jun. *μεθόλου*. Very obediently, in great obedience.

Obséquencia, ē; f. Czf. *δραπέλα*. Obedience, obedience.

Obséquitor, us; compar. ab Obséquens, Plin.

Obséquibilis, le; Gell. *κατακολυμπητός, ἀντιπρὸς, ἀντιπρὸς*. At command, ready to do what is commanded.

Obséquens, pro Obséquens, Gloss.

Obséquolus, a, um; Plaut. *ἀντιπρὸς, ἀντιπρὸς*. Serviceable, attendant, that doth willingly pleasure and service.

Obséquium, i; n. *ἀντιπρὸς, ἀντιπρὸς*. Cūm quis id sequitur & facit, quod alteri placet. Readiness, kind dutifulness, following ones' wishes, mind or pleasure, to do that is wished, pliancy: obedience, humble service, battery: also delicate pa-pering. Also a guard. Obséquium principis. The Kings guard. Comes Obséquii. The Captain of the guard.

Obséquor, éris, itus sum, qui; *προσέχων, προσέχων*. To follow another man's pleasure & desire, to do as another wills him, to be pliant, to be ready at hand to do for

vice, to please or obey, to follow as an attendant. Obséquor alicui in omnibus. To obey one in every thing. Sed ea tamen quae Obséquor non oportet, Gell. But such as should not be followed.

Obséro, as; ex Ob & Sero, Liv. *ἀντιπρὸς, ἀντιπρὸς*. To look, to shut, or make a door fast.

Obséro, is, évi, itum, ére; ex Ob & Sero: *ἀντιπρὸς, ἀντιπρὸς*. To set or set about, to plant, to compass in, or about. Agrum vineis obsérere, Col. To plant vines in a field.

Obséror, áris; pass. Lucr. To be locked fast.

Obsérpo, is, pfi; Suid. To creep against.

Observabilis, le; adj. Quint. *προσέχων, προσέχων*. Meet to be observed, worthy to be had in reverence: to be avoided or eschewed.

Observans, tis; & Observantissimus, a, um; *προσέχων, προσέχων*. One that observeth or reverenceth, dutiful unto one, diligent and necessary about one, espying all occasions to do pleasure. Observantissimus mei. Very dutiful unto me.

Observantia, ē; f. *ἀντιπρὸς, ἀντιπρὸς*. Reverence, reverence, observance, good behaviour: also an observing or custom. Suet.

Observantior, us; comp. ab Observans, Claud.

Observatē, adv. Gell. 2. 17. Circumspectly.

Observatio, ónis; f. verb. *προσέχων, προσέχων*. Observing, marking, await, good heed, advisement, observation: & pro Observantia, Val. Max.

Observator, m. Apul. He that observeth.

Observatum est, imperf. Plin. Men have marked and observed.

Observatur, imperf. It is observed.

Observatus, a, um; part. Observed.

Observatus, is, ui; Var. Vide Observatio.

Obsérvo, is, ére; idem quod inservio. To attend upon, Apul.

Obsérvito, as, ávi, ére; freq. ab Obsérvo: *προσέχων, προσέχων*. To observe oftentimes: to mark, notes, consider and take heed oftentimes.

Obsérvitor, áris; pass. Apul. To be observed.

Obsérvo, as, ávi; oculis mentis & corporis ferio, speculor, custodio, noto: *ἀντιπρὸς, ἀντιπρὸς*. To await both with eyes and mind, to be ready as: to mark, consider, keep, observe, watch, espy or take good heed. Also to have in reverence, to honour, to worship and esteem, to love, to favour with a reverent love, *ἀντιπρὸς, ἀντιπρὸς*. To spy favours.

Obses, idis; c. g. ex Obsideo. Obsidem vult Felt. dict. qu. obsidem, quod deur ob fidem patris prestandam: al. ab Ob & Sedeo, quia quis id solvendo obsidioni dari consueverat, sicut inde deses, reses, &c. *ὥμωρ*. An hostage or pledge in wars: that which is delivered into another man's hands for performance of promises.

Obsessio, ónis; f. verb. ab Obsideo: *πολιρκία, πολιρκία*. A siege laid to a town or castle.

Obsessor, óris; m. verb. *πολιρκίης, πολιρκίης*. He that layeth siege, a sizer.

Obsessus, a, um; part. *πολιρκίης, πολιρκίης*.

Obsidē, besieged, beset or compassed round about, closed in, grown round about, overcharged, stopped.

Obsessus, is, m. A besieging or compassing about.

Obsidibiles, as. To make a whistling noise, as trees stirred with winds, Apul.

Obsidatus, a, um; pignore tentus, Kept as a pledge or hostage, Am. Marcell.

Obsidatus, is; m. status & Conditio obsidis, esse obsidem, *ἐμψυχία*, Am. Marcell. Europ. An engagement, a giving of hostages or pledges.

Obsidens, tis; part. Catull. *πολιρκίης, πολιρκίης*. Lying in wait, or besieging.

Obsideo, es, édi, ssum, ére; Catull. ab Ob, i. circum, & Sedeo: vide Felt. *πολιρκίης, πολιρκίης*. To besiege, invade, or compass about, to sit engin, keep and beset: to possess, to lie in wait, to stand about: to occupy, sarry, sit or abide, Ter.

Obsidē, árum; f. Col. *ἐντιπρὸς*. Lying in wait to take away any thing easily.

Obsidianus, a, um; adj. Obsidianus lapis, *καπὸς, καπὸς*. Cambd. Obsidianum vitrum, Obsidiana gemma, Plin. 36. 26 & 37. 10. A kind of pure black glass: the black Aquat or Fiat. Obsidianus, dict. ab Obsidio inventore.

Obsidiatus, a, um; & obsidio datus, Am. Marcell. Detained or kept as a pledge or hostage.

Obsidio, ónis; f. *πολιρκία, πολιρκία*. A siege laid about a town or fortress.

Obsidionalis, le; Liv. *πολιρκίης, πολιρκίης*. Pertaining to a siege. Ab Obsidionales exercitus, *Μισέρις* attending a siege, Am. Marcell. Obsidionalis corona, quæ obsidionis solute causâ datur, vide Felt.

Obsidiory, áris; Col. *ἐντιπρὸς*. To lie in wait for.

Obsidium, i; Col. tanquam Præsidium, Subsidium, reâ dicitur; Felt. Var. etiam ab Abscindendo, cūm id ideo faceret, quod facilius diminuerent hostes: vide Obsidio. A besieging.

Obsido, is, édi, ére; Sal. Vide Obsidio.

Obsidor, éris vel ére; pass. To be besieged.

Obsigillo, as, ávi, ére; Sen. *ἐπισφραγίζω*. To hide or seal up.

Obsigillor, áris; pass. To be sealed.

Obsignatio, ónis; f. Cod. A signing.

Obsignator, óris; m. verb. *ἐπισφραγίζω, ἐπισφραγίζω*. He that putteth his seal or sign to an instrument: also a public notary, which setteth his own and the witnesses names to a will.

Obsignatus, a, um; part. *κατασφραγίζω*. Sealed, signed, closed up, subscribed: also printed in memory, Lucr.

Obsigno, as; *κατασφραγίζω, κατασφραγίζω*. To disperse, and seal them up, to sign things with a sign manual, or with the hand and seal of a public notary or witness: to put ones hand to a thing.

Obsilli, pro Pfyli, Gell. Inf. i. Maris; m. They that sucked fish poison.

Obsimulatus, a, um. Without dissimulation, Am. Marcell.

Obsipio, as; Felt. i. objicio: *παρὰ, παρὰ*. To throw or cast as Countrymen say, Cast meat to the pullet. To sprinkle.

Obsipare, as; Felt. i. objicio: *παρὰ, παρὰ*. To sprinkle.

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Obsipare aquulam. Vide Sipo, as. To cast water in ones face, for to refresh or seich again out of a swoon, Plaut.

Obsistio, is, itis, tum, ére; *ἀντιπρὸς, ἀντιπρὸς*. To resist, stop, let, withstand, repugn or gainsay, to prevail against.

Alicui obviam obsistere, Plin. To go meet one. Dolore obsistere, To withstand grief. Obsisti illi non potest. No man can let or withstand him.

Obsistus, a, um; part. ex Obsoror: *ἀντιπρὸς, ἀντιπρὸς*. Compassed about, set about (περιπυκνῶν) with herbs, or planted with trees: wrapped, filled in all parts: replenished, full of, covered with. Also sowed. Restitibi terra, quæ quotannis obstitit, Varro.

Obsistulus, is, ére. To oppose or set against, Plaut.

Obsistore, is, ére. To obviate or put upon, Apul.

Obsistricium, i; n. The ministry of Midwife, or their frat. Jupiter Liberum parturientis inter obsistricia Dearum, Plin.

Obsistricio, as; & Obsistricior, áris; *μυδωχία*. To do the office of a Midwife.

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Obsorbo, is, pfi, tum, ére; Plaut. idem.

Obsordēo, es, itis, ére; Nonn. *καταρρηγνύω*. To be filthy, stinky and unclean.

Obsordescio, is, itis, ére, tum; idem.

Obsordesculum, is, n. Plaut. ex Obsorbo: *καταρρηγνύω, καταρρηγνύω*. A let or hindrance, obstacle or impediment.

Obsorbs, tis; part. *καταρρηγνύω*. Hindering, lacking.

Obsorbtur, imperf. Men let or hinder.

Obsorbtus, a, um; Quint. That will hinder.

Obsistendo, is, ére. To oppose or set against, Plaut.

Obsistore, is, ére. To obviate or put upon, Apul.

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Obsistatē,

Occado: vide Occido.
Occapto, as; Plaut. *To begin*.
Occallatio, ōnis; f. Celf. *The making a thing hard and brawny*.
Occallatus, a, um; *ἐκπαγεσθης, τυλκ-
της. Turned into brawn or hard flesh,
made hard*.
Occallō, es, ūi, ē; e; Ovid. *callosus
sum, callum obduco; five Occalleco, is,
ēre; callo obduco, δυνάμει, δυνάμει-
βή. To wax or be hard flesh, or to be
browned like a Boar, to be hardened. Lon-
gā patientia occallui, I am hardened with
long patience*.
Occamen, inis; confusio. *A breaking
or bruising, as with a rake or harrow*.
Gloss. Idē.
Occano, is, ēre, entum; Liv. *κλῆδο,
κλῆδο. To sing against one: to lay in rebuke*.
Occanere cornua tubāque iussit. *He com-
manded the horns and trumpets to sound*.
Tacit. Vide Occino.
Occanto, as; *ἐπῶδο. To sing to or a-
gainst, or the coarser tenor*.
Occasio, ōnis; f. *Occasio est opportu-
nitas temporis casu quodam provenientis*.
Fest. *Occasio ob casum vel ob casum*.
Scal. Est interduum vera causa, interdu-
m oportune ac proutem. Occasio-
nem Romani deum esse putaverunt: *κρί-
σις, ἀφῆμι, λαβή. Occasio: season or
opportunity of time, meet, fit and conveni-
ent time to do, δυνάμει, πρὸς ἀνταρ-
στον. Ad occasionem aure evedus. Taking the
opportunity of a gale of wind. Suet. Occa-
sio in bello amplius soler juvare, quam
virtus. Veget. Tanta est literarum occa-
sio, so ready a means to learning to ge-
nerates: & Tanta est in eis occasio ar-
tis, so gainful in them is the art of a Lapidar-
y, Plin. Nec erat Lapidum occasio, i.
copia; *There were no times to be gotten
ready at hand*.
Occasiuncula, æ; f. dimin. ab Occa-
sio. Plaut. *τὸ ἀρρίδιον, ἡ μικρὰ ὀρ-
θασε. A small opportunity, a very little
occasion*.
Occālo, as, āvi, āre; Plaut. ex Occa-
sum. *To be lost or undone: intereo*.
Occāsurus, a, um; part. ab Occido:
τὸ ἀποθνήσκειν. Ready to decay or fall.
Occāsus, a, um; qui occidit. In leg. 12.
Tabb. Sol occasus suprema tempestas esto.
Falm, sei, Gell. 17. 2.
Occāsus, ūis; m. verb. Occāsus, inter-
itus, vel Solis in oceano meris, cum de-
cidit a superis infra terras. Fest. τὰ δὲ
πλάτος, κατὰ δύναμιν. Death: the sun-
setting, the West, δύσμος, a fall or ruin:
item Occasus, Enn.
Occāto, ōnis; f. verb. ab Occo: dīct.
quasi Occatio, quod operat femina:
Occate igitur est operire femina terrā,
vites vel arbores. Infid. Marr. ab ἀνα, i.
frangere, unde ἀνὰ φάσιν, ἡ φάσις: βαλ-
ωνία. An harrowing or breaking of elods.
Occātor, ōris; m. verb. Fest. βαλὼν-
ήσας. An harrower.
Occātor, deus sic dīct. Serv. *The god
of harrowing*.
Occātorium, īi, n. βαλὼν-
ήσας. An harrow.
Occātorius, a, um; Col. βαλὼν-
ήσας. Pertaining to harrowing.
Occātus, a, um; part. βαλὼν-
ήσας. Harrowed, broken into little clods, turned.
Occāto, is, ūm; Plaut. ex Ob & Ce-
do: ἀπαύτω. To meet in the way.
Occentatio, Gell. *A scolding*.*

Occentator, ōris; m. Manil. *He shat
chideeth*.
Occento, as; freq. ab Occino. *Occen-
tare antiqui dīct, quod nunc Convitium
facere, cum clare & cum quodam cano-
re feret, ut procul exaudiri possit*.
Fest. *κλῆδο, κλῆδο. To scold or cry
out against*.
Occentor, ōris; m. Jun. *He shat sing-
eth the treble*.
Occentus, ūis; m. ab Occino, Val. Max.
ἡ σφῆρα, *A singing, speaking, scolding*.
Occēpio, Plaut. pro Occipero, *I shall
begin*.
Occi, Plin. 12. 8 In Hyrcaniz con-
vallibus ficis similes sunt arbores, quæ
vocantur Occhi, ex quibus Mel defluit
horis matutinis duabus. *Those of Europe
call it Siracoli, i. lac arboris quest, from
the Arabian word Xir, i. lac, and Quest,
the trees have it drops from, Dalecamp.*
Occidens, ūis; m. ab Occidendo:
δύω. *The Sun-set, the West part of the
world*.
Occidens, tist part. ab Occido: *κατα-
δύνω, μεταπίπτω. Declining, decaying,
falling, going down, drawing to an end*.
Lucernæ occidentes, *Lights or candles
ready to go out*, Petron. Arb.
Occidentalis, le; adj. Plin. *δυσπῆ-
δος. Belonging to the West*.
Occidi, verb. defect. *I am undone*.
Occidō, ōnis; f. *μωρία, πῶν-
ήσας. A slaughter, death or mortality of
men or cattle. Occidione occidere, Liv.
To kill all, or every mothers son: ab
Occido.*
Occido, dis, di, sum, ēre. Occisum a
Necato distinguitur; nam Occisum a
Cedendo, atque idū fieri dicunt; Ne-
catorum sine idū; Fest. *κτείνω, φονέω,
ἀναιρίω. To kill or slay, to wound to death:
to torment or trouble, to grieve exceedingly,
to beat. Filium suū manu occidit. He killed
his daughter with his own hand. Occi-
dere aliquem pugnis, Ter. To beat one
almost to death with the fist. Derived of Ob
& Cado, nos of Ob & Cado.*
Occido, is, cidi, āsum, ēre; ē regio-
ne cado, cado, intereo: ex Ob & Ce-
do: δύω, *ἐκπίπτω. Occido properly is to
fall on the adverse or opposite side, as ene-
mies when they are slain by us: to fall
by a blow. To fall down, to perish ut-
terly, to be slain: to die: to go down as
the Sun doth: to decay, to have an end:
to be undone and utterly cast away: to be
lost and clean past. In nihilum occide-
re. To come to the last so nothing. Occi-
di dolentis cum commotione quadam
particula Plaut. *Alas! I am undone:
I am utterly cast away. Ferro occidit
Priamum, Virg. Priamus was slain by the
sword*.
Occidūālis, le; f. Prud. *The West part*.
Occidūus, a, um; Plin. *δυσπῆς. That
goeth down, that will decay. Præcipiti
ævo, & occidua senectute, Apul. Senectæ
occidit iter declivē. Old age hastening to
death, Ovid.*
Occillatio, f. Plaut. *A buffeting*.
Occillator, m. Plaut. *βαλὼν-
ήσας. He that breaketh the clods: Metaphoricē, He
that buffeth*.
Occillo, as; Plaut. *Quidam leg. Of-
cillare, pro Inclinare. Occillo, i. con-
tundo vel cutio, quod est instrumen-
tum. Legitur & Occillo, is: diminut.**

ab Occo, as; vel à Cillo, as, are; unde
Incillo, as; Lucret. vel à Callo ma-
num, quasi callosis manibus & duris
cadere, *συγκλῆμι. To beat, buffet, re-
buke*.
Occino, is, ūi, tum, ēre; ex Ob &
Cano: ex adverbio cano. Prisc. Quidam
Occanui in præter, protulerunt, Liv.
ἡ ἀδω, *περὶ ἀδω. To sing to or against an-
other: to shew ill luck*.
Occipio, is, cēpi, cēptum, ēre; ex Ob
& Capio, idem quod Incipio, Ter. *κα-
τὰ πρόσωπον, εἰς τὸ πρόσωπον. To begin or enter
upon*.
Occipitium, īi; n. Auf. Vide Occi-
put.

Occiput, itis; n. Plaut. ex Ob & Ca-
put. Sign. posteriorem capitis partem,
quæ fronti opponitur, hoc enim notat
particula ob, ut in Occida, obvenio: τὸ
ἰνόν. The hinder-part of the head, the
nape of the neck, the middle, the third bone
of the head ending at the Lambdal suture,
disjoined in the foundation of the head
from Osphenoides by the sixth suture,
everlastingly changing.
Occisio, ōnis; f. verb. ab Occido:
φόνος, ἀναιρίσις. *A slaughter or mor-
tality, death*.
Occisissimus, a, um; superl. Plaut.
Utterly undone, cast quite away for ever:
of all other m. lost and desperate.
Occisitantur, sepe occiduntur, Fest.
Occisio, as; freq. ab Occido, Fest.
To kill often.
Occisor, ōris; m. Aufon. *A killer or
slayer*.
Occisus, a, um; part. φονέσας, ἀναι-
ρίσας. Slain, killed, dead, murdered: al-
so utterly undone and past hope, clean
marr'd, dashed, Plaut.
Occlāmatio, f. Digest. *An out-
cry*.
Occlāmto, as; Plaut. *καταβῶ. To
cry out against*.
Occlāmo, as; idem.
Occlūdo, is, si, ēre, sum; ex Ob &
Clauco: *ἀσπάζω, καλῶ. To shut
up, to stop, to shut fast*.
Occlūdor, ōris; pass. Aug. To be shut
against.

Occlūsus, ūor, īssimus; ab Occlūdor,
Plaut. *ἐκπύπτω, κατὰ κλειστός. Fast
shut, secret*.
Occo, as; *ἐκλινέω, βαλὼν-
ήσας. To harrow, to break clods in the field ear-
ed. Ager occatur, when the clods are broken, or
when the seed is covered with earth*.
Occubitus, *A lying down, Occubitus
folis. The falling of the Sun*.
Occubos, ūi, tum, ēre; Virg. com-
pos. à Cubo: idem quod Occumbo.
Occulcāte, ūis, īssime; adv. Vide Oc-
culcē.

Occulcāto, vide Conculcāto: *κατα-
πίπτω. A treading on or flouting*.
Occulco, as; Catull. Vide Conculco.
Occūlo, is, ūi, tum, ēre; ex Ob &
Colo. Quidam à Celo compos, velint:
al. ex Ob & Culo, i. involvo, tego. Pro-
priè dīct. de superficie agri, cum quod
sensui prius patebat, arando subvertitur,
alioque solo m. obtegatur; Voss. *κῆλος
volvo: δυνάμει, δυνάμει. To cover all
over, to hide that nothing be seen, to keep
close, to conceal. Arcana fido pectore oc-
culam. Sen. I hid faithfully all secret fears*.
Apparent, nec oculi possunt, *And
cannot be hid*.

Occultatio

Occultatio, ōnis; f. verb. *κατακρυ-
πτω, κρύπτω. A hiding or concealing*.
Occultator, ōris; m. verb. *κατακρυ-
πτῆς, κρυπτός. He that hideth or keepeth
secret*.
Occultatrix, ūis; f. Boët. *She that hi-
deth*.
Occultatus, a, um; *κατακρυπτός, κρυ-
πτός. Hid, kept close or secret, con-
cealed*.
Occultē, ūis, īssimē; adv. *κατὰ κρυ-
πτόν, κρυφά, ἀόρατα. Closely, secretly, pri-
vily*.
Occulto, as; freq. ab Occulo: *δυνα-
μει. To hide, to keep close or very secret,
to make as though he knew not*.
Occultor, ūis; m. Plaut. *To be hidden*.
Occultus, & Occultissimus, a, um; ab
Occulo: *κατὰ κρυπτόν, κρυπτός, κατακρυ-
πτός. Hid, privy, that is not known, very
secret: so saying that men perceive it not*.
Ex occulto, Privily.

Occumbō, is, ūi, tum, ēre; ex Ob &
Cubo, as; vel Cumbo: *καταβῶ, δύω-
σω. To be slain, to be wounded, to die, to
fall down*. Pro patria morte occumbere,
To die for his country. Occumbere mor-
ti, Virg. Occumbere mortem, Liv. &
Occumbere ferro, To be slain with a sword.
Occupatio, ōnis; f. verb. *ἐκπύπτω, κα-
τάληψις. Occupation, necessary business,
study, the holding or possessing of a place:
also the prevention of an objection, taking of
a thing before, ἀντιπαράθεσις, ἀντιπαράθεσις ad
Her.*
Occupātivus vel Occupatīvus ager di-
citur, qui defertus à cultoribus propriis,
ab aliis occupatur; *κατακρυπτός, κρυ-
πτός. Fest.*

Occupātor, m. Digest. *He that occu-
pieth or useth*.
Occupātorius ager, qui & Arcifinalis,
sen arcifinus, Siculus Flacc. dīct.
quod in tempore occupatus sit à viatore
populo: v. Calv.
Occupātor, ūis, īssimus, a, um; *ἐκ-
πύπτω, κατὰ κρυπτόν. Let in business, troubled, occu-
pied, very busy or busily occupied: taken up,
pre-occupied, intangled: won and gotten*.
Occupatus audicioni, Plin. *Busily occu-
piet in giving ear to*.
Eram occupator de Quinto filio, *I was somewhat troubled
about my sons matters*.
Occupatus in familiaribus, *Busy about household affairs*.
Occupatus ampliter, Plaut. *Very busi-
ly*.

Occūpo, as; & ans, part. *κατακρυπτός, κρυ-
πτός. To get or take before another man: to do before another:
to enter, go or begin first: to prevent, to take
or hold a thing by force: to possess, to keep,
to take alone to himself: to busy himself, ἀ-
κλῆδο. Also to invent or devise, Plaut.
to let, to trouble, to hold occupied: to come
upon: to find out quickly: also to see, to
prevent a man and take him before he do a
thing. Occupare pecuniam alicui, vel a
licuique; To lend one money upon
sury, and to have him bound for the repay-
ment. Occupare animum famulo, Ter. To occupy his mind in beholding gam-
bles upon a rope. Ne te ad aliud occupes
negotium, Plaut. Busy not thy self with
another matter. Occupes prior adive,
Plaut. Go to him first before he come to
thee. Nisi illa ante occupasset te,
Plaut. If she had not prevented thee. Oc-
cupare fidele, vel scammum; To take up*

his seat beforehand, long before, Martial. *Al-
so to use: to stay*.
Occūpor, ūis; pass. Plin. Ambusta
aquis, si statim ovo occupetur; *pustula
non sentitur; Scalding by water blis-
ter not, if the white of an egg be laid on
the place presently, Plin. Dies qui ludis
honorariis occupabatur, which were
taken up with such public plays; Suet.
Aninus ab iracundia occupatur, i.
troubled with anger.*

Occurrūt, imp. They withstand or resist
Occurro, is, ri (& Occurrum, Plaut.)
sum, ēre; *ἀντιτάω, συναντάω. To meet
with: to come in place: to be in the way:
to offer it self: to come into view: to come
in mind or remembrance, ἐκπύπτω. To
prevent an objection to resist, to withstand:
to be good against, to heal, ἀντιτάω. To
run: to be preferred. Mihi Heracleam oc-
currit, He met me at Heraclea. Ad
tempus occurrere, To come at the time ap-
pointed.*

Occursūcūlum, n. quod occuratur, ut
Spectrum, *Whatsoever meets one or comes
in his way. Nodium occursūcula, Hido-
us apparitions meeting one in the night*,
Apul.
Occursātio, ōnis; f. verb. ab Occu-
rso: *ἀντιπύπτω. The running up and
down from one to another in suing for an
office*.
Occursātor, ōris; m. verb. Liv. *He
that goes to meet*.
Occursātrix, ūis; f. Terr. *She that
meeth*.
Occursus, ōnis; f. Sen. *A meeting*:
V. Occursus.
Occursus, as; freq. ab Occurro, Plaut.
συναντήσω, πῶς ἀνιπτάω. To meet, to
encounter, to run against: to come often to
mind: to prevent.

Occursus, Apul. *That is met with*.
Occursus, ūis; m. Plin. *συναντήσις. A
running against, an encountering, a meet-
ing: ab Occurro*.
Occē, *A kind of colour*.
Occēnicus, a, um; Sid. *Belonging to
the sea*.
Occēnus, a, um, *Belonging to the sea,
huge, large of the sea*.
Occēnus, nīz m. *ἀκέναιος & Oceā-
nus, nīz n. mare exterius, quod omnes
terras ambit: Eustath. dicit ab αἰένος
vīz, i. celeriter fluere: αἰένος autem ab
Heb. yin aut yin, sicut navi, properavi,
Marr. ab αἰένος, quod Hefych. exponit
ἀκέναιος. The Ocean or main sea that com-
passeth the whole world*.
Occellæ; quibus sunt parvi oculi; ab
Ocellus, parvus oculus. Pint-aid, Vide
Lucini.

Occellatum, tīz n. & plur. Occellata,
orum; Suet. in Aug. *Talis, aut occellatus,
aut nictibus ludet, Passerius dicit Oc-
cellata esse putamina five nucleos malo-
rum Perficorum Peach-stones; ita dīct.
propter foramina, quibus muniuntur un-
dique, Alex. ab Alex. Cafaub. putat Oc-
cellata esse globulos vel lapideos, vel e-
burneos, vel ex alia materia, quibus olim
puellæ ludebant, V. Oculus*.
Occellatus, a, um; p. b. πολυόφθαλ-
μος, *ὀφθαλμοειδής. That hath eyes or like
like eyes*.
Occellus, līz m. dimin. ab Oculus, p. b.
ὀφθαλμοειδής, *A little eye, a look: also a
sweet heart, Plaut. the trimmest and most
excellent*.

Ochamferz ex ὄ & χλω. *A goose*, al.
scrib. Auca.
Ochānus, ὀχάνος & Ochana, ὀχάνη
& Ochānum, ὀχάνη. annulus clypei, an-
fā quā tenetur scutum. The hand: of a shield
or buckler, Am. Marcel. Inferiorum dici
poteſt.
Ochi, *Certain trees like fig-trees*. Vide
Occhi.
Ochima περὶ σῆς, i. vehiculum nu-
trimenti. *A thin humour that con-
veys the nourishment into all the parts*,
Stup.
Ochra, ὀχρῶς terra lutea, coloris pal-
lidi; *ὀχρῶς luteus, Ochra the painters use*.
Ochros, ὀχρεῖς leguminis genus est,
folio oblongo, vermiculis obnoxio, se-
quitis potit imbrēs calidioris. A kind
of pulse: Theodore translates it some-
time Cicoram, sometime Erviliam, Vide
Marr.

Ochrhōde ulcera, i. verrucosa. *A
kind of ulcers that are not malignant*,
Stup.
Ochābundus, a, um; adj. *Full of idlen-
ess or leisure*.
Ochmastrum, tīz n. *Wild Bass, or Bas-
il min.*
Ochminus, a, um; ad ocimum perti-
nens.
Ocimum, mīz n. Catull. vel Ocy-
mum; *δύσμος ab ἀνός, a celeritate na-
scendi, Fest. vel quod alium celeriter
ciat, Plin. 18. 16. Facilius crescere
stulta credit antiquitas, si cum male-
dictis seratur, Plin. 19. 7. al. ex ὀζο-
fragro, est enim herba fragrantissimi odo-
ris. The herb called garden Basil, Basil roy-
al, Basil gentile: also a kind of pulse or like
pabulum*.

Ocēlūm, dim. ex Ocium.
Ocfōr, ūis; verb. depon. *αὐλάω. To
be idle, at rest or quiet, so that business trou-
ble and business*.
Ocfōsē, adv. p. l. *αὐλῶς, ἀπῆλ-
τῶς. Idly, all by i sure: as if he had nothing
to do: without care or fear: quietly, lei-
sely, softly, by little and little, negli-
gently*.
Ocfōsitas, ūis; f. *Idleness*.
Ocfōsus, a, um; *αὐλῶς, ἀπῆλ-
τῶς, ἀπῆλτῶς, ἀπῆλτῶς. Idle, leisure-
ly, quiet: restful, at ease, at rest,
without trouble or business: at leisure,
spare, that is not laid out about any oc-
cupation, but kept by and unoccupied. Dies oc-
fōsus, A play day, a idle day. Ocfo-
sus ab animo, Ter. Quiet in mind. That
careth for nothing. Ocstudium ocfo-
sus, Plin. He that is not occupied by
study*.

Ocium, cīz n. *αὐλῶς, ἀπῆλ-
τῶς, ἀπῆλτῶς. Quidam ab ἀνίον αὐλῶς,
quod audire quid novi vacant: vel ab
αἰε, aive tarda, Arif. Animal, 9. 33.
Ocium (Fung.) δὲ τῶς ἐκνίσις, vel δὲ τῶς
ἐκνίσις homine tardo & pigro, Ocium me-
lius quā Ocium, Idleness, sloth, vaca-
tion from labour: leisure, rest, ease: peace,
quietness: vacans time from business:
a light exercising of the mind and body, and
ceasing from greater and weighty mat-
ters. Tantumne tibio cū abs te tuā est, ut le-
gas, &c. Have you so great leisure from
your affairs, that, &c. Operis ocium,
Col. *A idle time, when a man hath little
or nothing to do. Ocium rei sit*.
Ocīo qui nescit uti, plus negoni habet:
quā*

O ante L

O. L. in notis antiq. operas locavit.

Olar, pro Olear, Non.

Olar, i. olidus, qui affidue olet, Ifid.

Ver. Voc. habet Olacinas, & Olaciter, Mart.

Olea, f. ex Olea, ex Gr. ὀλεῖα. An

olive tree, an olive-berry: ὀλεῖον an Olive,

ut, Olea conditanea, Var. ὀλεῖον oleum.

Olea Aethiopica, A wild Olive tree, Olea

fativa, The garden olive tree.

Oleaceus, a, um; p. b. Plin. ὀλεῖον.

Oyle, like to Oyl, or to an Olive.

Oleaginus, a, um; Virg. & Oleagin-

us, a, um; Var. quod ex Olea arbore

est, sicut Faginus quod ex Fago: ὀλεῖ-

ον, ὀλεῖον. Of an Olive tree, or of the

colour of an Olive.

Oleagium, iij n. ὀλεῖον.

Oleago, ῥαῖος, Gloss. Philox. Cyr.

ῥαῖος, frugmentum, descriptum: quia

unguentum crassum simile oleo, Mart.

Oleāris, aris; adj. & Olearius, a,

um; Col. ὀλεῖον, ὀλεῖον. B. longior to

Oyl, (meared or anointed with oyl. Olearis

vel Olearia cos, Plin. The same that Sal-

varia.

Oleatium, iij n. ὀλεῖον, ὀλεῖον.

The place where oyls are kept: a vessel for

Oyl.

Oleatius, iij m. Col. ὀλεῖον, ὀλεῖον.

Oleatellus, a, m. dim. ab Oleaster: ῥαῖος.

A little wild Olive Tree, Col.

Oleaster, trij m. Virg. olea sylv-

estis, ὀλεῖον, ὀλεῖον. A wild olive

tree or olive.

Oleatrans, is; n. A kind of black-

leat, Plin. 37. 17.

Oleatrinum, iij n. ὀλεῖον, ὀλεῖον.

Oleatius, Oyl made of wild Olives.

Oleatus, a, um; ὀλεῖον, ὀλεῖον. Made or

mixt with oyl.

Oleatranon, Græc. ὀλεῖον, qu. ὀλεῖ-

ον, caput cubiti. The elbow, the up-

permost part of the cubit.

Oleatras, aris; f. Caro, ὀλεῖον, ὀλεῖον.

ῥαῖος. The time of gathering Olives, or

the Olives when they be gathered for to

make Oyl of, Plicator. Sic Vindemia, unde

de vitibus lecta, idem.

Oleas, tis; part. ab Oleo; ὀλεῖον.

Smelling.

Oleatica, drum; n. pl. Felt. Il sa-

mouring places.

Oleatetum, tis; n. Apul. locus oleti,

male olens: ab Oleo.

Oleo, es, iij & Evi. Oleum & ium,

ere; antiq. Odeon, ex ὀδῶν, ex ὀζῶ.

Var. litera commutatione. odor, olar;

hinc elar, odorem emittit: ὀζῶ, ὀζῶν, ὀ-

ζῶν, ὀζῶν. To savour or scent of, to have

savour, to stink, to smell, to give a smell:

also to suffer, etc. to signifie: vide Oleo-

co. Rosa recens a longinquo olet, Plin.

A fresh rose smells afar off. Myr-

rhā oil, Plaut. I savourish or scenteth

of My rh. Hircum olet, Hor. H. stinketh

like a Goat. Olet huic aurum, Plaut.

He smells or stinketh that I have money.

Oleantia sulphure, Ovid. Smelling of

Oleo perendi signif. habet in Aboleo,

tanquam sit a Græco ὀλεῖον, pro quo ὀλεῖον

perdo.

Oleōmel, ὀλεῖον, A thing like be-

ney, issuing out of trees, Coop.

Oleōmella, a; f. Ifidior, arbor dict.

quod ex trunco oleum defluat in crassi-

tudine mellis, saporis suavis, ὀλεῖον.

A kind of tree in Syria, out of the body

whereof isheth an oyl as thick as honey, and

of a sweet taste.

Oleōsēlion, Ifid. ὀλεῖον, A kind

of parsley, which hath a soft leaf, and a ten-

der stalk.

Oleōsus, a, um; adj. Plin. ὀλεῖον.

Full of oil, oily, clammy, fatty,

greasy.

Oleāccus, a, um; adj. Plin. ὀλεῖον.

Like unto pot-herbs.

Oleō, as; avi, are. To plant herbs.

Oleco, is; Felt. To grow, cresco;

ab Oleo.

Oleto, as. To corrupt or make to stink.

Oleum, tij n. ὀλεῖον, ὀλεῖον. Cat.

A place where olives grow.

Oleum, tij n. pro loco olente, Perf.

οὐκ ὀλεῖον, κίερε. A mans ordure or

dung: a draught, or jakes: ab Oleo, fac-

to.

Oletus, a, um; adj. putidus. Sini-

ting.

Oleum, ēi; n. ab Olea, vel ὀλεῖον.

Oil: also cost and charge: also matter or

further increase of, Hor. Oleum cibarium,

Col. Sallet-Oyl used with meats. Oleum

viride, New, fresh, and so c. y. l. Elder,

Vetustas oleo tadium affert, Oyl the clun-

der the worse, Plin. Oleum in ore gestare

Adagium: When ones speech is restrained,

thus is not suffered to speak, Alex. ab Alex.

Oleacio, is, ēci, ōum, ēre; ex Oleo

& Facio: ὀλεῖον, ὀλεῖον. To give a smell,

to smell out a thing; also to

suffer, to perceive a matter: contractum est

pro Olefacio.

Oleacio, ōnis; f. ὀλεῖον. A smell-

ing.

Oleacio, as; freq. ab Oleacio: ὀλεῖον,

ὀλεῖον. To smell much or of-

ten.

Oleacio, ōnis; m. Plin. ὀλεῖον.

He that smells it.

Oleacio, ōis; m. Plin. A little

bottle to cast sweet water out. Oleacio-

riola, orum; Ifid. Boxes to put sweet

perfumes in.

Oleacio, ōis; n. ὀλεῖον, ὀλεῖον. A

nest-gay, or pisse.

Oleacio, icis; f. She that smells it.

Oleacio, a, um; ab Oleacio. Smelled

out.

Oleacio, ōis; m. verb. ab Oleacio: ὀλεῖον,

ὀλεῖον. The sense of smelling.

Oleacio, ōis; ex Oleo; odoratus, ol-

factus.

Oleo, as; ex Oleo, idem quod Olea-

cio.

Olia, A piece of rich ground, or Church

land, Cerd.

Olibantum, tis; n. ὀλεῖον, vel Olive-

vanum. Felt habet Olivatum. A measure

of wine: vide Mart.

Oleat, adv. Strongly smelling.

Oleat, f. A strong smell.

Oleat, a, um; adj. Hor. ὀλεῖον, ὀ-

λεῖον. Having a strong smell: also that

hath a pinkish savour.

Olearchia, f. Græc. ὀλεῖον, ex

ὀλεῖον, ὀλεῖον. Imperantes. The

state of government when the rule of the

commonwealth is under few persons.

Oligarchici, drum; m. plur. ὀλιγαρχ-

ici. They that would have the government

of the commonwealth to be under few.

Oligophorum vinum, ὀλιγοφῶρον ὀ-

νῶν, quod parum aque ferre potest: v.

Mart.

Olim, adv. ex ὀλίγῃ seculum: tem-

pus continuum aut longum signif. nunc

præteritum, nunc præsens, nunc futu-

rum, ex ὀλίγῃ abscindit, quod præterita

& præcipua futura nobis obscura. Mart.

ab Ole, i. ille, quasi dicas illo tempore: v.

Ollus, ὀλλῶν, ἐν παλαιῶν. Sometime, in

time past, in time to come, of late, a good

while ago, ὀλλῶν, ὀλλῶν, once, now, at any

time, Virg.

Ollitor, ōris; m. qui olera colit, κη-

ποιός, ὀλλῶν, ὀλλῶν. A gardener, a siller

of herbs and roots.

Ollitorius, a, um; p. b. Liv. κηποι-

ός, κηποιός. Pertaining to a pot-garden,

or pot-herbs. Ollitoria officina, Plin. Li-

tle garden doors used in the partitions of

gardens. Forum ollitorium, Liv. The

herb-market.

Olliturgesia, a; f. rectius Aliturgesia,

ἀλῖτις, ἀλῖτις, ὀλλῶν: immunitas a pub-

licis muneribus: v. Mart. Franchise or

liberty, an exempting from bearing any of-

fice or charge.

Olliva, a; f. ex Olea: ὀλεῖα. The olive

tree, or the fruit thereof: an olive.

Ollivaceus, a, um; adj. Col. ὀλεῖον.

Of an olive-tree, or of the colour of an

olive.

Ollivans, tis; part. Olivantis, lex

antiqua fuit; Oleam ne stringito, neve

verberato. An Olive-master, Plin.

Ollivarius, rei Serv. vide Olearis.

Ollivarius, iij n. Col. ὀλεῖον. The

place where olives grow.

Ollivarius, a, um; adj. ὀλεῖον, ὀλεῖον.

Of or belonging to the olive-tree or

fruit.

Olliveta ab Oliva dicebatur, sicut à

vino Vindemia, Cal. The gathering of

olives.

Ollivum, tis; n. ὀλεῖον, ὀλεῖον.

The place where olives grow.

Ollivifer, ra, rum; adj. ex Oliva & fe-

ro, Ovid. ὀλεῖον. Bearing or bring-

ing forth Olives.

Olivina, a; f. Plaut. cella olearia, vel

olei copia, ὀλεῖον. Plenty of olives,

or the revenue thereof.

Olivitas, aris; f. tempus legendi oli-

vas. The time of gathering of olives,

or making oyls; the fruits of olives:

oij. Col.

Olivitor, ōris; m. Apul. qui colit oleas,

A dresser of olive-trees.

Olivio, as, Plin. ὀλεῖον. To gather

olives.

Olivum, Hor. τὸ ὀλεῖον. Oyl of

olives.

Olla, a; f. Antiq. quia nullam literam

geminabant, dixerunt, Olla vel Aula (unde

Aulularia, Plauti Comædia) ut Lorum

laetum. Ex ὀλῷ corruptum, Bec. quod

facile confringitur, Mart. ab Olere quod

id in ea primitus coquebatur. Ver. Vocab.

& Ifid. Olla, quasi olla, quod bulliant

in ea aqua; vel ab Oleo, quod dicitur

inamissum odorem: ὀλλῶν, ὀλλῶν. A pot:

also a fault in vases. Olla fistilis, Col. An

earthen pot well glazed. Ipta olla olla le-

git: Olus.

Olla,

Olla, illa, Varr.

Ollar, Var. ollz operculum, vide Au-

lar. A cover of a pot or barrel.

Ollaria, a; f. aris temperaturaz; nomen

habet ab Olla, vase in quo paratur, Mart.

A kind of mixt bragg or copper, Plin. 34. 9.

Ollaris, ollare; unde Ollares uvæ di-

xur in ollis fistilibus optimè conduntur:

χρῆται, Col. 12. 45. Of a pot, or that is

kept and preserved in a pot.

Ollarius, iij m. κηποιός, A potter.

Ollarius, a, um; adj. Col. ὀλεῖον.

Of a pot, or that which is kept

in a pot.

Ollera, rum; n. vide Olus.

Olli, olli; pro Illi; Illis; Virg. To

him, to them.

Ollie, pro Illic, Felt.

Ollifer, ra, rum; ab Olla & Fero, Pap.

That beareth a pot.

Omitto, is, si, sum, ere; ex Os & Mitto: *ἀποτίθημι, παρίθημι. To forbear, to leave, cease, neglect, let pass, let go, let alone, omit, defer or pass over: to put away: not to speak of. Ages, omitto, Ter. G. 10. I am content. ¶ Omitte Atticum Ciceroni tuo, Pardon Atticus at the request of your friend Cicero. ¶ Omittere aliquem in tempus aliud, Hor. To defer till another time. ¶ De illo rogare omitte, Plaut. Inveat me no more for this matter. ¶ Omittere pilum, Salust. To sling, discharge or let fly his javelin. To let go what he hath or holds. Omitte vidulum, Let go the Purse, Plaut. in Rud. 4. 3. Omitto, ēris; pass. To be left out. Ommenito, as; obmaneo fides. Ommenans, obmanens; ex Ob & Manto, as; freq. ex Maneo; vid. Fel. Ommunctorium, ii; n. A pair of snuffers.*

Ommungo. To cleanse. Ommicāus, a, um; Apul. That can sing all tunes, and frame it self unto all occasions.

Ommicarpæ, Capræ diæ, quod undique cibum carpunt, (Varr.) or crop every thing. Ommidomans, antis. That tameb all things.

Ommifarius, adv. quod omnibus modis, i. multis fari potest, πανταλως, παντοδωρως. All manner of ways, on every side, of all kinds. Ommifarius, a, um; Suet. παντοδωρως. Divers, sundry.

Ommifer, a, um; adj. Ovid. παντοφερως, omnia ferens. That beareth, or bringeth forth all things, or of all kinds. Ommiformis, me; adj. Apul. qui diversis speciebus diversas formas facit, παντομορφος. Of, or having all kinds of shapes.

Ommigenis, a, um; Lucr. παντός γενε, omnis generis, παντοδωρως, παντομορως. Of every kind.

Ommimode, & Ommimodis; Lucrer. παντοδωρως, παντα τρεπον. All manner of ways.

Ommimodus, a, um; adj. Apul. παντοδωρως. Of all sorts, times or n. res; of all fashions.

Ommimorbia: Onom. Ommimorbus, παντακτος, herba dict. quod multis morbis conveniat: vid. Polios & panaces; Isid. 18. 9. An herb that helpeth many Diseases.

Ommind adu. ab Omnis, ut panu a παν, πανταλως, παντοδωρως, παντως, ἀπασ, Wholy, thoroughly, altogether: utterly, all way: in any wise: and no more: a/fo, to be there: also, very much, or exceedingly, Cic. Quam gratam rem ipsam existimas? Ommino, Ommينو non, Never, not at all. Ommينو nequam par, A man nothing to be compared to him.

Ommiparens, tis; adj. qu. omnium parens, quia omnia parit, παντοδωρως. Virg. Which beareth and bringeth forth all things: Father in mother of all things.

Ommipater, Prud. πανταττωρ. Father of all.

Ommipollens, Plin. Excelling all. Ommipotens, tis; & sup. issimas; Mart. Cic. qui omnia potest facere, παντοδωρως. Ommipotentia, ē; f. Macrobr. παντοκρατορία. Almightyness.

Omnis, ne; adj. ex δων. D. Canin. ex μόνος κατὰ μὴν δων. Scal. lib. 4.

Omnipollens, Plin. Excelling all. Ommipotens, tis; & sup. issimas; Mart. Cic. qui omnia potest facere, παντοδωρως. Ommipotentia, ē; f. Macrobr. παντοκρατορία. Almightyness.

Omnis, ne; adj. ex δων. D. Canin. ex μόνος κατὰ μὴν δων. Scal. lib. 4.

Poet. cap. 16. Omnis populus potest mihi obviam ire, etiam si singulati exeat. Curæ autem omne n. significat & simul. Omnis dicitur quod est simul, ut collectionem & distributionem, non quantitatem accipi intelligi. παρ, ἀπας. All in number or quantity, every, &c. the whole. Ex omni, Ovid. On every side. ¶ Omnes ad unum, All in one failing. ¶ Omne ad tempus, For ever. Omne, nō πάν, Rerum universalis seu collectio specierum, omne, Lucr. Alibi, Summa, apud eundem & Ciceronem.

Omnitēns, παντοδωρως. That containeth all things. Ommivagus, Alseing, Prud. Ommivagus, a, um; παντοδωρως. Wandring every where, a rogue that runneth up and down, and in all places a vagabond.

Ommivallens, tis; παντοδωρως. Which is able to do all things. Ommivollus, a, um, Catull. That wilth or defieeth all things.

Ommivorus, a, um; Plin. παντοφάγος. That devoureth and eateth all kind of things.

Ommolōgias, ē; f. Gr. ex ὁμός & λόγος. A congruence, proportion or agreeableness; confusio.

Ommōclida, & Apamelida; Coop. A kind of pleasant pear. Ommophagus, ἀμμοφάγος. Qui crudo vescitur, ex ἀμμοφάγος. An eater of raw flesh. Thucyd.

Ommophorium, ἀμμοφωρον, humerale; ἄμμος humerus, φέρειν ferre. A garment or hood.

Ommoplatea, ἀμμοπλάτη, ἄμμος humerus, πλατὺ latum, Cell. Omoplate are the two broad bones growing from the neck to the shoulders on both sides, the shoulder blades.

Ommousios, Gr. ὁμοῦσιος, ab ὁσία substantia & ὁμός unus, i. unius substantia vel essentia; ut ὁμοῦσιος similitudo substantia. Isid. 7. 2. Of the self-same substance.

Ommphaces, Unripe grapes, Coop. Ommphacinus, a, um; ex Ommphace facus, Plin. Of or belonging to unripe olives: that is made of grapes, or other fruits not ripe. Ommphacinum oleum. The oil made of such olives: vide Acerbus.

Ommphacisso, ὁμμοφάκισσος. To wax sour, Ommphacizo.

Ommphacium, iij; n. Plin. Gr. ὁμμοφάκισσος, ab uva acerba, quia uva est ὁμμοφάκισσος, cruda ad edendum. The juice of bitter and unripe grapes, &c. Verjuice.

Ommphacmelli, Coop. A syrup made of the juice of green grapes, called Syrupus de Agresta.

Ommphalocarpon, ἀμμοφάκισσος, ὁμμοφάκισσος, quod fructum vocat, a similitudine. Herba est, quam al. ampelocarpon, al. philanthron appell. dict. quod semen ejus rotunditate quadam umbilici speciem videatur referre. Apud Plin. V. Philanthropos. A burr.

Ommphax, ἄκισ; ὁμμοφάκισσος uva acerba, quæ adhuc est ὁμμοφάκισσος, cruda ad edendum. Mart.

O ante N. ON. in notis antiquorum, ommينو. ON A. ommينو, ON T. I M P. ornamentum imperiale.

Onæ, arum; f. pl. Plin. 14. 18. ubi quidam leg. Onæ ab ὁμμοφάκισσος; al. ἀνα-

du, tanquam Uvas vini sapore dicas, nam divæ est vinea. Mart. leg. Onæ, ab ὁμμοφάκισσος; uva, i. suavis. ὁμμοφάκισσος, quod propter bonitatem jure emi debent. A kind of sweet figs growing only at Tarentum.

Onager & Onagrus, ri; m. ὄναγρος. ex ὄν & ἄγρος. id est, agnus sylvæ; Gesner. instrumentum bellicum, Veget. tanquam sit ὄν & ἄγρος, i. vestis ad comprehendendum aptus: ὄν enim vestem signi, quo machinæ versantur, ἀγρος. A wild Asin also an Engine to sling or shoot great stones, as the Balista did arrows, Veget. 4. 22.

Onagos, quasi ὄνυγος. Asinarius, Asinorum ductor sive actor, Plaut. Oncha, anchusa, Diosc. 4. 26. Vide Mart.

Onchos, Cal. m. onthos, ὄνχος. Ox dung. Alii stercore hominum. Onco, al. Oncho, Gr. ὄνχος, ab ὄν & ἄγρος; vox asinorum. To bray like an Asin, ex fono dict. Scal.

Onérans, tis; part. ab Onero, Hor. φορτίζω. Loading, charging or burthening.

Onérariū, a, um; p. φορτίζω. That serveth for burden or carriage, that is: may be loaded. Oneraria navis, A merchant ship.

Onérator, f. August. A loading. Onérator, m. Curt. He that loadeth. Onératus, a, um; p. b. Plaut. μεταφορτίζω. Burdened, laden, overcharged: also full, Liv.

Onéro, as; p. b. ἐπιφορτίζω. Impono, To load, charge or burden, to overcharge, to weary, to do a thing exceedingly. Catenis onerare aliquem, Hor. To lay as many chains on one as he is able to bear.

Onnonam onerare. Ulpian. To make it usual dear. Onoror, pass. Veget. To be loaded. Imaginibus onerari, Plin. jun. To be in a manner bound by the famous memory of his ancestors to do nobly.

Onórator, us; compar. Ovid. Hesivier.

Onórōsis, ātis; f. ὀνέρωσις. Burden-someneſs.

Onórōsis, a, um; Plin. ὀνέρωσις, φορτίς, ἡμμοφάκισσος. Burdenous, heavy, burdensome, troublesome, grievous, offensive, burthenſome, weighty.

Onórōpolis, ὀνέρωσις, Homer. He that expoundeth dreams.

Onirogonos, & corrupte Onirogonos, Jun. The issue of seed in sleep, ὀνείρωσις.

Onisicos, Græc. Dorion. A fish called Alculus, Galearia, or rather Sturio: it hath a broad and gaping mouth, like as helmets & doth not much keep company with other.

Onisicus, ciz; m. p. b. ὀνίσκος. A small lope, a worm which bendeth himself like to a b. w. he goeth: a colore fuscio & subcinereo, qui est & asini, dict. It is called of some Millepeda, Centipeda or Multipeda: Etiam Cutio, quia cute sunt dura ac solidā: nūquā item & porcellonēs. Est etiam Onisicus terra fabrilis.

Onistis, The herb Apocynon; ex ὄν & ἴστος. Onitis, Coop. A kind of herb, genus Origanis, Diosc.

Onixes, A kind of marble. Onobatis, Gr. ὀνοβάτις. ab ὄν & ἄσινος, & βαίω ascendō. A woman taken in adultery, riding on an ass, used as we do carving barlows, Plutarch.

Ono-

Onoblitum, species bliti, Græc. ὀνοβλίτον, asinum blitum, Coop. An herb like a tongue, medicinal for the flowers of a woman.

Onobrychis, Gr. Lat. asini palme, ex βρυχίς & ὄν. An herb growing by wells.

Onocardion, Græc. ὀνοκάρδιον asini cor. Vide Dipfacus. A kind of scall.

Onocæcis, ὀνοκάκισ. i. asina galla, Mart. V. Onocicidæ.

Onocichilus, ὀνοκίχελος; ex ὄν & ὀνυχίς. A monster, whose upper parts resemble a man, and the nether an ass. Isid.

Onochilus, vel Onochiles, ὀνοχίλος. ab ὄν & ἄσινος & ἡλός labium; herba, Plin. 22. 21. A kind of the herb Anchusa.

Onocides, A kind of gawies that be great and hollow, not of so good effect as the lisp.

Onocidælus, li; m. Græc. ὀνοκιδέλος. Plin. ex ὄν & ἄσινος, & κίονον crepitaculum dict. quod collum in aqua mergens spirantem veluti rudimentum asini edat. A bird like to a swan, braying like an ass: thought to be a Biston.

Onogeros, ὄν & ἄγρος, vel ὄν & ἄσινος; herba asini digna. A rough sharp herb wholeſome against poison.

Onoma, Gr. ὄνομα, nomen. Onomatopeia, ὀνοματοποιία; ex ὄνομα nomen, & ποίω fingō, Isid. A figure, whereby a word is made by a certain sound: the feigning of a name.

Ononis, ὄνυγος, quæ & ἀνώνυς; arresta bovis, resta bovis, remora aratri, acutellæ; ex ὄν & ἄσινος. Vide Mart. Rest-barrow, Cammoch, petty-whin, Jun.

Ononitum, ex Ononis, A kind of nut.

Ononychites, Hoofed like an ass. Cerd. ex Terul.

Onophyllon, ὀνοφύλλον. Anchusa, Diosc. 4. 26. tanq. asini folium.

Onopordon, ὀνοπόρδον. herba quam si comedierint, crepus reddere dicuntur, a ἡμμοφάκισσος, Plin. 27. 12. A kind of prick-thistle, or thistle upon thistle: being eaten of, it causeth them to fall a fasting: whereupon it took the name, Gerard. & Dodon.

Onopyrus; buxus asinina, Plin. 20. 16.

Onos; locustæ quoddam genus, quod asinæ a melle, hediç; bruchum vocant, a kind of locust or insect: doleagana.

Onos, ὄν & ἄσινος, unde Asinus. An ass, ab ὄν & ἄσινος. Item Cupio, V. Oniscus. Item fucula, axis; fucio: superior lapis molæ; genus vasis: unio in tessera: item ludi genas, cui nomen ægypti.

Onomachab ὄν & ἄσινος, Plin. Herba, Stone Bugloss: if a woman with child go over it, she miscarrieth. Plin.

Ononis; v. Onagria. Onus, ēris; n. gen. ex ὄν & ἄσινος, quia Asinus ad onus ferendum est creatus, ex ὄν & ἄσινος ferre, Mart. Aliq. pro Negotio, incommodo, molestia. Aliq. pro Munere, provincia, partibus & officio; φορτίον, ὄν & ἄσινος, ὄν & ἄσινος, ὄν & ἄσινος. A pack, a burden, a load, a weight: also a charge given to one, or that one taketh on him, care, trouble, hindrance, Ventris onus, Merda; Martialis. Conjugii onus dicitur

mulier, Lucan. Onus plauti, A main load, Ovid.

Onusculum, li; n. dimin. Non. A little burden.

Onustas, a, um; v. Onustus. Onustus, adv.

Onusto, as, To load.

Onustus, a, um; ὀνυστός, φορτίζω, βαρύνω, charged, laden, burdened, overcharged, full of, having very many. Onustus cibo & vino, Overcharged with eating and drinking. Olla onusta auri, Plaut.

An earthen pot full of gold.

Onychinus, a, um; ὀνυχίος. Of the Onyx stone, or of the colour of an Onyx or Carnalin stone: made in form like a mans nail, Col.

Onychipunctus; gemma est ex Jaspide generibus, quæ & Jaspis dicitur, nivo colore, rutilis punctis stellata, unde & nomen accepisse videtur, Plin. 37. 9. Iacynthus. A precious stone, white of colour, with red streaks.

Onychitis, Coop. ὀνυχίτις. A kind of braggart.

Onychium, Theophr. A stone resembling the colour of a mans nail, commonly called an Onyx.

Onyx, m. & f. p. b. ὄνυξ; unguis; deinde gemma, quæ unguis candorem refert. Item conchylii tegumentum. The nail of a mans finger or toe: also the same that Onychium, ὀνυχίον. Also Pease earthenware, vide Altragalus, Jun.

A kind of marble, whereof cups were wont to be made. Vini parvus onyx elicit cadum, Hor. Pauca mensis also were made of it: the same that Alabastrites, ὀνυχίτις λίθος. Calatule quæ duo sub pede lucet Onyx, Mart. Onyx murrineus, A vessel of onyx more or sweet oil: made of the stone Murrha. Et crocino nares murrine ungat Onyx, Propert. Onyx item Medicis, oculi affectus est, cum pus sub carnæ tunica colligitur ad similitudinem unguis, Also the same that Solen, Plin.

O ante O. OO. in notis antiquorum, oportebit, oportuit, vel ommينو, & aliquando omnes. O. O. TS. ornamentis omnibus sex-tus.

Oögala, ex ὀδὸν ovum, & γάλα lac. dōzala. A white pot, custard, or swam: a kind of white-meat, Jun.

Oöscyphum, iij; n. ex ὀδὸν ovum, & σκύφος cyphus. A kind of cup to drink in like to an egg: a tun or nux to drink in.

O ante P. OP. in notis antiq. optimo vel optier, vel optiere. OP. PRIN. optimo principis. OPP. Oppidum.

Opaca, onobrychis herba, Diosc. 3. 171.

Opacitas, ātis; f. Plin. κατὰ σκῆν. The shadow of trees, umbrage.

Opaco, as; ἄνι; ὀπασκίζω, σκοτίζω. To shadow, to cover, to hide, to make dark. Vitis subdialis inambulationes opacat, Plin.

Opacor, āris; pass. Stat. To be shadowed.

Opacus, a, um; adj. quod in umbra est, aut umbra ipsa. Cic. Opponitur aprico:

ἡλιόφωτος, ὀπασκίζω, σκοτίζω. Ab Operiendo, Opaca vocantur umbræ, Felt.

Opacum est illud, quod radios non transmittit, qualis terra est; unde vox opies. Opi n. ab illis dicebatur terra, a qua & ipsi, vide Bec. ex Scal. de Subtilitate Eber. 80. V. Opicus. Shadowed, dark, thick, black, dwelt in the shadow, obscure.

Opades, m. A kind of stone.

Opallia, forum; n. pl. Plin. Opallia dicebantur dies festi quibus Opi supplicabatur; ἀπαλλια, Felt. Feasts dedicated to the feigned goddess Ops, which was thought to be the wife of Saturn.

Opallus, li; m. & Opallum, li; n. ἀπαλλος. Opalus nomen habet a patria, Plin. 37. 6. Orpheus Opallum vocat: oculorum aciem & nitorem conservat, &c. ab ἀπὸ oculo. V. Isid. A kind of precious stone, having the colours of divers stones. Est in eo Carbunculi tenuior ignis, Amethysti fulgens purpura, Smaragdi vires mare, Plin.

Opando, is; & quod pandere.

Opēconsiva, ōrum; n. forte ex Ope Saturni uxore, & Consiva dicitur a Serendo, Varro. Holidays dedicated to the goddess Opēconsiva, into whose chapel none might enter, but the public Priest and the Vestal Virgins.

Opella, ē; f. dimin. ab Opera, p. b. Hor. ἀπασκίζω. Little labour, or small pains.

Opem, Apul. Health, wealth, riches.

Opēra, ē; f. ex Opus: ὀπασκίζω, ἔργον, ἔκαστος, ἔκαστος, Labour, pain, diligence, study and endeavour, means, trip, workmanship. Prooperæ pretium, ¶ Opēra non est, i. non est operæpretium; i. will not cost, or be worth the while.

Apul. ¶ Opēra est, Plin. It is needful, men must. ¶ Datā vel Deditā opēra aliquid facere, To do it of set purpose. ¶ Vocata est opera, Plaut. I am hidden or bespoken already.

¶ Pauper, cui opera vita erat, Ter. i. opus, who got his living by his labour.

Opēra, arum; f. & Opēra mercenariæ; ὀπασκίζω. Workmen, labourers, slaves hired to do a thing; also mercenary soldiers. Libertorum opēra, Caius; A performing of those duties, which they owe to their patrons by way of thankfulness or recompence. ¶ Opēra campestris, Ministers employed in Campo Martio, at the Comitia or Elections: a Diviores, &c. Suer.

Opēra, um; p. pl. n. Liv. 21. Military or martial works; raised up in or against a town of war. In stationes opēraque hostium erumpunt. The besieged sallied out upon the quarters and works of the besiegers. ¶ Opera lunata, Half Moons. ¶ Opera conuata, Horse-work.

Opērapretium, iij; n. p. b. q. d. dignum cui opera impendatur; ὀπασκίζω vel ὀπασκίζω, & ἔργον simpliciter, O. nom. ἀπασκίζω, ὀπασκίζω. The reward or profit of ones labour, a thing profitable, expedient, necessary or convenient: a thing worthy to be done, worthy the pains taking.

Opērapretium facere, Liv. To esteem. ¶ Magna opērapretia mereri, Liv. To have great wages or pay in warfare. ¶ Cognoscere opērapretium est, quemadmodum, &c. To be a thing worth the knowledge to understand how, &c.

Opēratia, ē; f. p. b. Plaut. ἔργον.

Opēratia, ē; f. p. b. Plaut. ἔργον.

Opēratia, ē; f. p. b. Plaut. ἔργον.

Opēratia, ē; f. p. b. Plaut. ἔργον.

O P E

A woman basted in trimming her self

О Р Н

f. | so called, because it fighteth with Serpent

O P I

2. Διαμαρτυρία, τεχνικής. Αποτέλεσμα: 100%

O P I

OP I

10

O P C

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O R D

Plaut. πᾶσι, πολυχρηματία, ὕπνοια. *Wealth, riches, abundance, sleep.*
Opulentior, usq̄ compar. Ovid. *Moxe wealthy.*
Opulento, as; Col. παντίζω. *To make rich, wealthy or plentiful.*
Opulenter, aris; pass. Gloss. *To be made rich.*
Opulentus, a, um; & Opulentissimus; ex Ope, i. terra, qu. terrestribus rebus copiosus, opulentus. Var. ab Ope, opum plenus. πανσις, ὕπνος, πολυχρηματία. *Rich, wealthy, plentiful, abundant.*
Opulēsco, is, ēre; p. b. Farius. παντίς, παντίζωμαι. *To wax rich.*
Opūlus, li; f. Col. §. 5. 6. diē, quod viti ferit opem, *A tree which the Frenchmen call Opier, some a Witch hazel, being the best to join vines unto:* Gloss. Philox. κατὰ φύλιν.
Opuncūlo, ōnis; m. Bess. al. leg. Opuncula & Opiniculo; v. Opilio: quod opilionis genus cantus imitatur. *He that sings like a shepherd.*
Opuntia, æ; f. Plin. 2. 17. *An herb growing by the eisy Opus.*
Opus, ōris; n. Scal. ex ὥπο facio, administrare dicitur praefectus, rector, qui aliquid facit & administrat: ἔργον, ποίημα, ἔργασία. *A work, deed, building, business, travel or labour: a doing: also work-manship, necessity, &c.* Ad opus damna-ti, i. opus facere in castris, Opere magno, Plaut. *Very carefully.* Opere tanto, Plaut. *So greatly.* Opere nimio, *Exceedingly.* Boreæ furentis opus, Ovid, de Nuce.
Opus, adject. indeclin. Opus pro Necessē, & Opere, quoniam opera nobis necessariū faciēda, vel quia quod nobis necesse agere, hoc fit ἵππον, δῖον, Νεδ-ful, expedit, necessary, need or want of Opus est hoc fieri, ἴτι expedit: *It is expedient that this be done.* ¶ Dux nobis opus est, *We had need of a captain.* ¶ Praesidio firmior opus est illam provinciam, *There needs a stronger garrison for.* ¶ Opus est cibum puero, Plaut. *The boy had need of meat.* ¶ Opus est properato, *They must needs make haste.* ¶ Si quid ipsi opus esse ad Caesare, Cael. *If he had need to have any thing at Caesar's hand.* ¶ Opus sunt milites, pro Opus est milibus, Plaut. Frugibus opus habent, Col. *They have need of corn.* Opus & Necessarium distinguit Cicero; Etiam si opus est, tamen minus necessarium; *Although there be some use thereof, yet it is not so needful.*
Opuscūlum, li; n. dimin. ποικίλον *A little work; a little labour.*
Opustorium, παυστόριον, Gloss. Leg. Opustorium. *A little junket.*
Opustorius, m. Gloss. placentarius, dulcarius, παυστόριος. *A Confit-maker.*

O ante R

ORE, in notis antiq. ornate, vel ordi-
RE, PAR, orbat pariter, ORD, ordi-
nis, OR, M, orde milium, ORN, IM-
ornamentum imperiale.
Ora, æ; f. ab Oris; alii ex ὄρε, p-
ex vicus; vel ex ὄρε terminus. Beca-
ex ὄρε, ab Hebr. מְרָא, via, regi-
propter litoralis, inde cujusvis rei ex-
mitas. Funis etiam, quod navem ore as-
git: ὄρε, πᾶσι, τὰ ἀσθενή. τίς ὄρε, ὄρε, T
end et ex parte part of any thing: the end

coasts, and marches, frontiers and borders of a country: a region, land or country: the hem or skirt of a garment, *καταδεδωκεν τὴν ἄκρην τοῦ ποτὸς*, or any other measure a time or part of the firmament divided also the beginning of a thing, *Fest. Ora vulneris, The gaping of a wound.*

Oraculum, i, n. ab Oro, i, dico: ore pronuntio: Est n. effatum Oris Dei, Cic. λόγιον, μαρτύριον, χρησμός, διασημένιον. An oracle, a counsel, sentence or answer from Gods: also a worthy saying and judgment: Cato. Also the temples where oracles and answers were given, Plin. Also a prophesie or prediction, Ovid, Oraculum est, I. is a rule or true saying, Plin. Oraculum est, Triduo celerius messiem facere quam biduo ferius, Plin. To begin harvest three days too soon, rather than two days too late.

Orāmen vel Oroma. A vision or appearance, Cerd.

Orāmen. An oration or speech.

Orāmentum, tij n. Plaut. Truc. 2. 2. ornamentum.

Orandus, a, um; part. Virg. ἰπὸ κρυπτοῖ. To be prayed unto, entreated, or sued to.

Orans, tij; part. ab Oro, p. I. Ter. δέμψω, δέμψω, ἰπὸ κρυπτοῖ. Which prayeth: desiring, entreating.

Orārium, tij n. ab Ore, Hier. lintum quo ori favemus: facialis, ἀσπασίον. A Towel or linnen scarf to wipe the face withal, a tippet, a riding-hood, Trebel. Used by the Jewish Judges, and by Christian Clergy-men afterwards. Given also by Aurelianus to the Romans, to give signs of their constancy by, in their elections, Ipsum que primum donasse oratoria, quibus uteretur populus ad favorem, Vopisc. A Handkerchief.

Orārius, a, um; adjec. ad oram pertinet. Of the bands, skirts or shore. Orraria navis, Jun. A shore-ship, or small bark to sail near the shore.

Orāta, æ, f. v. Aurata: genus piscis, à colore auri dict. rustici enim Aurum o-rum dicebant, Fest. χρυσόπους, ἰαριόπους & iavie.

Oratio, ðnis; f. verb. Hor. quasi oratoris: et quæ actio orantis, i. loquens, 2, peritio, 3, religioſa actio. Alii Oratoriam peritiam esse loquendo: λόγος, ὁ λόγος, Speech, utterance, words: a style: prayer, δὲ λόγος, communication, language, an oration eloquence.

Oratiunculā, æ, f. dimin. λογιόλιον. λογιόλιον, λογιόλιον. A little oration, a little talk, a short speech or brief prayer.

Orator, ðris; um, verb. ex Ore vel Oro i. dico, utipitur, à ὅμι, i, ipm dico, Fest. ex ἀποκαταστάσει, quod missi ad reges nationesque Deos solent agere, i. scitari. Hi modo appellantur legati. Orator ab eo quod appellatur legatus. Pro Agere: ὁ ὁμιολογῶν, An orator, an ambassador, ὁ ὁμιολογῶν, a spokesman, a suitor, pleader or advocate, he that can make a wife and eloquent speech.

Oratoriā, æ; f. & Oratrix, icis; Quint. ἰπὸ κρυπτοῖ. Rhetoric.

Oratoriē, adverb. ἰπὸ κρυπτοῖ, ἰπὸ κρυπτοῖ δίκην, Like an orator or ambassador: eloquently, rhetorically.

Oratorium, ij; f. fid. A place dedicated wholly to prayer, an Oratory.

Oratorius, a, um, adj. ἰπὸ κρυπτοῖ. Of or pertaining to an orator or ambassador.

Oratrix. *An Oratress or Mediatrix,*
Plaur, Quint. 2, 15.
Oratum, tis n. Tert. τὸ δευδέν, *dinosis*.
A thing desired, a request, a petition.
Oratus, a, um; part. ab Oron, Plaut,
δευδέν, ὁρῶμεθα. *Prayed, desired, en-*
treated, besought.
Oratus, ūm; m. Plaut, *dinosis*, οὐρεσθῆναι.
A firr, a praying, entreating: a re-
specting.
Orba, ex Orbis; ἰσχυλός, μοναχό-
εστρώμ, πατρὺς καὶ μητρός, Euthat, Ei
opponitur ἰσχυλός, *She whose parents*
and friends being dead, she the inheri-
tance; v. Mart.
Orbatio, ōnis; verb. ὀφείλεις, εἴποις,
Poverty, bereaving or depriving one of his
goods.
Orbator, ōtis; m. verb. Ovid, ὀφει-
σθε. *He that deprivech or bereaveth a man*
of a things; also a murderer or stealer.
Orbatrix, icis; f. Aug. *She that de-*
privech, &c.
Orbitarius, a, um; j. part. Ovid, *Thos*
that has the power to bereave or deprive.
Orbus, a, um; part. ὀφειλέτε, ἱσ-
χυλός. *That is deprived, bereft or destitute*
of any thing: that hath lost, that is pau-
er of all, &c. Orbatus filio; *That hath lost*
his son.
Orbia, æ; f. *A kind of meat.*
Orbicillaris, Apul. κυκλάμιον, Jun.
The herb called Sow-bread, or Swine-
bread.
Orbicullariter; adverb. πηγέ, ἐ κυ-
κλο. *Circle-wise, in a round fashion.*
Boët.
Orbiculata, *A kind of Herb.* Diof.
Orbicullatim, adv. Plin. κυκλόπως;
πηγέ, σφαίρειν. *Round like a circle or*
compass.
Orbiculatus, a, um; κυκλότης, σφαί-
ρειος. *Made round in the form of a cir-*
cile or compass. Poma orbiculata, Var.
Pomeparadis.
Orbiculus, m. dim. ab Orbis, Cat. κυ-
κλούς, σφαίρειν. *Every small round*
thing, a little hoop or circle: also a pulley
the male or rundle through which the latch
of the shoe passeth, and is fastened with its
toggle to the buckle, the loop. Jun. A muck
ball, a pomander, Jun. Orbiculus aleato-
rius, Jun. Frictillus.
Orbicus, a, um; Var. κυκλώπερος, Roman
in the fashion of a circle, circular. Al-
lame.
Orbille, is; n. Var. 3. R.R. 5. Tur-
neb. est rotunditas ipsius orbis, qui ac-
tior est in fine. Scal. Orbile est quo-
Græci σφύρα vocant: vide Scal. ad lo-
cum qui multo aliter exponit: ὃ τὸ γὰρ
κυκλωπέρας. *The circle of a ear, or cir-*
cuit of a roof: The end of the axel-tree
that goes into the hollowness of the Naue.
Orbis, is; m. ὅρος, ἔτος, terminus
Orbis enim uno termino clauditur, i. cir-
culo. Ifid. Orbis à rotunditate circuli
quia ficut rota est. Undique enim oceanus
circumfluit in circulo ejus ambie finis.
Al. ab antiqui Urbare, Urbare vel Orbare
undè è Urbis: κύμα, ὄριος, ὅριος, ὅριος.
Mart. ab Ore, ut sit rotunda figura, quod
est humani oris. Ab Orbe, urbs, et urbs
Orbis Lacedæmonius; vid. Pitylima. Po-
nitur quoque pro Contextu, et ferè
continua orationis, Quint. p. cap. ult. i.
circle, a ring or round circuit; a course,
round compass: also *a round cover or tre-*
sherd: *a roundle to set dishes on for sitting*

the table-cloth. The world, *ὁ κόσμος*. A continual course or succession of things in writing, with a certain measure : a region or country : also a great company or multitude of people, Ovid, a year, Virgil, a bosom of yawn, Ovid, an eye-prefs, Cato, a frib, a lump, a sea-owle : vide Calvaria. Jun, the outward circle of a wheel. Cavus orbis, Virg, A backler or target. Orbes in homine dicuntur frontis foramina, inter quæ latent oculi, Stat. Also the eyes themselves, LaGant, ¶ Orbes concentrici, circles or spheres having one common Center. ¶ In orbem ire, Liv. To go round in a ring : a round Table, Martial, U. Mauri Libycis centum stent dentibus orbes, A globe, Orbem Anacharis inventi, Plin. ¶ Orbis saltatorius, Dancing the round, Cic. ¶ Orbis doctrine, ἡ γνώσις των τελεων, Quint. ¶ Orbi Latini vel Romanos, κῆρυξ, "Ποσειδών" The Roman Empire, or the extent of it.

Orbita, æ; f. ex Orbis, a rotunditate, Orbis, veltigium caris, ab orbis rotæ dict. Idid, τροχός, ἀπὸ τροχῶν. A Car-wheel, or the track of it in the ground a way or compass, a roundness.

Orbitas, tātis; f. ὁ ὄρατις, ἀπὸ ὄρα, ἀ-τροχία, ἱππία. The lack of children on the parents part : the lack of parents on the childrens part; the state of such parents and children : childless : any lack.

Orbitatio, f. Aug. A going in the way.

Orbito, as, To go in the way. Aug.

Orbitudo, Inis; f. ὁ ὄρασία. Lack of anything well love.

Orbitus annualis, Gloss. Mart. leg. Orbicus; in orbem rediens; vide Orbicus.

Orbus clivus appellatur, quod pronus cum esset, per orbis flexuosos, in Exquilium collem duceret, Fest.

Orbo, as; ex Orbis : orbum reddo, μένω, ὀρασις, ἀποστρέφω. To take from, to deprive of a thing, to bereave of a thing be fester much by. Orbare aliquem fenibus, To take his senses from him. Orbo, pro Urbo, est curio.

Orbor, ārvis; pass. Liv. To be bereaved of, &c.

Orbus, a, um; qu. ὀρβήτης, ex ὄρα, ὄρα, contract. ὄρα, orbis, Cal. Proprie dic. de cavato privato, qui Orbes effoscos vel vel oculari habet; τροχῶν, ὄρα, ἀπὸ ὄρα, He that lacketh or hath lost any thing be loved much, as father, mother, his fight, his children, &c. diffusus, fuscus, forsaken. Orba patre virgo, Ter. Bers of her father, fatherless. ¶ Auxilii orbis, Plaut. Diffuse of help. ¶ Orba ab Opanibus concio, An assembly where no noble men be. ¶ Orba philosophia in Græcia, Philosophy forsaken in Greece.

Orbus; i. m. ὄρα, Cic. A fatherless and motherless child, an orphan : also one deprived of all his children, ἀνὸρ, v. Var. Scall.

Orbus, Avicenn, idem quod intestinum cæcum.

Orca, æ; Plin, ab Arceo, contino; quia areet in se liquorem, Becm, ab ὀρῶ, unde similiter areus ἡ ὀρῶ, ὀρῶ, ὀρῶ, A great sea fish, enemy to the whale, ὀρῶ, A great vessel for wine, as bux, vass and pots; Varro. Perffio, Cadus sal-famentarius. A powdering tub, or pickle-barrel, a vessel to keep figs in, Plin. A precious stone, Idem. An earthen pot with a narrow mouth and a long neck, Idem.

which children used to cast nuts, Per
A box like a funnel, wherein also be fishes
and cast on the table, Plin. phimus, py
gus, A sifter that womens paintings we
keeps in, Plin.
Orceus, v. Urceus.
Orchas, ὀρχας oliva rotunda, Ifid. e
Græco, à similitudine testiculorum, qu
ὀρχας vocant; Jun. Vide Orchita, a kin
of olive full of juyce, round like to Co
stones.
Orchestra, ὀρχηστῆς, ab ὀρχήσθαι
salto, A place between the stage and the
common seats, wherein Senators and no
ble persons sit to behold plays and ope
games; sometime the Sessions of the Senat
a Theater or scaffold whereon musicians
sing and such like show their cunning
Cic. Suet.
Orchia lex ὀρχηστῆς, Prima fra
it inter leges sumptuarias, quæ ab Or
chia, Tribuno plebis nomen accepit.
Hæc certus convivarum numerus pra
scribatur, cavebaturque ut aperiti
janus concitaretur, ne quæ legi fraus fieri
posset.
Orchis, ὀρχις, Col. ὀρχη. V. Orchas
Standlewits, Standlewits, Lady-waces
Gerard. The herb Ragwort, Gandergoof
or Dog-stone, having a root like to little
Cod-stones; also a fish; vide Calvaria.
Orchita, ὀρχη & Orchitis, Orchitis; i
ὀρχινης, Col. oliva grandis, A kind of
olive; à similitudine testiculorum, qu
ὀρχη.
Orchomēnius calamus, A kind of reed
with the hollow going along quite through
out: it is called likewise Auleticos: tibi
utilis, Plin. 16. 36.
Orcinānus, a, um; Orciniana
sponda, Martial, Sandapila libitina
capulum aut feretrum, A bier or coffin
Jun.
Orcinus, a, um; Ulp. Pertaining to
hell or Pluto, Orcinus libertus; cūm nul
lius libertus viventi sit, Ditius five Orcus
libertus five Charonita nominatur, H
which by will directly is made free, and has
no patron alive.
Orcit-unica; Anemone herba.
Orcus, & Orcivus thesaurus, Gell. A
grave, Orcivi Senatores, i. Obscuri, quæ
Orco vel Terræ nati, Suet.
Orcōla, vel Orcula, æ; f. dim. al
Orcæ, Cato. ὀρχηστῆς, ὀρχηστῆς. A lit
tle vessel for figs or other service, big in sh
belly, narrow as the mouth.
Orcōmāna, æ; f. A bier for dead bo
dies.
Orcūlus, li; m. idem quod Præagium
Orcus; i; m. Pluto, Dis, qui & Dic
spiter: a Gr. nam ὀρχησθαι vocab. Conditio
rium mortuorum. Scal. ab ὀρχησθαι, i. sp
m. ab ὀρχησθαι. Var. Terram ipsam ve
aërem infimum, quod terræ est conjunctum
viderit Orcus signific. quod in ea omni
oriuntur & aboriuntur; itaque & dictū
esse orcum ab ortu, quod omnium rerum
finitis sit orcus. Fest. ab urgendo mortem
e prog frequenter ponebant antiq. vel
ab ὀρχησθαι funtamentum, quod eum cum ju
rabant Superi, Mart. ex τῷ τῷ ὀρχησθαι, vel al
ἵνα terra: ὀρχησθαι. The river of hell, hell
the god of hell; also the grave, or a place
to bury in; also the earth.
Orcynus, A Sea-fish; a kind of the Tu
ny Pelamider, Plin. 32. 40.
Ordēacēus, a, um; de hordeo existens
Ofarbes.

Ordēōlus, m. Gloss. & Isid. lib. 4. 8. de morbis : Est purulenta collectio in capillis palpebrarum, in medio lata, & ex utroque conducta, hordei granum simulans. *Scarf in the brows : a similitudine hordei grani.*
Ordēum : vide Hordeum.
Ordēendus, a, um ; part. To be begun.
Ordīnālis, le ; adj. ταγματικός, Belonging to order.
Ordīnāliter, adv.
Ordīnārium, ii ; n. A place where Ordinance is kept.
Ordīnārius, a, um ; Col. ταγίτης, ταγματικός, Ordinary : wherein order is observed ; Jery, Town or planned in order, belonging to order, accustomed, usual, daily appointed to order. Servus ordinarius. Ulp. A principal chief servant. Homo ordinarius, Felt. A bawle and naughty fellow, always in suit. Silicibus ordinariis, Aruce parietes, Vitruv. To make walls with flat stones of like fashion by quantity, laid in order without any plum-rule. ¶ Ordinarius consul, When sent into office the first day of January, after whose name the year was reckoned, and whose name was seen in records and instruments. Sen. Ordinarius consularis, Suet. In sex consularibus, non nisi unum ordinarium gessit, Suet. ¶ Ordinari, Souldiers in camp under Equites, Vopisc. Ordinarii, Leaders in an army or battal of the foremost and principal regiments, de Centurio primipili, or Primipilus secundus hastatus, Princesps, Veget. Ordinarii, accordingly, are principals of offices, Pancrol. in Notiz. ¶ Ordinarii gladiatores, qui legitimo loco, tempore & apparatu inducuntur, Suet. ¶ Ordinarię dignitates, City dignities or civil : A quibus distinguuntur Catenses potestates, Am. Marcell. These that led on the Van or first troops to charge the enemy, Veget. 2. 7. whose place was before, or about the Ensign : vide Augustales, & Flaviales.
Ordīnātē, adv. Ordīnatim, Brut. & Ordinativus, compar. Apul. τραπεζιστής, κατά τάξιν, Ordinarily, one after another, in order.
Ordīnātio, ōnis f. διατάξις, διατάξις, Ordinance appointing, governing, disposing, administration.
Ordīnātōr, ōis comp. Sen. & istimus, a, um ; sup. Apul.
Ordīnātōr, ōis ; m. verb. Sen. διατάκτης, διατάκτης, Ordinative. An ordainer, an appointer or setter of things in order.
Ordīnātrix, icis ; f. Boët. She that ordaineth.
Ordīnatūs, a, um ; part. Liv. ταγίτης, ταγματικός, Well appointed, set or brought in good order. Ordinatus miles, Set in his rank, or placed in a set rank, Moëst.
Ordīnēs, um ; m. ταγματάς, τάξεις, The Ranks of people in a Common-wealth, as the Clergy, the Nobles and Gentlemen, the Commons. Also the row or lines in writing, Quid, Comprime ordinibus versus, To write the lines near together.
Ordīno, as ; ab Ordo, Ordino, t. e. dispono ordine dato, quasi ore pronuncio quis cuique locus esse debet, Peror. Meus ab Ordo. Bec. ἀπόρροια, ἑσθός, Scal. ἑσθός δὲ ἰνδὲ, Ordo. τὸ μέτρον, ἑσθός, ἀπορροια. To order or dispose, to ordain & set in order, row or arrayed out to advance to

O R T

U u 3. Ortho

πάλας, qu. ὁ παρὰ τὴν βλάστη, i. indumentum oculi. *The eye-lids, the hairs that grow thereon.*

Palpebralis, i. *Belonging to the eye-lid.*
Prud.

Palpebrōsus, a, um; adj. *That hath hairy brows.*

Palpebrum, Nonn. vide Palpebræ.

Palpitatio, ōnis; f. Plin. δονήσις, σκαυόμενος, *Palping, beating, leaping or stirring often, quick, moving up and down, as the heart when it throbs.*

Palpitator, ōris; et c. *Palpitator. He that moves quickly, he that pants.*

Palpitatus, ūs; m. Plin. *Touching, feeling.*

Palpo, as; leviter ac frequenter commoveo: πάλλωμι, σάλλω. *To leap as the heart or brain doth, to move, to dance, to pants, to bray, or to thrub.*

Palpo, as; & Palpor, āris; depon. Plaut. ἡλασάμην, Canin. ἡλασάμην, ἡλίσσεσθαι, *Palpo, Voff. qu. πάλλωμι ἀπὸ πάλλω τανγο; Becm. ex δαδω. To handle gently, to stroke softly, also to flatter, to deceive with fair and pleasing words, to grope, to touch smoothly, to dally with, adulor δαδω. Quam blandè mulieri palpat? Plaut. See how smoothly and cunningly he flattereth the woman. Quem munere palpat, juv. Whom he deceiveth or flattereth with gifts or bribe.*

Palpo, ōnis; m. Cic. ῥαψ. *A claw-back, a pick-stave, a parasite, a flatterer, a fowler of great men in their weakness.*

Palpum, ōnis, Fair speaking, cogging, deceiving, soothing, flattery; actio palpatantis, Plaut.

Palteum, neut. gen. *A wall or pinnale.*

Pāluda, æ; Var. LL. i. ducit à paludamentis. Scal. putat Junonem esse, Turneb. Minervam, ad Tritonidem paludem natam.

Pāludamentatus, a, um; adj. Cæsar. *Armed with a coat of armour, or corselet.*

Pāludamentum, n. à Pallā, vel Pallio; vel quod qui ea habent conspiciuntur palam: ἡλαίνω, ἡ δαδω. ἡλαμίνω, ἡ δαδω. *Paludamenta sunt insignia vel ornamenta militaria, propria tamen Imperatorum, hinc Paludatus, qui vel imperatorum chlamydem, vel alia ejusmodi ornamenta militaria gestat. Invenitur item Paludamentum de veste muliebri dictum, Plin. 33. 3. A coat-armour, a jack of wars, soldiers garments, or a skirt of male, a corset, an Herald's coat of arms: also a woman's garment, Plin.*

Pāludāpium, ūs; n. Jun. idem quod Apium palustre: ἡλασθίνω.

Pāludatus, a, um; & ἡλασθωπός, *Clad in a coat-armour, a jack of wars, or skirt of mail. Also a soldier.*

Pāludifera, a, um; Phil. ἡλασθός, *That causeth a fen or marsh.*

Pāludifera, a, um; Stat. ἡλασθός, *Full of moors, fens or marsh-grounds, marsh, fen.*

Pālumbārius, a, um; ad palumbes pertinens.

Pālumbārius, ūs; m. accipitris genus, palumbes pertinet, i. *A hobby or hawk; φασαφίνος.*

Pālumbes, bis; m. & f. & Palumba, Plin. *edētia* dict. quod parcut

lumbis, raro coeunt. Isidor. quod pabulo se faciunt. Voff. à πάλλωμι movetur, palpare; quia timidum animal. *A ring-dove, a wood-culver, a stock-dove, a cowbird or coist. Non edat hanc volucem qui cupit esse falax, Mart.*

Pālumbinus, a, um; Plin. φασαφίνος. *Of a wood-culver or ring-dove.*

Pālumbilla, dim. à Palumba. *A little culver or ring-dove.*

Pālumbulus, i; m. *A little stock-dove.*

Pālumbus, bis; m. Col. idem quod Palumbes. Palumbus torquatus, Mart. idem.

Pālus, ūdis; f. ἡλός, ἡλυν. Var. ex Palam, quod sit aqua palam latus diffusa; al. à πάλωμι, quod sit aqua inveterata; Scal. ex πάλος, Dor. πάλος latus. Isidor. ex Pale pastoralia deā, quod palcam, id est pabula jumentorum nutrit, Becm. ex ἡλός vel ἡλός, inveterascere. *A moor or fenish place.*

Pālus, li; m. σκάβω, σκαυόμενος, ἡλός, lignum acutum, quod solet interram pangi. Scalig. LL. Pango, paxius, paxius, paxius; ex πάλω pango, σκαυόμενος, σκαυόμενος, paxius; vel à Pago, paxius, qu. pagulus. *A stake, post, prop, pile, fix foot high, set fast in the ground, at which young soldiers or fencers practised with their weapons, Sen. Exerceat ad palum, Veget. Also a stick square last, Jun. vide Vallus, Palus vitis, Col. A vine-prop or stay.*

Pāluster, hæc Palustris, hoc Palustre; Colum. ἡλός. *Moorish, fenny; of or belonging to a fen.*

Pālustrum, ūs; n. Hul. *A moor or marsh.*

Pambāssilia, æ; f. Gr. Arift. *A perfect kingdom or dominion, a kingdom where one hath all in his own power.*

Pamphagus, Græc. Ovid. παμφάγος. *ex pān & φάγω; nomen canis, Est al. ravenor: a greedy fellow, a glutton.*

Pampillum, li; n. Lamp. ex palmo vel lampi, quod valde charum esset; vel ex pompa, Mart. *A kind of delicate charivari.*

Pampinaceus, a, um; & adj. ὀινώγος, *druc, ἡλυνάδω. That hath many branches or leaves.*

Pampinātum, ūs; n. Jun. *A young branch, springing out of the stock of a vine, that beareth no grapes the first year: ὀινάρεος, Onom.*

Pampinārius, a, um; Col. ἡλυνάδω, *Of or belonging to a young vine or branch.*

Pampinarius palmes, Col. *The same that Pampinarius.*

Pampināto, ōnis; f. Col. ὀινώγος, *A cutting and pulling off superfluous and needless leaves and branches from vines.*

Pampinātor, ōris; m. Plin. ὀινώγος, *κλάδω. A cutter or puller away of superfluous leaves and branches from vines, a pruner or dresser of a vineyard: vide Vinitor.*

Pampinātus, a, um; part. vel nomen ex part. Plin. ἡλυνάδω. *Like a young branch of a vine; or that hath the young leaves or young branches so cut away. Lann pampinata. A charger or plaster wrought in vine leaf or branch-work, Trebel.*

Pampinēus, a, um; Virg. ὀινώγος, *Of, having or belonging to a young vine, branch or leaf.*

Pampino, as; Var. pampinos decerpo, ὀινώγος, ὀινώγος. *To cut away leaves from a vine, that the sun may come to the grapes: to cut off needful sprigs or superfluous twigs.*

Pampinor, āris; Col. *To have leaves cut away.*

Pampinōsus, a, um; Colam. ἡλυνάδω. *Full of leaves or branches, i. a vine.*

Pampinula, æ; f. Offic. idem quod Pimpinella.

Pampiras, ni; m. vel f. ὀινώγος, ὀινώγος. *dict. quod de palme pendet, Isidor. Becm. qu. ὀινώγος, quod circa vinum. Mart. ὀινώγος ὀινώγος, herba circa vitem; vel pampiras quasi pampulus, ex δαδω. vel à Pando. The leaf of a vine, the green branches or young wood of the vine with his leaves, the bud of a vine: also the bristles of the fish Polyptus, Plin.*

Pān, Gr. πᾶν, Lat. totum. *The whole or all. Pānaca Varonensis; genus vasii, Mart. Ep. 100. 114.*

Pānāca, æ; Lucil. Salt.

Pānāca, æ; f. Lucan. & Panaces, is; n. Plin. & Panax, acis; f. Colum. πανάκη (quæ & πανάκος, & πανάξ) dict. quod curat omnes morbos; ex pān omne, & ἀκα; *remedium. A herb that hath a leaf like to a fig-tree, a long stalk, round, and on the top a knap with sweet seeds, having a sharp scent. Apothecaries call it Opanax, Panaces Hericulus, of some in taken for Angelica, Jun. & Panaces Chironior or Centaurion, The herb Elecampane, Scabwort, Hartsell. Some suppose it to be Balsamum or Cost-mary. Al-beal, Woundwort, Gerard.*

Pānāga Diana; Proverb. Sil. *A straggler or vagabond.*

Pānāger, ri; m. Hul. πανάγος, *A sweepstake, or he that gathereth up all.*

Pānāgios, Græc. πανάγιος. *Altogether religious or holy.*

Pānāgrum, Græc. πανάγος; retis genus, quod pān ἀγός omnia capit. *A great sweep-net that taketh all manner of things.*

Pānāctus, Gr. πανάκτος, *Mart. ex pān totum, ἀπὸ τῆς virtus. That containeth all virtue.*

Pānāria ebrietas, Cæl. 28. 32. *Arrogancy*

Pānāriolum, li; n. dim. à Panarium; *Mart. ἡλυνάδω ἀπὸ δαδω, τὸ καπὸ ὀνός. A little basket or pannier to bear bread in.*

Pānāritum, ūs; n. *A disease in the fingers: V. Reduvia. A whit-flaw. Coop. in qua panes reponebantur: ἀπὸ τῆς, ὀνός, ἡλυνάδω, ἡλυνάδω, ἡλυνάδω, ἡλυνάδω. A bin, a pantry, a panicle, a basket, to bear or keep bread in.*

Pānārius, ūs; m. qui pan. vend. *A baker.*

Pānāthēna, Gr. Cæl. παναθηναία. *Athenienſium festum in honorem Ἀθηνᾶς, i. Minervæ, dict. q. ab omnibus Atticæ populis in unum dēo coactis celebraretur; V. Quinquatria.*

Pānāthēnaicon, Gr. παναθηναϊκόν, *genus unguenti, quod, ut Plin. 13. 2, inquit, Athenæ perſeveranter obtinebūt. A kind of ointment, much in request at Athens.*

Pānāthēnaicus, a, um; ad Panathēna pertinens.

Pānax; V. Panacea.

Pānaxia, Felt. παναξία, *ex pān & ἡλυνάδω; vel ex pān totum & Carpo. Garlanda made of all flowers that can be gotten.*

Pāncarpus; Chamæleon niger, Diof. 21. 10. *Pan-*

Pānceps, m. Gloss. *A botch or biles; v. Panex.*

Pāncerea; thorax squameus, Mart.

Pāncez; odore; id est, Thura, Lurec.

Pāncez. V. Pancreas.

Pāncestarius, ii; m. dulciarius; Mart.

Pāncestos; ex pān omne & ἡλυνάδω, utile.

Pāncestum, ūs; n. πανήχεον. *A salve for every fore: Fit ex pomo Pancheftos, stomacis, (eodem Arteriacæ appellata) nec est aliud ori, arteriæ vel stomachi jucundius remedium, Plin. 23. 7. Pancheftos, Al-beal, Cæc. also sweet-meats.*

Pāncez, Græc. πᾶν, Plin. dict. quod confat ex omnibus coloribus. *A precious stone having almost all colours.*

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Pānceps, m. Gloss. *A botch or biles; v. Panex.*

Pāncerea; thorax squameus, Mart.

Pāncez; odore; id est, Thura, Lurec.

Pāncez. V. Pancreas.

Pāncestarius, ii; m. dulciarius; Mart.

Pāncestos; ex pān omne & ἡλυνάδω, utile.

Pāncestum, ūs; n. πανήχεον. *A salve for every fore: Fit ex pomo Pancheftos, stomacis, (eodem Arteriacæ appellata) nec est aliud ori, arteriæ vel stomachi jucundius remedium, Plin. 23. 7. Pancheftos, Al-beal, Cæc. also sweet-meats.*

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dainty meat; in it.

Pāndāna, porta Romæ; dict. quod semper pateret, Felt.

Pāndārio, ōnis; f. verbal. à Pando, as; Plin. ὀνός, ὀνός. *A yielding and shrinking under a burden.*

Pāndārus, a, um; Quint. *Crooked, shrivelled.*

Pāndēz, ārum; f. Gr. ὀνός, ὀνός. *Books treating of all manner of matters; also the volume of the Civill law called Digest.*

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Pāndēz, ārum

Pānca, unde panicula, ex πανικη coma, vel myiura. Felt. à panus. The beard of ears of corn, or cotton or down of herbs.
Pānicus, a, um; adjct. Made of bread.
Panicea mensa, Serv. A sencer of bread.
Pānicus, ii. A maker of bread or loaves.
Plaut.

Pānicum, Isid. That which men use in stead of bread.

Pānicum, n. Gloss. A kind of whist. Pānicula, a; f. Plin. Panicula πανικου, quæ glomeris formam habent. A spool of yarn ready for the loom: Vide Panica.

Pānicula, a; f. & Panicellus, li; m. dim. à Panus, id est, in quo trama involvitur. Panicula etiam κατὰ μετορραν mammosus inguinis vel alius loci tumor. Signif. comam illam in milio panico, arundine, & in omnibus ferè arboribus picci generis, in qua femina dependet, quam Plin. 16. 10. vocat panos & panicula: vide Cal. vide Pannus, id est, φάβη, τὸ κατὰ γὰρ. Red plum or east rail, any thing that groweth round and long, διὰ τὸ σπινθιδίον.

Pānicum, ci; n. vel Panicus, Cæf. quod de Pane Deorum flatum putant. Felt autem à Pane Deo, quoniam repentino terrorum & conformationum causam Deo Pani tribuunt; inde quodcumque cum supore contigit, qualis est pavore sine causa obortus, panicum dicitur, vide Politian. Miscel. & Brasim. Chil. A sudden fear who wish one is disgraced and put beside his wit coming without known cause.

Pānicum, ci; n. Cæf. μέλιον, λυμὸν ex Panica, id est, spica inbata & comata; vel ex paniculis suis dict. volunt; quæ sunt ut panice in milio, à Gr. πανικὸν, αὐτὸς καὶ τὸ μέλιον. Isid. 17. 2. quod in multis regionibus eo utuntur homines vice panis, quibus panis vicium; Scal. ad Var. A grain like unto mil, with a knopful of corn, fime red, some black or white, panick.

Pānicus, a, um; adjct. Ad Pania pertinet, ut Panicus timor, Great fear.

Pānifex, icis; m. σποπιός, ἀποπιός. A baker of bread.

Pānifica, a, um; adjct. Hug. Ragged, full of rags.

Pāniffex, icis; m. Per. A cloister.

Pānifficus, ci; m. Celf. idem.

Pāniffonfor, eris; m. A shear-man.

Pāniffitas, atis; f. Plin. Raggedness.

Pāniffus, a, um; adjct. Ragged, beggerly, poorly apparelled, patched, some also covered with a rine or a slimy skin. Pers.

Pāniffus, vel Panocii: ex πᾶν & ὄτε. All ears, Scythian people that can cover all their bodies with their ears. Cerd.

Pāniffus, a; subst. villis vestis. A coarse garment or cloak. Cui opponitur Pretiosissima, Petron. Pannucea potius.

Pāniffus, a, um; crasso & vili indutus panno, seu diversis pannis obitus; Isid. Ragged, wrinkled, withered. Malum pannucium, Plin. A sheevil or wrinkled apple, Pannucius potius.

Pāniffum, vel Pannucellum, An handkerchief.

Pāniffus, dim. A little cloak or cloth, Am. Marcell. Apul. Panniffa poma. That quickly wax riveted, Plin.

Pannus, ni; m. Hor. φάβη, Var. ex

à Paribus panis mysticus ante consecrationem: vide Calaub. in Annal. Bar. Exerc. 16. 48. Panis mammosus, Plin. vide Papilla. Panis porcinus, Jun. vide Cyclaminos. Panes eris, Masses or lumps of braç. Panis ostrearius, ab obolionis Bread to eat oysters with, Plin. Panis artolaganus, à deliciis; Fine cakebread, Plin. Panis septicus, à febricatione; Hasty bread, Plin. Panis furnaceus, Bread baked in an oven, à coquendo ratione, Plin. Panis aquaticus vel Parthicus, à Parthis inventus, quoniam aqua trahitur, fortasse coquitur, Plin. Simmel or cracknel-bread.

Pānifici; Minutuli dii sylvestres, Plin. dimin. ex Pan.

Pāniffia, a; f. A pantry. Pānifforum, ii; n. idem. Pāniffus, ii; m. A pantler. Pannaria, a; f. A drapery. Pannaricium, idem quod Reduvia.

Pannarius. Pannarios dicunt Jurisconsulti pannorum venditores, Cal. ex Cæf. Rhod. 6. 12. A Draper, a clothier. Pannellum, vide Pannellum.

Pannus, a, um; φάβη. Of or belonging to cloth or rags.

Panni, drum; m. Ter. Cloutis, rags, pieces or shreds, Pannibus pro Pannis, Nonn.

Pannicia, a; vestis quædam diversis pannis obita.

Pannicum, A beggars patched cloak.

Pannicula, a; dim. ex Pannus.

Panniculæria, drum; n. Bona pannicularia; ex Panniculus dict. Raimensis

and other things of small value, that one beareth with him into prison, or to his death, being not above the value of five crowns. Digest.

Panniculæria, ii; m. Coop. A draper.

Panniculus, li; m. dim. à Pannus, in multis regionibus eo utuntur homines vice panis, quibus panis vicium; Scal. ad Var. A grain like unto mil, with a knopful of corn, fime red, some black or white, panick.

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πᾶν, tela, à πᾶν ὁπλοῦν. quod operatio res est; vel à panō, h. e. involuocram, quo panni texuntur, Isid. al. ex Pane inventore, Cloib, eiber linen or woken, a rag; a diss a tent for a wound: leg. & Pannum, n. pro eodem. Vide Panni. ¶ Et etiam macula à nativitate orta, Paracels.

Pannicia, a; f. V. Pannucius & Pannucia.

Pannucium, ii; n. idem quod Pannucium.

Pannucius, a, um; adjct. v. Pannucius. Pannolechia, a; f. πανολήχια. Viter defractionis, Coop.

Panoplia, a; f. πανοπλία, Lat. omnis armatura, Compleat barnes.

Panopta, panoptus: qui omni ex parte videt, Gloss.

Panos, Plin. quadam arbor glandifera. A certain tree. V. Panus.

Panla, a; Plin. παντύπος: sic dicti quibus lati sunt pedes; sicut plani, quibus plani: nomen à panis pedibus, à Pando, Splay or bread footed.

Panlebasios, Græc. παντοβασίος, Plin. ita dict. quasi prorsus augusta & veneranda. A precious stone taking away barrenness.

Panlelenos, Gr. παντολένος: ex πᾶς & ὅλην. The full moon.

Panlophus, Græc. παντοφός. Wife prudent.

Panstratia, Græc. A complet army, the whole army.

Panulus, a, um. Spread abroad, opened wide, &c. v. Pando.

Pantapoles, is; m. Gr. πανταπόλης. An haberdasher of small wares.

Pantathlus, vel Pantathlos, a πανταθλος. He that contendeth in all games, Coop.

Pantex, Felt. Panties diceb. frus (lege visum) ventris; al. legunt fluxus, quod venter pandatur. Pantex, venter tumidus, 2. Intestina pellicularia, habentia multiplicita volumina ceu pagellas; vel intestinum tenue, jejunum & duodenum, id est, lazes, 3. Ulcus tumidum & pulmo seu farcinem; vide Scal. & Mart.

A flux of the belly; also a great and fat belly; also certain fores in a horse's neck: à panus, id est, tumor inguinis.

Panthagæthe, es; f. i. Pulegium.

Panthææ, subst. plur. Cerd. Servants attending on the table.

Panther, eris; m. vel Panthera, a; f. πᾶνθηρ, πᾶνθηρ. ex πᾶν & θῆρ, quod præter omnia reliqua animalia ferus est; al. quod omnium ferè ferarum coloribus distinguatur & splendat, Panthera mares Paradiſi dicitur. A Panther, a Leopard, a cat, πᾶνθηρ.

Panthera, a; f. Ulpian. πᾶνθηρ. ex πᾶν totum & θῆρ fera, vel quæ hæret θῆρ Panos fera, Salmal. tanquam ei dicatur, Fowl- ing, al. ibat the fowler cathebs; a kind of beast, πᾶνθηρ. vel πᾶνθηρ.

Pantherinus, a, um; Plin. Of a Panther, spotted like a Panther. Pantherine menia, Plin. Tables of timber having a winding, branched and speckled grain like a Leopard's skin, intorto discursu, & in Provincie wood.

Pantherium, πᾶνθηρον. Lynx. Gloss. Gelin. Est pantherion vox diminuta à panthera, h. e. parvus panther. A spotted beast like a Panther.

Pantheron, vel Pantherum. ri; n. Di- gell. πᾶνθηρ, a πᾶν & θῆρ. A bread

draving net, which catches and receiveth all that is underneath it.

Panocrator, παντοκράτωρ, ex πᾶν, παντο- & κράτος. Omnipotens, Almighty.

Pantolabus, παντολάβη. A slave that takes all things.

Pantotimus, m. Græc. παντοῖμος, Sen. dict. παρὰ τὸ πᾶντα μιμῶμεν. A player, a digger or common vice and jester, that moveth his body as him list, and using filthy gesture, can counterfeits the le- baviour, manners and gesture of any man: also the name of a Poem.

Pantopola, παντοπώλη: à πᾶν & πω- λῆν, omnia vendere; Iteplariarius, Iteplariarius, Gloss. Cyr. V. Mart.

Panucula; navicula texturicum dict. quia ex ejus discursu panni texuntur, A weavers shuttle.

Pannellum, ii; n. & Pannellus, li; m. & Pannuelum, Onom. & Pannucellum, Gloss. Var. πᾶνθηρ, πᾶνθηρ: à panno vol- vendo, Var. à panno eluendo, Scal. The weavers shuttle, wherewith he throweth yarn into the web. Pannucellum legitur.

Panula; parvus panus; al. Panicula, al. Panucula. The beard, or hairy or cotton chuss of the trees that bear seeds, the down of fruits and herbs.

Panulla, f. panucula.

Panulla, Non. V. Panus.

Panurgia, a; f. Græc. πανουργία. Plaut. Dicunt, craft or subtilty; a meddling in all matters.

Panturgus, gi; m. Gr. παντοῦργος, à πᾶν & ἔργον, qui est ad omnia paratissimus. One that hath experience and cunning in all things; a deceitful person; also a meddler in all things.

Panus, is; m. & apud Celf. Panis, is; & ὁ πᾶν, φάβη: à Pane, ob formæ rotunditatem, Peror. unde mammosus dicitur Plin. vel quia similis Panni texturicum. Trama tumens involuocrum, quo panni texuntur. Panus, is; πᾶνθηρ, glomus, unde quædam placente, quod ad eum modum sunt confictæ πᾶνθηρ dict. Panus item fungosus tumor in arbore; item tumor sub faucibus, sub auribus: à πᾶν-θῆρ, πᾶνθηρ: vel πᾶνθηρ Dor. πᾶνθηρ, quod significatur dyadys five glomus. Est item fungus. A weavers rock, whereon the web of cloth is wound: Also a spongy swelling in trees: rising up in the likeness of a loaf of bread; touch-wood. A swelling, boil or borch. Also the same that Phrygellon, Celf. Panus inguinis, Jun. vide Bubones.

Papa, a; m. Jun. πάππας, ἡ ἱερωὴς ἀρχιεπισκοπῆς. Summi pontificis nomen: al. dict. volent ab interject. Papæ, quæ admirationem significat; al. à παπᾶ, quæ vox est filiorum paribus blandientium, Ignatus utitur παπᾶς pro Patre, ad Syracusios: παπᾶς ὁ πᾶνθηρ per anadiplosin ὁ παπᾶς ἀποφωτιστὴς τιμητικὸν εἶδος ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχιεπισκοπῆς, ὡς παπᾶς, ὡς παπᾶς, al. ab Arab. bab. al. à παπᾶ, πᾶνθηρ, i. insensu vel coronæ: al. ex notis PA. PA. quæ sign. patrem patrum. Bithynus Jupiter olim dictus est pappas, ut docet Alexander; vide Fung. A father, the Pope, ex Syr. abba, Heb. av, pater.

Papa, vel Pappa; Cibus parvulorum dict. à voce infantium cibum petentium; al. à παπᾶς nutritius. Mart. ex πάπῃ, per redupl. Pafco, Papp, Proprie sign. caput mamillæ: idem dict. Papilla ὑποκαρτερῶν: improprie cibum qui pueris pappam po-

draving net, which catches and receiveth all that is underneath it. Pantocrator, παντοκράτωρ, ex πᾶν, παντο- & κράτος. Omnipotens, Almighty. Pantolabus, παντολάβη. A slave that takes all things.

Pantotimus, m. Græc. παντοῖμος, Sen. dict. παρὰ τὸ πᾶντα μιμῶμεν. A player, a digger or common vice and jester, that moveth his body as him list, and using filthy gesture, can counterfeits the le- baviour, manners and gesture of any man: also the name of a Poem.

Pantopola, παντοπώλη: à πᾶν & πω- λῆν, omnia vendere; Iteplariarius, Iteplariarius, Gloss. Cyr. V. Mart.

Panucula; navicula texturicum dict. quia ex ejus discursu panni texuntur, A weavers shuttle.

Pannellum, ii; n. & Pannellus, li; m. & Pannuelum, Onom. & Pannucellum, Gloss. Var. πᾶνθηρ, πᾶνθηρ: à panno vol- vendo, Var. à panno eluendo, Scal. The weavers shuttle, wherewith he throweth yarn into the web. Pannucellum legitur.

Panula; parvus panus; al. Panicula, al. Panucula. The beard, or hairy or cotton chuss of the trees that bear seeds, the down of fruits and herbs.

Panulla, f. panucula.

Panulla, Non. V. Panus.

Panurgia, a; f. Græc. πανουργία. Plaut. Dicunt, craft or subtilty; a meddling in all matters.

Panturgus, gi; m. Gr. παντοῦργος, à πᾶν & ἔργον, qui est ad omnia paratissimus. One that hath experience and cunning in all things; a deceitful person; also a meddler in all things.

Panus, is; m. & apud Celf. Panis, is; & ὁ πᾶν, φάβη: à Pane, ob formæ rotunditatem, Peror. unde mammosus dicitur Plin. vel quia similis Panni texturicum. Trama tumens involuocrum, quo panni texuntur. Panus, is; πᾶνθηρ, glomus, unde quædam placente, quod ad eum modum sunt confictæ πᾶνθηρ dict. Panus item fungosus tumor in arbore; item tumor sub faucibus, sub auribus: à πᾶν-θῆρ, πᾶνθηρ: vel πᾶνθηρ Dor. πᾶνθηρ, quod significatur dyadys five glomus. Est item fungus. A weavers rock, whereon the web of cloth is wound: Also a spongy swelling in trees: rising up in the likeness of a loaf of bread; touch-wood. A swelling, boil or borch. Also the same that Phrygellon, Celf. Panus inguinis, Jun. vide Bubones.

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fecitibus, cum nutrici lac deest, præbetur. Pāpæ, interjectio admirantis, Ter. παπᾶ, βάλαι. A crying out, when men marvel at something; Papæ, nuge!

Pāpālethra, a; f. A Priests mitre, or the shaven crown. Cerd.

Pāpālis, le; Hug. adj. Belonging to the Pope, Papal.

Pāpas, atis. A kind of white flax.

Pāpas, vel Pappas; pedagogus, nutritius. An old senious or pedagogus; one that hath the charge and instructing of youth.

Pāpātus, at; m. Hug. The Popes dignity, the Papacy.

Pāpāver, eris; n. & m. μέκων, à capitis magnitudine; Plin. in acculat. Papaverem; à pappo, Var. quod pavorem in fomnis parit; vel quod ex illo cum pane pascebant. Becm. quia papa indebatur adversus infomnia, Meursi. Poppy or Cheiboul.

Pāpāverālis, wild poppy, which being subject to falling off, doth straight-way lose its flower: some call it Corn-rose or red Corn-rose.

Pāpāverātus, a, um; Plin. μέκων, ὁ δὲ ἰσθμῶς, τὸ ὄμμα: dict. quasi pupula. A red and angry wheal or pish: also a blister wherein, as in a little bladder, water is contained, Jun. The meazles: also wheals or pimples, which rise on the skin with itch.

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Pāpāverātus, a, um; Plin. μέκων, ὁ δὲ ἰσθ

de it was meet you should. ¶ Pares in amore, Equally loving one another. ¶ Cuius paucos pares hac civitas tulit, Like to whom this city hath had but a few. ¶ Par sapientia ad formam, Plaut. She was as wise as beautiful, or she had like wisdom to her beauty. ¶ Viriutis Pompeii quæ potest par oratio inveniri? verba words can be devised sufficient to set out Pompeius praise. ¶ Cum rationibus paria facere non posse, To be behind in reckoning. Colum. Pares accessiones, Celf. I take to be fits of an ague, which recur Paribus diebus.

Para, avis; & Parus, Parula; Felt. & Paronem ovem nominat; vide Parus. Pär, Græc. παρ, juxta, apud, præter, vel trans, ad, penes, absque, dis, re, præp.

Parabasis, Græc. παραβάσις, à παρ-βασι. In Comædiis, παραβάσις dicebatur, cum chorus ad populum conversus, aliquid extra argumentum fabulæ loquebatur. Lat. prævaricationem live transgressionem interpretari possumus, Transgression; Also when the chorus turning to the people, speaketh somewhat beside the argument of the Comedy.

Parabates, Græc. Α παραβάτης, A kind of drink made of millet and the herb Conyza, Cæl. 4. 26. Potus quidam factitius, dicti quia παραβάτης illa, i. inferiunt in aquam. Beer, ale.

Parabilis, le; & παρὰ, ἀπορροή, ἔτοιμος. Easily to be had or recovered, that will soon be made ready, or in readiness; or quickly gotten, that is ready or prepared, or may easily be gotten or prepared.

Parabola, & f. Quint. collatio, comparatio, similitudo, allegoria; παραβολή, ὁμοίη, παρὰ, i. comparare, quasi rerum dissimilium comparatio; παραβολή, quasi juxta facies, quia unum cum alio collatur, ad id perquam adicere solemus & admodere: ænigma, narratio, proverbium, dictionum materia illustriosa, figura; Suidas. A similitudo, a comparationis, a resemblance, a proverb, a parable. Also a certain crooked line coming of the cutting of a cone or cylinder.

Parabolani, Gr. Ulpian. Lat. dici possunt gleba ascriptis, quibus sc. in omni vita ab agricultura discedere non licebat: ex παρὰ & βλά, quasi juxta glebam. Husband-men that were tied to till land all their lives: also certain Ministers that might never go from the thing which they had in charge, Justin. vide Copiata, Alias Parabolani, V.

Parabolarius, vel parabolarius, Firm. à παρὰ & βλά, quod notat ad audentiam projectum; παραβολή enim Græcis vocati, auctoritatē ad βλά, i. qui operas suas locabant, ut meridianum spectaculum cum bestis pugnarent, Voss. Qui ægros pete, vel alio morbo contagioso laborantes curare aggreditur. A respo, audacious or adventurous man, Cassiod.

Parabyssus, t; n. Silv. κλιν, παρὰ, ὕψος, A triquetra-bird.

Parabyssus, a, um; & παρὰ, ὕψος, è regione intrusus, κλιν παρὰ, i. lectus, qui majori velut inculcatur: item lectus genitalis: vide Mart.

Paracelsus, Gr. παρακελσιος, ex παρακελσιος horror: idem quod Tuba. Paracellarius, i; n. An alimner or distributor of alms. Cerd.

Paracentesis, is; Gr. παρακέντησις, Lat. con punctio. Est incisio, qua hydro-picis aqua eximitur: παρακελσιος juxta pango: Aurel. A pricking as it were, or cutting of the skin with a lancet or sharp pointed instrument, to draw water from them that have the dropsie.

Paracentrium, i; n. παρακεντήριον. The instrument wherewith such a cure is done.

Paracentes, Plin. A kind of medicine. Paracentides, παρακεντήδες, Certain small bones about the hollow bone of the hip, à κεκεντή, radius.

Parachara, παραχαρα, ex παρα-χαρα, numisma adultero. A counter-feit coin of money. Theod.

Paracharagium, i; n. Falso coin or counter-feit money. Cerd.

Parachlamys Gr. Parachlamys, sed vestimenti genus non solum militare, flet etiam puerile: χαλαρὸς, chilamys, Plaut. Ulp. A kind of garment, that both soldiers and also children used to wear in old time.

Paracletus, Gr. παρακλήσις. An exhortation, a comforting.

Paracletus, i; n. Plin. παρακλήσις, quod à παρακλήσις, quod ἐλπίς, horro, alium voco, qui mihi in judicio assistens patrocinetur; item Pro alio precando intercedo, & apud recentiores pro Consolatore, adhortatore, deprecatore, patrono. An advocate or patron; a comforter. Paracletus, idem.

Paraclytus, t; n. παρακλήσις, παρὰ præter vel diminutionem significat, & κλυτός inelus. A man defamed, or one that hath an ill name.

Paracasticus, a, um; Gr. παρακαστικός, vige-e deficiens, ἀκμή vigor. Substantive, A kind of continual hot and burning fever, wherein the heat, when it is at the greatest, by little and little diminisheth, until it ceaseth.

Paracnemium, i; n. παρακνήμιον. The umble bone in the flank of the leg, or the lower part of the arm.

Paracoculi, Offic. A strange plant called the apple of Perov, thorny or prickly apple, and Stramonium.

Paracope, παρακοπή, idem quod delirium vel mentis alienatio, ὁμοίη παρακλήσις τὰς ὁρῶν, i. mente laetum esse. Alienation of mind.

Parada, & f. Auson. ex parando, quod parabilis sit. A kind of covered boat or ship; also a kind of herb: vel ex παραδῆ, i. carditate.

Paradidos, παραδίδοι, q. d. manifestus, utpote ceteris ejus generis eminentior. The great daffe with a knob in the midst.

Paradiastole, es; f. παραδιαστολή. A dilating of a matter by interpretation.

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Paradigma, i; n. παραδείγμα, Rufin. ex παραδεικνύμι, i. ostendo, demonstro. An example of some ones saying or fact.

Paradisæus, a, um; adj. Of Paradise. Paradisia avis, vel Paradisi avis; A bird of Paradise; V. Gessner. Paradisia poma, παραδεισια φρούτα dicuntur à τῷ, quod fere in omnibus pomariis inferantur, odore saporeque insignia, Cal. ὡς ἂν ἀεὶ γαστρεῖς ἀλμῶν ἐν ὅλοις τοῖς κήποις, and have

a very pleasant smell and taste. Paradisiicola, & m. Prud. The keeper of Paradise.

Paradisus, f. Idus, Suid. ex παρα & δῆσι irrigo; al. ex ὁδὸς, ex ὁδῷ, fructifera, & ὁδὸς herba: παραδῆσιος. Von Petrica. A garden, orchard or place of pleasure, a Paradise. Also the same with vivarium, Jun. i. ferarum septa.

Paradogium, Nobilitas, Calv.

Paradogium, feudum nobile: vide Mart.

Paradoxum, i; n. Græc. inopinatum: παραδόξον, τὸ παρὰ τὴν ὁμοδοκίαν ἵκε-ος ex παρὰ præter, & δῆσι opinio. E-vo posteriori mimi quoque & histione: παραδόξος δῆσι. A marvellous and strange thing to hear, and contrary to common opinion, maintained by some one man, or some few sectaries.

Paradoxus, a, um; adj. παραδόξος. Paradoxical, admirabilis, beside the received opinion of men, παρὰ δῆσι præter opinionem. Paradoxus, victores Olympionici.

Paradrömis, Idis; Gr. παραδρόμις, Vitruv. ex παρὰ & δρόμος cursus. An open gallery, harbor or walk, that hath no shelter over the head. V. Peridromis.

Parænsis, Græc. παραίων, Ammon, ex παραίων admoeto. A precept, admonition, authoritative exhortation. Properly such an one as may not be gain-said.

Paræneticus, a, um; & παρανετικός, Containing such mysterly or secretly precepts or instructions.

Parætonium, i; n. Plin. A white colour, which painters use.

Paræfennalia, drum; Gloss. Bona sunt uxorum. The widows bed-chamber furniture, which she is to have besides her birds.

Paræfennus, vel Paræfennus, & Paræfennus, ex παρὰ & Fennus: equus vilis. A cart-horse; Vide Mart.

Parægaudes, & Parægaude, & Parægaude leg. Turneb. à παρὰ & Gaudium; vel ex παρὰ, & Cauda, quod circa vestium extremitates: al. παρὰ τὸ γαυδῆν, & γαυδῆν, ἡδονή, Hefych. A certain kind of stiers or linen vesture, used under the garments; also a kind of lace or embroidery, especially about the skirts of the garments.

Parægaudius, a, um; Vopisc. Belonging to such linen. Parægaudius interluc, Such stiers.

Parægum, adæquatio, paritatis observatio. An equal dividing of inheritance.

Parægo, Idus. παραγωγή, ex παρα-γῆ, deducere, producere; cum ad finem vocis aliquid additur. A figure when a letter or syllable is added to the end of a word.

Parægoia, & f. Gr. Alcibi. ex παρα-γῆ & ὁδῷ, A place where water runs under.

Parægoia, ex παρα-γῆ, mitigativus. That mitigateth, ὡς ἂν ὁδῷ ὡς ἂν ὡς ἂν. Recidus scrib. Paregoricus.

Parægoizo, as; παραγοίζω, i. mitigare, inde Paregoria, (V.) mitigatio. Cal. Parægramma, παραγραμμά, Gr. Lat. Scriptura depravatio; V. Mart.

Parægrammatismus, Græc. cum litera pro litera ponitur: παραγραμμάτισμος, i. alteratio, ac si quis dicat nigra; pro nigra; Steph.

Parægræphe, es; f. Mart. παραγράφη, Lat. Praescriptio, exceptio, effugium lit-tis, compositio. Est & Triopus apud poetas,

as, cum præcedenti absoluto ad alia fit transitus. Annotations item five Scholia succineta ad marginem adscripta paragraphis appellantur, à paragraphis. A mark in the margins.

Parægraphus, Gr. Mart. παραγράφος, vox Jurisconsultis usitatissima, quæ etiam tali nota scribuntur. ¶ Vel S. quæ figura videtur esse ex duobus SS. tanquam sit signum sectionis. A paragraph, a paragh, a pilcrow, whatesoever is comprehended in one sentence.

Parælepis, Lat. Assumptio.

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endo, èd quod nervorum genus resolu-tum, facultate animi desistere prohi-bita, sensu motique destituitur. A res-olution of the sinews, a depriving of feel-ing or moving, or of both, in any part of the body; the palsy or apoplexy. Herba paralytica, Jun. The Primrose. Compilior Oxlip.

Paralyticus, a, um; adj. Plin. παραλυτικός, ex παραλύω resoluo, quod in hoc morbo resolutio est nervorum, Una fiek of the palsy.

Paræmeria, Gr. παραμέρεια, internæ semoris partes.

Paræmese, Gr. Jun. scil. chorda quæ est παρὰ μέσῳ, juxta mediam. The fifth string, being the very next to the middle-noll; also B. fa. m. b. m. Vitruv.

Paræmeseus digitus, i. digitus annula-ris, Stup.

Paræmythia; alloquium, παραμυθία.

Paræncéphalis, Græc. παρανεφαλίς, medulla proxima cerebro, Cal. rectius Parenccephalis.

Parandus, a, nm; Ovid. To be prepa-red, provided or gotten.

Parænète, Græc. Jun. scil. chorda, ex παρὰ juxta & νῆμ ultima. The sixth string, next to Nete. Jun. Nonn. Paræ-nète lyncemmon, In the Gamut, Jun. C. Sol. Fa. Parænète Diezeugmenon in the Gamut, D. La. Sol. Re. Jun. Parænète Hyperbolæon, G. Sol. Re. Vi.

Parangarie, vide Angarie, Cod. lib. 12. 51.

Parânites, gemma; Plin. 37. 11. vid. παρανίτης. A kind of Amethyst.

Parâns, tis; part. à Paro; Stat. Co-ing about, preparing, procuring.

Parânteghis; opposita ex adverso narratio, παραντήγις, adversatio, Scal.

Parânympha, Idus. vide Pronuba.

Parânymphus, Jun. ex παρὰ & νύμφη; sponsus, qui sponsum in ducendâ domum sponfa comitatur. Ab Hier. dicitur pronubus, ab antiquis Auspex. Anti-qui n. pro nuptiis celebrandis auspiciis capere solebant. Qui præerat huic rei nomine viri, à Gr. παρανύμφος, à no-stris Auspex dicebatur: vide Col. He or she that is joined with the bride or bride-groom, to see that all things be carefully done at the wedding; he that bareth all the sway as the Bridal.

Parâpêchium, n. Gr. παραπέχηον, à πέχη. A little cloak; also one of the bones in the arm called Radius, Coop.

Parâpêchy, παραπέχυ, Poll. ex χλωμός; & πέχυς cubitus. Var. A kind of gar-ment.

Parâpegma, παραπέγμα, Lat. Af-fixum, tabula ænea, quæ columnæ ad-signatur, casummodo tabulæ leges inscribuntur. Astrologi scil. dixerunt tabulas, quibus describerent canonem astronomi-cum, five prædictiones siderum, eclip-sium aliarumque rerum celestium, Voss.

Parâpêgma, a, um; Gr. παραπέγμα, Lat. maritimus navis alii. A certain kind of ship at Athens, wherein certain went to Delos every year in the name of all the rest to sacri-fice to Apollo, and they which went in that ship were called Parali.

Parâpêgma, Græc. παραπέγμα, falsa ratiocinatio, ex παραπέγναι, i. decipio, capio, arguendo. A deceit-ful conclusion or capricious reasoning.

Parâpêgma, as; παραπέγναι, To rea-son offensively.

Parâlos, Græc. παραλός, Lat. mari-timus navis alii. A certain kind of ship at Athens, wherein certain went to Delos every year in the name of all the rest to sacri-fice to Apollo, and they which went in that ship were called Parali.

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voc. Harmenop. à παρὰ, Al. things that the woman bringeth unto her husband be-side her dowry. Peculium. Vide Para-terna.

Parâphimosis, vitium est phimosi con-trarium. A contractions, a shrinking of a man's foreskin. Stup.

Parâphosia, & m. Gr. παραφωσία, i. quævis.

Parâphora, Gr. παραφορά, Lat. error mentis.

Parâphoron, Plinius. A kind of Alium.

Parâphrasia, is; f. Quint. παραφρα-sis, ex παρὰ juxta, & φράσις loquor, ex-pono. An exposition of the same things by other words.

Parâphrastra, Gr. παραφραστής. He that interprets the sense of an author plainly, not word by word, but according to the meaning.

Parâphrasticus, a, um; & παραφρα-sis, Pertaining to a paraphrase.

Parâphronesis, is; f. Hul. παραφρό-nesis, Dullness.

Parâphronsyne, is; f. Gr. παραφρό-συνη, A kind of frensie, ex παρὰ præter & φρόνσις.

Parâpia, & f. i. corona ex diversis coloribus apta & parata.

Parâplectici dicuntur, quibus in dex-tra vel sinistra parte solutiones fiant, παραπλεκτικοί, à παρὰ & πλέκω. That have the apoplexy.

Parâplegia, vel Paraplexia, & f. f. Gr. Α παραπληγία, A distaste when one part of the body loseth senses, ex παραπληγία percussio. A senseless or benumbing of the senses, the apoplexy or dead palsy. Stup.

Parâpompica, Gr. παραπομπική, quæ transmittuntur, Cod.

Parâportium, A little wicket or door beside the gate, Cerd.

Parâpsis, V. Paropsis.

Parâptoma, παραπτῶμα lapsus quo ad aliquid impingimus, delictum, Gloss.

Parâptare, pro Paria facere, quod tum sit cum expensis rationes cum ac-cepti rationibus quadrant, parique sunt. Vlp. V. Pario.

Parârythmus pulsus est, The pulse which agreeeth not to ones age.

Parârius, a, um; intercessor, Felt. à parando, quia parant utrinque animos; vel à par: μισθός, ἀνταγῶν, & ἀντι-βόη. One who is a means betwixt two of any contrail or bargain; vel à pari-ando: ἀνταγῶν. Pararius, item qui gemino utitur equo. A broker that procu-eth money to be lent or one that for money obtaineth a suit or commodity for another, & couriers do, Felt. Item propola, pro-nexata, Sen. ¶ Pararium & suc, Dumble wages given to an horse-man ha-ving two horses, Pares equi, duo equi, par eorum.

Parârois, A fault in the eye-sight.

Parârrhesis, παραρρησις parva lux-atio articuli.

Parâsanga, & f. Persicum vocabu-lum, γῶν, qui tamen Herodoto est pa-rasanga geminata, παρασάγγελ, ex πᾶς equus & angulus. Est autem Parasangæ spatium 30. stadium, quod parâsch angarius, hoc est, equestri tabellarius ab angaria, hoc est, tabellarii statum sive statione una ad alteram decurre-bat, Mart. ex Junio. A certain mensura

of ground containing thirty furlongs; three miles, and three quarters of ours. Plin. Constat quatuor millibus passuum, R. Salomon.

Parafceve, es; f. Jun. παρασκεύη, i. preparatio, ex παρασκευάζω preparo. A preparation or making ready. Cal. Dies parafceves, Jun. Good Friday.

Parasemon, signum, παρασημον, peculiariter navis.

Parasia, idem quod Parasemon.

Parascepsis, παρασκεψις, rescentia; παρασκεψις, conicio, quasi ad aliquod tacco. Figura cum aliquid nos reticere dicimus, & tamen tacitum intelligitur; Ruellius Lupus. V. Procupatio.

Parasita, es; f. h. παρασιτης. Olim ita vocab. Comites Pontificum & Magistratum. A sit-flatterer, sicut flatterer.

Parasitaster, tri; m. Ter. παρασιτάστηρ. He that counts: sicut he to a Parasite, a coggling fellow: a sharper for meat.

Parasitatio, onis; f. Plaut. Soothing, flatterer.

Parasiticus, a, um; ad parasitum pertinens. Plaut. Belonging to a Parasite.

Parasitum, V. Mart. & Poll. 7. 7. & Causub. in Athen. lib. 6. cap. 6. Loc. Athenis.

Parasitor, aris; depon. Plaut. πασιτόρ, καλαχίζω. To play the parasite, to flatter, to soothe, to fawn, to cogg, to speak one fair for pr from him.

Parasitula, dim. a Parasita.

Parasitus, tis; m. Sic primò dictus, qui cum sacerdotibus viciniam partem caperet, epulones: postea sic dicti qui cibi gratia assentarentur, i. conarium afflicte, canaturus; Scal. πασιτός, ἀρεταίσιμος. πασιτός τῶν σιτίων, quod a ci bo penderet. Sic καλὰς ἀ καλὸν, i. τερψή, a smell-fest, a flatterer, a parasite, a treasurer or belly friend, one that sayeth and doth all things to please the humour of another, and agerit unto him in all things, to have his request free. In old time his word was used in the good part, for them that attended upon, accompanied or were obedient to high Priests or chief Magistrates. Athen. Sic & florid diceb.

Parasitista, es; cantor, quasi parans & incipientis sonos.

Parasitides, Vitruv. παρασιτίδες. dict. quod iuxta stent. Post sustaining both sides of the door, called Parasitides. Erant enim pile quadrate aut lapides, pilarum modo ad columnarum latera appositi, quod dicas adites.

Parasitis, παρασις. stans lignum aut lapis, postis, Poll. locus peristylus in aedificiis; παρασις dicti milites qui latei alicuius addant; & μεταφορῶν, qui opem alicui ferunt; παρασις autem sunt postes five ante.

Parasitica, f. Græc. παρασιτική, Latinè asperitudo; asperitudo per testes, approbatio. Assistance or proof by witness.

Parasitica, qui iuxta stat: item defensor, qui assistit alicui. In Anatomia parasitica dicuntur testis utrique supposita corpora, testis alterius quodam effigie, παρασιτική, quia testis astant. Etiam osculum laryngis vocatis: vide Mart. ex Vitruv.

Parasitæ, Hermol. vel Parasitæ, Græc. Bud. παρασιταί, Lat. qui iuxta

stant. Stones set so or about a pillar; the spindle bone in the sham, Virgil. Two kernels full of seed, which in a man do grow in the end or neck of the bladder, and serve to receive the seed brought thither by vasa deferentia, Jun. Certain under-officers in the wing of a battle, Veget. A kind of table with certain instruments, V. Hermol. in Plin. & Vitruv.

Parasynanche, Græc. Jun. A kind of squin or swelling in the outward muscles or fl. by parts of the jaws, with a redness: a kind of disease ordinarily happening to hogs: Some call it the Mumps; or outward swelling of the throat.

Parasynaxis, Lat. parva Synaxis, Cod. 5. 18.

Parate, adverb. παρατε, ἵτοιμας. Readily, with quick dispatch, advisedly.

Parathesis, Isidor. παραθεσις. Ap. position.

Paratida, es; f. reclus Paratida, a παρατίδω. ab ἑ αὐτῶν αὐτῶν, Gal. A great knob that rises in the ear; vide Paratides.

Paratimus, παρατίμιος, δὴ τὴν παρατίμιον, quod evelit sign. A kind of punishment used against adulterers, by drawing out of hairs out of the secret parts of the body of per men taken in the act.

Paratula, παρατίλα. The sum of tr. states, Digest. ex παρὰ & τίλα tr. states.

Paratragædia, as, avi, aum, are; παρατραγῆδιον, Plaut. ex παρὰ & Tragædia. To help to set forward a Tragedy, to make a matter much worse then indeed it is. To speak big.

Paratrimma, Gr. παρατρίμμα. Lat. intervimentum: vide Intertrigo.

Paratum, ti; neut. gen. Terent. παρατάμενον. A thing made ready, a provision.

Paratura, The matter whereof any thing is made. Ter.

Paratus, us; m. a Paro: παρασκευά, ἵτοιμασία. Provision, furniture, dressing, apparel, a robe; a trimming, a making ready, Tac.

Paratus, for, ἵσμιος, a, um; adiect. παρασκευάσθαι, ἵτοιμασθαι. In readiness, dressed, provided, procured, gotten, furnished; also advised. Omnibus audendis paratissimus, Patere. Exceeding forward in all adventures. Paratus ad omnem eventum, Ready to abide what chance so ever shall fall. Vir in quovis loco paratus, Terul. Ready at all assays. Ab exercitui paratus, Cal. In a readiness: with an army, or provided of an army.

Paratus bello & paci. -Vir. P. eparat or seculi hosti for war and peace.

Paratypus, παρατύπος. perperam pulsatus vel cufus.

Paravereus; veredus, publicus equus, Cod. A post-horse more then ordinary: for one or two, sea three or four were ordinary to some, Pancelor: in Notit.

Paravexis, παραβέξιος. Lat. exag. geratio.

Parazonium, ii; n. Mart. παραζώνιον. gladii genus, quod ad zonam accingit. P. a parazon, a poeter-dagger, an dagger, a sauchion: sica, vel cingulum cum gladio.

Parca, es; f. Plin. A kind of bird.

Parca, arum; Var. a partu. Voss. a

partiendo, quia unicuique per eas fatalis vita suz portio contingat; ut παρκα δὴ τῶν μαιερῶν, dividere. V. in propriis. Ladies of destiny or fate.

Parcarus, ii. A parker, or he that keeps a park.

Parce, ius, ἱσμίς; Col. παρασκήναι, ἀνταδὲς. Savingsly, sparingly, very little, softly, niggardly, like a pinch-belly, thriftily.

Parce, κωλύω, Gloss. prohibeo, arce, To forbid; ex Parco, is.

Parcepromas, parcepromas; Plaut. Plead. sc. 1. act. 5. Non enim fuimus parcepromi vidu cætero, R. A niggard or a pinch-penny.

Parcolum, ii; n. Apul. A sparing of speech.

Parclonia, es; f. Plin. g. Vide Parclonia.

Parclitas, atis; f. Sen. παρακλίτα, φα. δὲ, παρακλίτα. Sparingness, niggardiness, thriftiness, good husbandry, savingsness, frugality or moderation in living.

Parclit, imp. They spare, they use not, sicut ar.

Parco, is, pærci & parci, Græc. παρκα, Pa to quasi parum sango, Perot, Aven. ex pærci, servus, Donat. credit hoc interesse inter pærci & pærci id est ut parci idem sit quod abstinui; pærci id est ut quod Ignoravi. To spare, forgive, pardon, συγγνώμη.

To leave off: to bear with it: to forbear, abstain or withhold himself, &c. to show favour, to save, not to use, not to suffer, &c.

Auxilio alicuius parcare, To spare or not to use one's help. Castris hostium parcare, To forbear to burn, ravage or destroy the enemies tents.

Parcentes uti, Liv. Desiring that they would abstain from murder. Parcite credere, Ovid. Do not believe it.

Parcere oculis, Not to look too much on a thing, for hurting the eyes. Plin.

Parcoplex, Hul. A kind of thimble.

Parcus, a, um; adiectiv. & ior, ἱσμίς; παρακός. qu. par arcia quæ arce instat omnia servat. Phavor. qu. pecuniarum, quod pecuniam consumi arceat. A parum potius vel parvum, Scal.

ex partem & arce, i. continere, Sparing, saving, scarce in expenses, hardniggard, near: also a little loath to, little desirous of, or that little esteemeth. Parcus in vidu, Sparing in his diet. Parcus comitatu, Plin. Jun. That useth a small train. Civium sanguinis parcus, Tacit. Loath to shed the blood of subjects, or to have his subjects slain. Parca dies, h. παρακός ἡμέρας. Optima mors parca quæ venit apta die, Propert. By fate or destiny.

Parcus, A kind of bird. Vide Plin. 11. 37. Vide Parca, al. Parco. Item barb. A park.

Parclanchas, is; m. Græc. παρακλάνης: aconiti genus, Plin. dict. quod carnes eo tactæ pantheras necant. A kind of poison for Libards, Libard-bane ab ἀκλάνος suffoco.

Parclis, is; f. Plin. gener. Plin. παρακλῆς; a παρακλῆς, id est ὀφθαλμοῦ, asilire, prostrare. Vide Brymol. Te female Libard. V. Pardas.

Parclium, ii; neut. gener. παρακλῆιον. A kind of ointment, favouring like a Libard or Panther, Plin. lib. 13. cap. 1.

Parda-

Pardallus, ii; m. Plin. παραδάλος. a pantherina pellis similitudine dict. A kind of precious stone having divers and sundry spots, like to a Panther.

Pardalus, li; m. vel Pardalus; παραδάλος. Eym. ex παρά & δαλός, δαλός, leotica: al. ex δαλός marinus. A certain kind of bird, that seems to resemble her like a Plover; it is of a dun colour, and fleeth in flocks, Jun.

Pardus, di; m. παραδάλος. ob graveolentiam ita dict. a παρά, i. pedo. Schol. Aristoph. ex Heb. ἡρῶ dividi, ob diversos colores, unde ex vario colore Varia dict. vel ex ὄρῳ, horte, quod macula oculis, tanquam floribus pellis ejus pulcherrime ornatur. Gesh. al. ex παρά, ob truculentiam. Vide Pardalis. A Libard.

Pardas, Lucan. παραδῆς vel παρῆς. I. fid. Pardas; ex παραδῆς bucca, gena, quod genas magnas hab. A Serpens having, to the greatness and length of his body, but a small head; yet such a wide mouth, that he is able to swallow down a whole Sparrow, ea a young pigeon the maketh a farrrow on the ground, & he creepeth with his tail.

Pardas, Gr. παραδῆς, Quint. Lat. Digestio. An exarjion or digestion: an error.

Pardas, extensio; i. productio vocis inserta syllaba.

Pardatus, ti; m. παρατάττω, ex παρακλῆς extendo, Lucil. He that is newly lifted or come out of his child's age: qu. extensus, qui ad virilem statum accessit.

Pardatus, adfessor: ex παρά & ἵσμις. A companion, a counsellor, a helper. Cic.

Pardegria, es; mitigatio. Sic dic. medicina quædam quæ lenit; παραδῆς.

Pardegrizo, as, avi; i. mitigare, lenire, oblectare, Vide Paragorizo.

Parclon, n. Gr. παρακλῆς, Figura à Grammat. appellatur, cum syllaba vel integra dictio dictioni alicui in fine adhibetur. V. Cal.

Parclia, drum; n. plur. παρακλῆς, Sen. nat. quæst. lib. 1. c. 11. Images of the Sun, two Suns appearing: ἡλῶ fol.

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that painters use. A white kind of fatty earth, like plaster of Paris, Plin. Vide Paratetionum.

Paræur, imperf. Liv. & Paricum est, Jabot. They obey.

Parhippi, Gr. παραῖππος. canes Atheniensium fici dicti, quasi qui equis cursu æquari contenderent.

Parhippus, παραῖππος. idem quod Paraveredus.

Parhippæ; chorda juxta hypaten collocata, Vitruv. The string next to the base.

Pari, id est, circum, About: reclus Peris, æst.

Parjambis; tibia genus.

Parjambus, pes metricus.

Parjambæ placenz, ex urbe pario dict.

Parjambæ, Isid. Vide Paratetionum.

Parjambæ, Isid. Vide Paratetionum.

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P A R

Párilíā (vel Páiliā, Propert.) ōrum ;
 n. ex pariendo, Felt. *παρίλια*, *Festival*
days dedicated to the goddess Pales for pre-
servation of cattle.
 Párilis, lc; Lucrēt. *παρίλιος*. *Like,*
equal, even &c. ex Par.
 Párilis, ōtis ; f. Gell. *παρίων*, *ισό-*
της. *Like-ness, even-ness, equality, simi-*
lude, resemblance.
 Páriliter, adv. Plaut. *παρίως*. *In like*
sort.
 Párilicūm, five Palilicium sidus ; quia
 Páilia in ejus ortum incidebant. Vidē
 Suculā.
 Páris, as ; Ulp. *ισάω*. A par est pario,
 i. par facio, & exemptio i, par o, c. pario,
 i. confero aliquid ; Becm. *Parare* est ac-
 rationes reddere, ut expensā paria sint ac-
 ceptis. To make even, or take a just account
 or reckoning of so much money laid out as
 received, par facio : to pay again as much
 as one hath disbursed.
 Páris, is, pēpēri, partum, ēre, (& in
 fut. parbo, Nonn.) *πίττω*, *δοῦναι*. ex
Πέρι, *εἶναι* *fructus fero*, ex *ισάω* *fructific-*
avit. To bring forth children or young ;
 also to lay ; to whelp ; to sow ; to calve ;
 to hatch ; to get, work, purchase or procure,
ἀντιπάρω, *πάρω* *to invent*. To ingender o-
 bred ; to invent : also to beget, &c. Cæcil.
 Liberos ex seise parit mulier, Virg. *Bring-*
eth forth children. ¶ Laudem parere
 sibi, To purchase himself praise. ¶ Per-
 fugium pedibus parare, Plaut. To save
 himself with his heels, or by running a-
 way.
 Párisior, ēris ; pass. Pl. To be brought
 forth, &c. Voluptates pecuniā parintur,
Are procured with money.
 Párisiōs, Gloss. Hariolus. V.
 Párippárisiūs, Gr. Meurf. equiso.
 Páris herba, One-terry. Uva lupina.
 Uva verba. Herb Paris, True-love, *Mon-*
arda. Gerard.
 Párisicus, ci ; m. Pap. A common
 Cryer.
 Párisissimū, as, um ; superlat. á Par,
 Plaut.
 Párisia, reátiūs Parisa ; *παρίσιος*. A pa-
 rallels, a match or equal.
 Párisihmia, ōrum ; n. & Parisihmiz,
 ōrum ; f. Gr. *παρίσιμια*, consilē seu
 glandulæ facium, Gell. Two spongiou
 kernels in the jaw containing great abun-
 dance of humidity, which serve to moisten
 the rough artery, the stomach, and all the
 parts in the mouth.
 Páricaría, Offic. idem quod Parica-
 taria.
 Páritas, ōtis ; f. *ισότης*. Equality.
 Páriter, adv. congregandi, ex Par ;
 quibus par est iter, *ισος*, *ισάμενος*, *ίξιν*.
 Together, equally, naturally, like-wise, in
 like manner and sort, *ισότης*.
 Párito, as, ōvis, are ; freq. á Paro,
 Plaut. To get or prepare often.
 Páritūm, ōni ; m. Agripp. A singer,
 or a singing-man.
 Páritudo, inis ; f. Plaut. & Paritura
 five Partura. Var. *πίθος*, *ωδμήα*, *γύστα*.
 A breeding or ingendering : the time of irra-
 dial or d-liverance of child or young.
 Páritūra, idem.
 Páritūrus, as, um ; part. Ovid. *τίξαι*.
 Ready to bring forth.
 Párius lapis, Virg. *παρίον* & *λιδ* Gr.
 diē, quod apud Paron intulim. *A*
touchstone : also a white marble.

παρμαλήν, ex Gall. *parier*. A parling; English, The Court of Parliament.
Parma, α; f. Liv. vox Thracia: *πάριον*, πάλιν, ἀσπίς? diff. quod ē medio in omnes partes sitū, Var. līd. Parma levīa arma, quasi parvus clypeus, līe first round shield, target or buckler, thos foot-men were wont to use in the wars, ubique was ingratus no memorable all of his tho' hate it. Parmāque inglorius alibā, Virg.
Parmagus, α, um; f. Liv. ο ἡ παλτοφός, ἀσπίδος φέρων. Bearing such a target or buckler, armed or shielded.
Parmula, α; f. dim. Liv. το παλτόγον, το ἀσπίδον. A little target, a little buckler or shield, a thing like it, Parmulæ, Little tufted feathers in Parrots or Poppin-jays, Apul.
Parmularius, ī; m. Quint. παλταστής. A buckler or target-maker, or he that useth such an one, a francer or sword-ployer. Parmularii dīdi gladiatorium Threes fautores, quoniam his Parma dabatur.
Parasici, al. Nonacis, al. Annaci: & **Parnacides**, al. Arnacides, *Arnacis*, ἀρνάκις, τὸ ἐξ ἀρνέ κείνου, Suid. Bud. pellis lanata. Sic etiam vestes appellatur pucillares, Var. de lib. educat.
Parnops, locustæ, Coop.
Πάρο, α; f. παρασκευάζω, ἐτοιμάζω ex Paro, quod quæ paramus quomodo parare & proferre videmur. Ecce. *Πάρο*, μαγειρά, πάρος, πόρος, παρῖος, ex Heb. אָרַב, Aven. To prepare or make ready: to get or find: to array, appear: selfish, dress or trim: to make way for: to purchase, procure: to hurt: also to behave and order himself. Parare aliquem telis, To furnish with weapons. ¶ *Æρε* parare aliquē, Hor. To purchase with money. ¶ *Incertum* alicui parare, To work ones devotion. ¶ *Parare se ad dicendum*, Lu binim prepare himself to speak. ¶ *Iranē* parasti te, ut, &c. Ter. Hast thou so behaved thy self, that, &c. ¶ In omne neces paravi me, Ovid. I have purposed to prepare my self so.
Πάρο, όnis; m. Fest. μάργον, παρίων. A brigandine or galleon, a little ship, bark or pinnace: al. a piratis, qui, pirates, Infid. to i. Redius à Páro infusa: al. quia facile parantur.
Παρόχια, α; f. παραχή. Locus in quo degit populus, cui proprius destinatur Sacerdos. Α *Παρίσι*, ¶ *Παρόχια*; quasi Præbendæ, à παρίζω? Livings in lands and houses given unto old Captains, Colonels, and such, for their maintenance; Pomp. Læsus.
Παρόχιαις, le; s. adj. Of or belonging to a parish.
Παρόχιανός, nis; m. A parishioner, or one that dwelleth in the Parish. Παρόχιοι & Παρόχιαι dicebantur, qui legatis reipublicæ iter facientibus necessaria præbebant.
Παρόχος, chi; m. Gr. παρέχω, δόντι παρίσχεσθαι, i. præbendo, & aliâ significatione ex παρήχου, ed quod cum nuptiali una cum sponsio & sponia verheretur. Rectius ex *Παρécous*, δόντι & παρίσκειν, ex juxta habitando. An officium that provideth wood and salt for Embassadors, or findeth them all manner of things that they have need of: also a Crise or Parish Priest. Also Comptroller maritals annuli, He that gives the woman married. Paul.

Päroökli, à partibus oculis dicuntur, sicut, de Sext. Clod. *Male oculatus*, & *liex parvulus*.
Päroëda, æ; f. Græc. παρῥοδία, A turning of a verb into another signification by altering of some few words.
Pärodoncides, Celfi, παρῥοδιδες, five parulides, παρῥοδιδες, tubercula juxta gingivas, cum caro in gingivas excrevit.
Päroëdos, & don; παρῥοδος, A passing or passing go, a passage.
Pärcëcia, æ; f. παρῥεκία, Bud. ex παρῥεκέαι, i. juxta habitando. A parissi, name or street.
Pärcëcus, ci; m. παρῥεκίος, Bud. A neighborhood, a parishner, Cal.
Pärcëmia, æ; f. Donat. παρῥομία ad παραγωγήν, Suid. narratio quasi posita ad divinationem, sententia sententia, κρυπτα ἢ γνῶμῃ, si ut Hecr. ἡγοῦσθαι est dominandum, Mart. παρῥομία, ex ἐλπίδι vel ὅτιν ἡμεῖς, i. dictum vulgò tritum, Scal. ab ἐλπίδι verbum, ut παρῥομία fit verbo verbum, i. sententia sententia apposita; posterior ex priore, ut primo loco significet id quod præ se fert, secundo innuat id cui applicari preest. Hoc est, παρῥοδὸν ὄντων, præter primum verbum, & ab eis sensu alium & verbum & sensus. Rectius ab ἐλπίδι vel ὅτιν vii: sententia brevis, frequentata communis sermone; item obscura sententia. Vide Mart. A Proverb applied to things and times. Adagium.
Pärcëmiäcus, a, um; adj. ad parcëmiä peritines.
Pärcëmiögräphus, qui parcëmiäs scribit, παρῥομιολογῆς.
Pärcëmia carmina, quæ ad viciū canuntur, παρῥομία.
Pärcëmeon, παρῥομοιον, est similitudo verborum in oratione, ut si dixeris, *Nec oratorum sed aratorum*, Al. interpretant vitium in oratione, cum ab illisdem literis diversa verba sumuntur; ut, *O Tute, Tute, Tuti, tibi tanta Tiranne tulisti* Beda.
Päromölögia, παρῥομολογία. Dici potest *Confessio* & figura cum aliquot concedimus adversario, deinde inferimus aliquid, quod aut majus sit quam superiora, aut etiam omnia, quæ posuimus, infirmet.
V. Cal.
Päron; vide *Paro*, onis.
Päronömiästa, Gr. παρωνομίαστῃς, Lat. *Agnominiä*; cum aliquid nomen ab alia voce quidem simili, verum significat diversissimä perimitur. Ter. *Nam insipio est amantium, non amantium*.
Päronychiä, æ; f. παρῥονυχία, vel Paronychieum, ii; n. Plin. abscissis circa radices unguum, reduvia. Est etiam *paronychia frutex* quidam in petris nascens, populi similis, brevior tamen stipite, & foliis majoribus. Nomen habet à re ipsa, propterea quod paronychiis medeatur: ex παρῥοδῃ, & οὐνῃ unguis. A *soe* or *impossibilium under the roots of the nails of a man or beast, as a felon or whitlow*, Plin. *As an herb it is me Deplus, growing in rocks, and good to heal that sort*, Diosc. A.
Päronymon, παρῥόνυμον, i. nomen ab alio derivatum, Logici vocant *denominativum*.
Päropis, vel Paraphis, idis; f. παρῥοψις, vase escarium, arithophorum, Fest. ex παρῥα & ὄψον *opsonium*: idem significat, quod Catinus.

Catinus, *saying that it differed in fashion, the wife was the same*, Jun. *A platter*: obsonium, i. quod alii additior instilar condimenti.

Páror, áris; Tell. *To be prepared, &c.* Párorides, f. *παρορίδες* dicuntur (inquit Celsus) arteriæ duæ, dextrâ sinistraque juxta guttur, quæ sursum procedentes ultra aures feruntur. Quin & ipsi aurium cinctum apud Jul. Pollucem vocantur παρορίδες: item partes his subjacent, quæ à faucibus ad malas pertinent. Græci enim *παρὰ* ad. *ἄρα* aures dicunt. Solent etiam in gingivis oriri dolores. The quos Græci *παρορίδες* dicunt Plin. *The two chief arteries or veins, which are on the right and left side near the throat, and going upward above the ears.*

Pároritis, idis; f. Cels. *παρορίτις*, ex *παρὰ* ad. & *ἄρα* aures. *An impostume or sore that consist of matter diffused from the head into the bars or kernels of the ears.*

Pároxynium, ibi; n. Hug. *A fit of an Ague.*

Pároxynismus, miz m. *παροξυσμός*, Jun. *The coming again of an Ague, ex παροξύνω, quod est Incitare: also any great fit in a sickness.*

Parra, æ; Hor. a parvitate, vel quod certis temporibus apparet. *Parra avis*, ex Parreo, i. pareo, appareo; nam suo cantu sapius prætereuntes ad se cogit aspicere, quare sæpe apparet dicitur. *A certain skylark bird.*

Parrhêsia, παρρησία, licentia, fiducia, constantia: ex παρ & πρῆσι.

Patriciâ, quasi patriciâ, vel parenti-cida. Vide Patriciâ.

Paras, vis; f. *παρὰ*, *παρὰ*, *παρὰ*. Qui dam quod partes simili junctæ partes, i. æquales sunt totis; alii quod sit parum; alii à Pario; al. à *παρ*, i. ante, quoniam pars præcedit totum. Sumptum nomen à mefforibus & vindemiatoribus & lignatoribus, & pastoribus, Scal. L. I. cap. 23, at 2 de Plant. à *παρὰ* juxta; quia pars juxta partem sit. Fot. Scal. à *παρ*, i. *παρὰ*, Hefych. Potius a *παρ* dividere, ut *παρ* à *μετρίω*. Aven. ex *παρ* vel *παρ*. A par: a portion: a joint: a faction: a party, or side in contention: a function: an office, charge or duty: also way or coast: a course or turn: also a wife. Plaut. partly. Tranquill. Partii, pro Parte, Lucr. Pars multa, Hor. *A great many*. Parte, ablat. Plaut. & ex parte. In parti, partly. Magna ex parte, *For the most part, wholly, communis*. In eam partem, So, or in such wise. ¶ Parte utraque audita, Plin. jun. *When both parties were heard.* ¶ In omnes partes, *Wholly, i. what manner soever it be, in all points: to all purposes.* ¶ Mæx partes sunt, *It is my part or my duty.* ¶ Partes Casarii defenduntur, *They took parts with Cæsar or were of Cæsar's side.* Vir bonarum i. republica partium, *A man that takes the better part.*

Parasimônia, æ; f. *παρσιμονία*, *παρσιμονία*, ex *παρ* à Parco & al. ex *παρ* auct. *monia* est terminatio communi Thesifines, *paring, nigridasipii* breviter in word. Temporis parasimonia, Plin. jun. *Diligence in not losing any time.* Parasimonia instrumenti & suppellectilis *Slender store of household-stuff and furniture*, Suet. *Sine parasimonia rubeam* *Without respect or spare of themselves*, An. Marcell.

Parsimonicus, a, um; s. adj. Liv. *Vary sparing*.
 Parsimōnium, ī; n. Gloss. *μικρονομία*. Vide Parsimonia.
 Parsio, ōnis; f. actio parcendi. Vide Gloss.
 Parsiurus, a, um; s. part. *About to spare*, Suet.
 Parra, pro fœta & ea quæ peperit, Col. *A woman brought to bed*.
 Parthēnia, 2; f. Gr. *παρθενία*, a *παρθένος* virgo. *Virginity*.
 Parthēnias, *παρθενίας*; natus ex ea, quæ virgo putabatur, cām duceretur; aliter, clam fūlcepus ex innupta, Mart.
 Parthēnific, a kind of herb, Catull.
 Parthēnopipes; qui virginēs avidē inspectat, a *παρθένος* uirgo, & *ομιλέω*, to peep, quod ex ὁ φ. facio; *ἐπινοέω*, Vide Mart.
 Parthēnium, ī; n. Diose. *παρθένιον* Nomen à Minerva deditur, quæ illam Pericli in somnis traditur ostendisse, cum verba illi charus de fastigio templi delapsus esset. Minervam enim Athenien- ses *παρθένον* *παρθένον* appell. *The herb Feuerfew*. S. *Peters-wort*, *white-wort*, *Motherwort*. Parthēnium mas, Jun. *Tanfy*; also a kind of Camomil, Paracell. Parthēnium, quod virginatis, quod mulierum uterinis medeatur, unde & *Matricaria* dicitur, Mart. ex Bauhin. in Diose.
 Parthēnius, a, um; s. *παρθένος*. *Any thing belonging to a virgin or maid unmarried*. Filius parthēnius, Jun. *The son of a maid unmarried, or of one supposed to be a maid, when she was married*.
 Parthicarī, ōrum; s. Codex, *Drifors of Parthian leather, so much esteemed in Rome, that the Emperours made their Zanchas, or sh of it*.
 Parthiō, By way of partnership, Apul. partite.
 Partīarius, ī; m. (& a, um); *κοινοῦς*, in partem veniens. A *partaker*, a *follower*, a *co-partner*; a *partner* that doth something to half; that which is divided between two or more; *partial*; that hath respect to persons. Partīarius colonus, & partīarius legatarius apud J. C. Partīarius erroris dixit Tert. pro Partīcipem. Etiam Partīarium est, quod a pluribus participatur. *Peccata partīaria* in Jure dic. quorum socius inter dominum & patrem adiuvatur.
 Partīpēs, īpis; s. adj. *Πατρίος*, *κοινοῦς*, *συμμετέχων*, qui partem capit. A *partaker*, a *companion*, a *confederate*, an *accessary*, a *complot*, an *adherent*, a *co-partner*, one that taketh part: *induced with*, *infected with*, *Conjurators* partīpēs, A *partaker of the conspiracy*. Illi in periculis partīpēs, Curt. *His companion in perils and danger*. Partīpēs tori, A *wife*, a *bed-fellow*, Ovid.
 Partīpātis, le; s. adj. *μετοχικός*. Of a Partīpē. Partīcipalia nomina, *μετοχικά* *quæ sōnt* *found* *like* Partīpēs.
 Partīpātio, Hier. *μετοχή*, *κοινωνία*, a participation.
 Partīpātor, ōtis; m. Hier. *κοινωνός*. He that taketh part.
 Partīpātrix, Tert. She that taketh part.
 Partīpātus, ūs; m. participatio. A *partaking*, *participation*.
 Partīpātium, ī; n. Quint. *μετοχική* participatio. 2. Oratoris pars, dicta quia partem capit à nomine, partem à verbo; i. inflexionem à nomine, signifi-

a verbo, *Participio*; alſo partaking of aſhing, Sceleris participium, Novell.
 Participo, aſ; Plaut. *μεταλαμβάνω*, *μεταδίδωμι*, *partico*, *κταίνομαι*. To give or take part; to be partner, to make partner or of council, to communicate. Servum conſilii participare, Plaut. & Participare conſilium cum ſervo, Papiu. To make his ſervant of his council. ¶ Suas laudes cum aliquo participare, Liv. To make one partaker of his praife. ¶ Aliquem prandio participare, Apul. To give one his dinner, or to make one dine with him.
 Peſtem participare, To be partaker of a miſchief.
 Participari, aſis; paſſ. To be made partaker.
 Particula, æ; f. dimin. à Pars, *μικρὴ*, *μέγεθ*. A ſmall part, a portion, a member, a parcel, a little piece.
 Particularis, re; adj. Particular, pertaining to a part.
 Particulatim, adv. Hadr. Particularly.
 Particulatim, adv. Plin. *μεκρίως*. By parts or pieces, ſeparately or apart, particularly, one by one, ſeverally, by piecemeal.
 Particulonēs, Non, *συμπλοκαί*. cohæredes, qui partem patrimonii ſumunt. Cohærs or partners, having an heritage together.
 Particum, ei; n. digeſſivum, Gell.
 Particus, quæ, particulas vendens, negotiator, qui partes vendit. A pedler, Gloſſ. ſiſd.
 Partilis, A conjunction within fix degrees of any ſtar or planet.
 Partilis, li; ex Partio: *μέγεθ*. Diviſible, diviſible. Partilis, idem quod Natalis, Am. Marcell. Partilibus præſidiis ſatis.
 Partitiliter, adv. Terminus Aſtronomicus, Jul. Firm.
 Partium, adv. *τῶ μέρ*, *μή ὅ*, ſc̃m. *μῆ*, *ἀντὶ μέρ*. Partly or in part, ſome.
 Partio, is, tvi, itum, tre; & in fut. Partiam & Partibo; *μετέχω*, *διαμετέχω*, *διαμερίζω*, *διαμείνω*; & Partior, tris, itus ſum, tris; depon. & in fut. Partiar, & Partibor, antiq. ex Par. To part, divide; to cut; to bound; to impart; alſo to ſever. Plin. jun. Aſterium cum aliquo partiri. To divide the treaſure between himſelf and another. Vos inter vos iſſac partite, Plaut. Divide thoſe things between you. ¶ In membra aliquid partiri. To divide into. ¶ Campum partiri limite, Virg. To divide or ſever with certain bounds; to bound our.
 Partio, onis; f. Gell. à Partio: *τῶ μέρ*, *ἀντὶ μέρ*. A birth, a breeding or lying in travel of a child or younga bringing forth, a deliverance in child-bed; alſo a laying of eggs, a ſitting on a brood.
 Particulus, li; m. Gloſſ. A maller.
 Particē, adv. *μεκρίως*, *μεκρίως μέρ*, *διαμετέχω*. Diſtinctly, by piece-meal, by parts, ſeverally à Partior.
 Partitio, onis; f. verb. *μεκρίως*, *διαμείνω*. A parting, ſharing or cutting, a diſtribution or diviſion, ſevering or parting alunder, a diſtinction.
 Partito, aſ; iſeq. To part or divide oſen.
 Partitor, tris; m. *μεκρίως*. A divider or cutter, a diſtributer, a partner or partner.
 Partitrix, tris; adj. She that divides, dif.
 Hier, Y. Partitund

P A T

Pātellāna; vide Patella.
Pātellārius, a, um; *Belonging to a player or foringer.* Dii patellarii, Plaut.

Păternic, adv. *Fatherly.*

Ruffin, Pärho

P A T

the fire on a rivet.

Patricidialis, le; adject. *Belonging*

830 p.m. at country. Dr. Parker, 1891

seven weeks after Easter, Exod. 12.

Pentecostei Hermæ, The images of Mercury made of marble.

Pentelores, um, Vopisc. a πέντε & Lorum: genus vestis. A kind of garment.

Pentetētris, Gr πεντητηρίς, Cens. The space of four years complete, or that which returns every fifth year, as Olympias.

Penthōmæon; glycyrrhiza, Di. esc. 3. 6.

Penthēmimeris, Græc. πανδημιμερίς, ex πέντε quingenti, ἡμιον ἡμίς, & μερίς divisio. Penthēmimeris vel semiquinaria Cæsura dicitur, quum quintus in versu semipes, ἀπὸν faciens, contra naturam produceret; ut Omnia vincis amor, & nos cedamus amori. Quintilianus 9. 4. Quod dicitur pedibus & parie. πανδημιμερίς a Græcis dicitur. Scalig. Continet duos pedes, præterea tertio loco fempedem. A certain part of an heroic verse.

Penthos, πένθος, Græc. Μέναν- ing.

Pentirōmis, is; f. πντήρες. Hirt. A Gally that hath five Oars in a seat or bank.

Pentorobon, Gr. παντήρων, Plin. ex πέντε quingenti, & ὀβόρων ὀβόν semini dicit, quod quingenta grana habet ervi semini similia. The herb Penny. Pentorobus.

Pēnu, quod & Penuis, ni; quod penes nos recondimus; al. a πένυ al. ex Penitus: vide Penum.

Pēnūārius, a, um; Var. Suet. in Aug. 6. Locus primidiolus & cellæ penariæ instar: vide Penarius.

Pēnūla, æ; f. παννύλη, χλαῖνα, μανδύς ex πένυ vel ex Pendulo, quod ex humeris usque ad talos penderet; alii a pendendo pluvias, καλὰ χλαῖνας quicquid instat penulæ regis, hinc Varr. pars calci quæ pedem involucro fuit contegit, Turn. operculum cistæ Tibicæ machinæ, Vitruv. 10. 12. A cloak worn when it rains.

Pēnūlārūm, ī; n. Nonn. παννολο- θήκη. A clock-bag or place where cloaths are laid.

Pēnūlācio, ōnis; f. A furring.

Pēnūlātor, ōris; m. A furrer.

Pēnūlātus, a, um; adj. ex παννύλη μανδύς πεννυλάτης. He or she that wears such a cloak when it rains. Magistri penulati, Grammatici: D. Aug.

Pēnūlūtis, quæ penē ultimis, The last save one, Penultima divinarum, Jun. De la, Sol. Re.

Pēnum, ni; n. Penus, m. vel f. & Penus, ōris; n. πένη, τὰ πέντε βίαν ὀνίθη- δία, quod intus & penitus habentur: ex Hebr. פנין. Vide Penes. All kind of utensils, meat and drink, store and provision for an household; also idem quod Penetrare five Aduym, Lamprid. in penum Vestis irripit.

Pēnūria, æ; f. δρομία, δρόμα ex Penus, quasi urens penus, Perot. Fest. Penuria quod penē (leg. penis, i. penoris) minus sit quam necesse est. Penuria ex πένυ famēs, πείνη, πείνα, εὔρη; vel ex πένυ pauper, Extremæ need et necessitatis, penury, poverty, want of all necessities, scarcity.

Pēnus, Cic. omne quo vescuntur homines, Fest. Pēnus voc. locus intimus in ade Vestis, tegeribus septus, qui cer-

tis diebus circa aestalia aperitur. Locus domus interior, in quo reconduntur quæ ad victum pertinent.

Pepalimus, m. πεπαλῖος. A kind of concoction of humours in a disease.

Peplion & Peplis; πεπλιον & πεπλῖς herba, a similit. peplihærbæ, The herb wild Purfling.

Peplographia, æ. The description of such a vail, Cic. V. Peplum.

Peplum, plj; n. vel Peplus, pli; m. Virg. πένπλον. Etym. ex πένπει, decet.

An embroidered vesture, or manner of hood to cover the head. It is now used for a kercher, worn especially by women, going to be church. Also an embroidered cloth carried in pageants, having the images of victories or noble acts painted in it. Ut, Peplum Minervæ, Virg. Peplum Heroum.

¶ Also a book of Aristotle describing the noble acts of worthies: also a covering for the body, or waggons of dead men. Also the web over the eye-sight, in the disease Glaucoma; Sceren. Samon.

Peplus, πένπλος, Eust. ex πένπλον, i. expandi. The herb Devils milk, pesti- surge; also a covering or veil. Peplus herba dicit, quod folia sunt pepli similia.

V. Etym.

Pēpo, ōnis; m. Plin. πέπων, δὸν πῦ πεπαιδύμε, i. maturescere, nam πέπων adj. est coctus, maturus, solibus percoctus, a πέπω coquo, A kind of Melons or Pompons.

Peplis, πένπλις. Concoction, digestion or ripening. Cels.

Pepicus, a, um; Plin. πέπικος. Concoctive, digestive, ripening, or that con- sists the stomach, and helps it to digest and brook the meat in it.

Per (Canis) παρὰ & διὰ, cum genitiv. ἀνὰ, cum accusativ. παρ, ex quo per, ex πέπερ vel πέπερ transse. Quandoque de- notat personam; quandoque Jurandi ef- fectus; quandoque Obstanti; quandoque po- nitur pro Ex; quandoque pro Ob; ut, Per adoptionem pater dicitur, qui me adop- tavit. Per eos annos vel dies, i. duranti- bus his diebus vel annis. Per ætatem, i. Permittente ætate, vel dum ea ætas ad- est, in qua fieri potest. Quandoque ponit- ur pro In; ut, Per ludum, Per jocum; Aliquando pro Propter; Aliquando pro Inter; Aliquando pro Trans; Aliquando pro Valde. In compositione habet vim Penetrandi; Aliquando Continuandi; Aliquando Augendi; Aliquando Vertendi in malum, corruptendi. In fine dictionis est syllabica adjectio; ut Paulisper, By, in, wish, for, through, under presence or colour, by reason of; also be- tween. Virg. Per omnes dies, Every day, day by day. Per beneficium aliquid alii concedere, In way of a benefit. Per dedecus vitam amittere, With shame and dishonour to lose his life. ¶ Per fas & si- dem deceptus, Liv. Deceived under the colour of religion and faithful promise.

¶ Per me licet, Plaut. I am content, you may wish good leave, I will not hinder you.

¶ Via secta per ambas, Virg. Between both. Simili per ejusdem amicitiam licebit, If I may for his friendship, Cic.

Pēra, æ; f. Marc. περὰ ex περὶ vel ὀ- περ, i. servando vel servando. Etym. ducit.

Ver. Voc. ex peri περ, circum, cō quod lata sit & sinuosa, Voss. a περὶ παρὰ, quia servet ac custodiat cibum. A sheep- herds pouch, peke, ferip or futchel, a bag or

sacculus. Pera pastoris: V. Bursa.

Pēralurde, adv. Plaut. ἀπὸματ. Very absurdly.

Pēraburdus, a, um; adj. ἀπὸματ. Very foolish, absurd, and contrary to all reason.

Pēracō, es; Col. πέρω δὲ μὲν. To wax sour.

Pēracōr, hæc acris, hæc acre; πέρω δὲ μὲν, ἀπὸματ. Very sharp or vehement: also very quick.

Pēracōrbe, adv. Very grievously.

Pēracēbus, a, um; πέρω δὲ μὲν, ἀπὸματ. Very eager or fierce, like a wilding or any untame fruit.

Pēracēco, ōis, ūi, ēre; Plaut. πέρω δὲ μὲν. To wax very eager, or to oughty sour, to be very harsh and unpleasant in taste.

Pēracīdus, a, um; ἀπὸματ. Very sour.

Pēracīo, ōnis; f. verb. a Perago; πέλωματ, ἀπὸματ. An accomplishing, performing, ending, dispatching, fulfil- ling, achieving, perfecting.

Pēracīor, ōis; m. Sen. He that per- forms or accomplishes.

Pēracīus, a, um; Virg. περὶ αὐτῶν, ἀπὸματ. That is accomplished, performed, brought to pass or to an end, fi- nished, dispatched, executed to the fullness to the end.

Pēracīo, is, ūi, ēre; παρὰ μὲν. To make very sharp or quick of edge or point.

Pēracīor, ēris; Plin. To be made sharp.

Pēracūtē, adv. ὀξείας, ἔξωματ. dy- gnōus, Very sharp, very witty, very ingenious usly.

Pēracūtis, a, um; ἔξωματ. Very sharp, fine edged or pointed: also witty, fine, subtil, quick-witted.

Pēradōlescens, Very young or young- ful.

Pēradīfīcācio, f. Gloss. A through- building.

Pēradīfīcātor, m. Gloss. He that build- eth up.

Pēradīfīcātus, a, um; Col. Buiis up, finished, perfected.

Pēradīfīco, as; Col. κατέπεδον. To build up to make an end of a house or building.

Pēradīfīcor, āris, ātus sum; Vitruv. To be built up.

Pēraqūatio, f. Digest. A making even, paritatem.

Pēraqūatōres, dicuntur exaiores cen- sum capitacionis, quod æqualiter ab om- nibus exigant. They that gather up pol- money. Aciat. Cæl.

Pēraqūē, adv. ὀνίθη, ἀπὸματ. Very equal, even, in like manner, one or much as another.

Pēraqūo, as; Col. ἔξωματ. To make equal, alike, to match or make just so much: to fill up.

Pēraqūor, āris, ātus sum, To be made even.

Pēraqūus, a, um; πένρατ, ἀπὸματ. Very equal, even or just.

Pērazīo, as; Sylv. To endure all the summer.

Pērazīabilis, Liv. περὶ αὐτῶν. Easy to be spoken for.

Pērazītiō, ἀπὸματ. A shaking, ex- agitation, Aug.

Pērazīto, as; Col. ἀπὸματ. Shaking, diastema.

Peragere, To wage, shake or stir vehemently; to move still and often: to hunt.

Pēragitor, āris, To be shaken, stirred, &c.

Pērago, is, ēgi, ātus, ēre; πέλω, ἀπὸματ. To perform, make perfect.

Pēragū, as, ēgi, ātus, ēre; πέλω, ἀπὸματ. To go through, to go through-ly, to bring to an end: to con- sider: to thrust through: to connect or digest: to work out: to make: to follow: to bring: to live: to show throughly: to rehearse, to read over or peruse.

Pēragū, as, ēgi, ātus, ēre; πέλω, ἀπὸματ. To accuse one and sue him to his condemnation.

¶ Nævem peregit in portum. Plaut. He brought the ship into the haven.

¶ Mortem peragere, Plin. To die.

¶ Animo omnia secum peragere, Plin. Throughly to consider of all things in his mind.

Pēragor; ēris; Ovid. To be finished.

Pēragrans, tis; part.

Pēragrante, adv. In travelling wife or ranging from place to place, Am. Marcel.

Pēragrāta, æ; f. She that goes through.

Pēragrāto, ōnis; f. verbal. a Peragro: ὀνίθη, ἀπὸματ. A going about, a travelling over, a wandering or pas- sing through.

Pēragrator, m. Arnob. He that goes through or over.

Pēragrator, a, um; part. Travelled over, Arnob.

Pēragro, as; περὶ αὐτῶν, ἀπὸματ. To go over, per agro obco, Peragror, depon.

Vell. To walk, go or run about a place, to travel or pass over, to be spread, &c. also to stick out, or to touch all, &c. In labor militari omnem Asiam peragrar, To travel over all Asia in warfare.

¶ Peragrar per animos hominum; per transit. To touch all the parts and affections in mens minds.

Pēralbus, a, um; περὶ αὐτῶν. Very white. Apul.

Pēralbus, a, um; adj. Very high.

Pēramābilis, le; Gloss. Very loving.

Pēramans, tis; part. vel nom. ὀνίθη, ἀπὸματ. Loving heartily, tenderly, dearly or throughly.

Pēramanter, adverb. πολυφίλως & λιαν ὀνίθη. Very lovingly, like an earnest and hearty friend.

Pēramator, m. Ovid. ὀνίθη, ἀπὸματ. He that loves heartily.

Pērambūlācio, f. Cels. A walking about.

Pērambūlātor, m. Hier. He that walk- eth about.

Pērambūlātōrium, ī; n. Cæf. περὶ αὐτῶν. An alley or a place to walk in.

Pērambūlo, as, āre, āre; Var. διὰ δὲ μὲν, περὶ αὐτῶν. To go or walk through, about, over and over.

Pērambūlus, qui perambulat.

Pēramicē, adv. Gell. περὶ αὐτῶν. Very friendly.

Pēramo, as, ὀνίθη, ἀπὸματ. To love or affect perfectly well, to love heartily or throughly.

Pēramor, āris; Ovid. To be heartily or ardently affected, to be throughly well or perfectly loved.

Pēramplē, ὀνίθη, ἀπὸματ. Very largely, am- ply. Gloss.

Pēramplus, a, um; adj. πέρω πλατὺς, ὀνίθη, ἀπὸματ. Very large, great or big, very wide and spacious, very noble.

Pēramplatiō, ōnis; f. Var. A cutting throughly.

Pērampūto, as; Col. πέρω ἀπὸματ. To cut throughly and perfectly.

Pērampūtor, āris; Col. To be cut off.

Pērangūstē, adv. ὀνίθη, ἀπὸματ. Very straitly and narrowly.

Pērangūsto, as; λιαν στενὸν. To drive in- to a strait. Digest.

Pērangūstus, a, um; adj. στενὸν, ὀνίθη, ἀπὸματ. Very strait and narrow.

Pēranna; vide Perenna.

Pēranno, as; pro Perennio & ἀπὸματ. Per annos duo, diu duro, per integram anni tempus viro, annum perago. To live a full year to an end, to last or endure a whole year, Macrobi.

Pērantiquo, adv. Macr. Very anciently.

Pērantiquus, a, um; περὶ αὐτῶν, ἀπὸματ. Very ancient or old.

Pēraphraſticus, a, um, Paraphraſtical.

Reclius Paraphraſticus, περὶ αὐτῶν, ἀπὸματ. Very friendly.

Pērapposīte, Arnob. ἀπὸματ. Very friendly.

Pērapposītus, a, um; λιαν ἀμείων, ὀνίθη, ἀπὸματ. Very apt, meet or fit, easily and conveniently.

Pērans, tis; part. Ovid. Writing or gravely.

Pēratō, ōnis; f. Gloss. Plowing, writing or gravely.

Pēratō, as, um; Ovid. Written.

Pēratō, es, ūi, ēre. To burn through.

Pēratō, is, ēre. To begin to burn through.

Pēratōus, a, um; adj. πολυκαπὸς, ὀνίθη, ἀπὸματ. Very high, hard, difficult, trouble- som and toilsom, uneasie.

Pēratō, es, ūi, ēre; διὰ μὲν. To dry quite up.

Pēratō, is, ūi, ēre; Col. ἀπὸματ. To wax very dry, to dry both enough and throughly.

Pēratō, es, ūi, ēre; ἀπὸματ. Very subtly.

Pēratō, as, um; λιαν ἀπὸματ. Very subtle, ingenious, witty and capacious also very shrill, clear sounding.

Pēratō, as, um; Col. ἀπὸματ. To be through dry.

Pēratō, ōnis; f. verb. Veget. κα- τὰ μὲν. An arming in all parts.

Pēratō, as; Curt. ὀνίθη, ἀπὸματ. To arm one throughly, and in all parts.

Pēratō, as; Sen. διὰ μὲν. To till all throughly, to care over and over, to plow or make furrows all over: also to write or ex- grave: to make wrinkles: to fall over.

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Pēratim, adv. Plaut. κατὰ μέρος. Bag by bag, by the bag.

Pēratēus, a, um; adj. Gloss. Black.

Pēratentē, adverb. πέρω ἀπὸματ. Very attentively, dussfully and diligently.

Pēratentus, a, um; ἀπὸματ. Very attentive and diligent in bearing: quick in bearing.

Pēravāre, ἀπὸματ. Very courteous- ly, Aug.

Pēravārus, a, um; August. Very co- urteous.

Pēraudō, is; Plaut. Milit. sc. 1. a. 1. Peraudientia hæc sunt. To bear throughly, to bear to the full.

Pērbacchor, āris; depon. περὶ αὐτῶν. To play the drunkard and rioter very much: to pass his life in licentious drinking, banquet- ing and belly-ache: to live loosely, to have no stay of himself: to play the fool and the set: to keep measure in nothing. Multos dies in ea villa turpissimè es perbachcha- tus, Thou dost spend many days most lewd- ly, &c.

Pērbēatē, πέρω ἀπὸματ. Very happily.

Pērbēatus, a, um; ἀπὸματ. Very happy and blessed, very fortunate.

Pērbellē, adv. πέρω ἀπὸματ. Very well, passing well, right well.

Pērbellus, a, um; ἀπὸματ. Very good, very fair, right benefit.

Pērbellē, adv. Plaut. περὶ αὐτῶν. idem quod Perbellē.

Pērbēnēvolē, Curt. Very friendly.

Pērbēnēvolus, a, um; ὀνίθη, ἀπὸματ. Very friendly.

Pērbēnignē, adverb. περὶ αὐτῶν, ἀπὸματ. Very liberally and bountifully, very courteously, gently, graciously and favour- ably.

Pērbēnignus, a, um; Very liberal, very courteous, very gentle.

Pērbēo, ὀνίθη, ἀπὸματ. To make happy.

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Percallō, es, ūi, ēre; διαπορῶμεν, διαπορῶμεν, διαπορῶμεν. To be much hard, to be so accustomed to a thing, that he feels no more pain thereof; also by experience to know perfectly.

Percallē, adverb. Digest, Very carefully.

Percaudō, Isid. To be very white.

Percaudidus, a, um; Celf. πολυαῖος, διαλῶς. Very white, very pleasant, gentle and courteous.

Percaudō, ōnis; f. Felt, A charming.

Percaudātrix, ūis; f. Plaut. πορταῖς, πορταῖς, πορταῖς. A singing wench; also a prostitute or enchantress.

Percaurus, a, um; adj. valde carus, Tac. περσοφίλος. Much or greatly beloved.

Percautari, valde ardeat, Gloss. Mart. leg. Percautari, valde tentat; κατὰ πικρὸν, tento.

Percautēre, valde dividere; Gloss. Isid. Mart. Perdespere; V.

Percautē, adverb. Plaut. Very warily.

Percautus, a, um; adj. valde cantus, πολύ θύλας. Very wary or circumspēct, very subtle and witty.

Perce pro Parce, Non, imperat, a Parco.

Percedere, ut Decedere, Cic. Ofat, Concilium non concessum, & quod quidam, percussum cum volunt, Non, c, 2.

Percelebratio, A celebrating, Dig.

Percelebratus, a, um; ἀγχαλῆς, Made famous, &c.

Percelebro, as; διασπορῶμεν, διασπορῶμεν. To spread abroad and publish to the world, to make known in all places; legitur & Percelebror, Colum. To be made known.

Perceler, is, re; ὠδὴ σφάρα. Very swift, quick and speedy.

Perceleriter, adverb. valde celeriter, Very speedily, quickly and swiftly.

Percelero, as; Gloss. To make haste.

Percello, is, cūli, sum, ēre; περσέπω, κατὰ πικρὸν, Sipont. ex Per & Cello, quod a Cado, ex καλλῶ, ex Hebr. לָקַח, i. fursum movet, levis fuit, To strike and overthrow; to move; to stir; to pierce, to beat down; to abash, abate, dash out of courage, appale, vex, trouble or strike to the heart; to move or delight; also to defer, Lucil. Percellit cum illud, Thas abated his courage, danted or strook him to the heart, Ad novum hoc percellit animum, Lucil. He deserveth this thing to a new or to another year.

Percellor, pass. To be, &c.

Percellō, es, ūi, ēre; κατὰ πικρὸν, ἐξ ἀπορῶμεν. To account, reckon up, number over, to run over, to revise, to travel or pass through. Percellere beneficia numerando, To account or reckon all his benefits one after another.

Percellor, ēris; Liv. To be summed, counted, levied or reckoned.

Perceptio, ōnis; f. verb. a Percipio; κατὰ πικρὸν, A taking or receiving, an understanding or perceiving, knowledge, intelligence, comprehending, a gathering.

Perceptor, m. Boet. He that perceiveth.

Perceptum, tjs, n. το κατὰ πικρὸν, A thing taken, received or understood. Percepta, ōrum, Quae Gracis Theorematia, Cic. Speculationis.

Perceptus, a, um; part. κατὰ πικρὸν, κατὰ πικρὸν. Taken, received, understood, gathered, discerned.

Percepso, is, ūi, ēre; Lucet. κατὰ πικρὸν, διασπορῶμεν. To move or stir greatly.

Percingo, is, xi, ūum, ēre; Col. περβλάω, διασπορῶμεν. To gird or gird about one.

Percingor, ēris; Ovid. To be tied about one.

Percino, is, ēre. To sting still continuing to the end, to sting out.

Percipio, is, ēpi, eptum, ēre; ex Per & Capio; κατὰ πικρὸν, ἀπορῶμεν. To take or receive, to comprehend, to conceive, bear, understand, learn, know, perceive, mark, take and gather, Plaut. Also to possess, Lucet. Quendam divina voluptas percipit atque hunc, Artem percipere, To learn an Art or Science, Lucius percipere, To conceive sorrow, Percipere memoria, To comprehend in memory.

Ex discordiis percipi potest, It may be perceived by, &c. Fructum ex arbore percipere, Plin. To take or gather fruit of a tree.

Percipio, pass. Liv. To be taken, &c.

Percipitulum, li; Paracel. Est medicamentum ad morbum comprobatum.

Percipus, a, um. Shred or all to cut.

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Percepso, is, ūi, ēre; Lucet. κατὰ πικρὸν, διασπορῶμεν. To move or stir greatly.

Percingo, is, xi, ūum, ēre; Col. περβλάω, διασπορῶμεν. To gird or gird about one.

Percingor, ēris; Ovid. To be tied about one.

Percino, is, ēre. To sting still continuing to the end, to sting out.

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Perfluo, is, xi, xum, ēre; drappō, παρέρχωμαι, διὰ τοῦ. To run over on all sides, to leak as a vessel that is full of wine; also to flow, swim or live in plenty; aliquo Perfluo, To overflow, to utter fecund, Vinum per collum perfluit, Lucrēt. Runneth down by the neck. ¶ Hac atque illac perfluo, Ter. I leak on every side. It is used for light heads that can keep nothing secret. ¶ Perfluere voluptatibus, To live in all sensuality. ¶ Infima valle perfluit Tyberis, Liv. Runneth into the bottom of the valley.

Perfluus, a, um; adj. Perfluus incessus, A smooth, gliding or mincing gate or pier; qualis est delicatiorum fœminarum, Apul.

Perfuditio, is, ōdi, ossum, ēre; διαρρηγνύω, διαρρηγνύω, διαρρηγνύω. To dig through to the bottom, or to the deepest of a thing, to pierce or make holes through, to make a way or passage through, to stick or gore. Legitur & Perforator.

Perfoliata, & Perfoliatum, Offic. quod sit circum folium, Dod. The herb Thymus or Thymus-leaf.

Perforaculum, τήρητον quo aliquid perforatur.

Perforare, A piercer.

Perforata, a foraminibus quibus pertusa videntur folia; Hypericum, Sains Johns-wort.

Perforatio, ōnis; f. verb. Vitruv. A boring through.

Perforator, ōris; m. Hul. A borer, or one that bores.

Perforatus, a, um; part. διαρρηγνύμενος. Bored or pierced through, or that hath an hole made in it.

Perfore, planè futurum. To come well to pass.

Performidabilis, le; f. Frag. Poët. πῶς φοβέσθαι. Greatly to be feared.

Performidatus, a, um; Silv. λῆας φοβημένος. Greatly feared, throughly affrighted, put in great fear, feared and had in dread.

Performido, as; Apul. To fear much.

Performo, as; Quint. διαπορροῖα. To fashion out a thing.

Performor, Sen. To be fashioned out.

Perforo, Ovid. διατρύχω, διατρύχω. To pierce or make an hole through, to bore through, as with a piercer or such like tool; to thrust into.

Perfortiter, adverb. Terent. δὴ μάλα θοράσας, πᾶσι τῇσι λόγῳ. Very manfully, right valiantly, stoutly, strongly, like a very valiant man.

Perfortor, ōris; m. verb. à Perfortio, Apul. τρυφύλλω. A digger through, a stabber, a killer.

Perfortus, a, um; part. Pierced or digged through, making a way through.

Perfractè, adv. αὐθάδης. Stiffly, obstinately, refractorily, stubbornly.

Perfractio, ōnis; f. Col. A breaking in pieces.

Perfractus, a, um; part. à Perfringor, Sil. διαρρηγνύω, διαρρηγνύω. Broken in pieces, or all to shivers.

Perfringo, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; διαρρηγνύω, διαρρηγνύω. To make a great roving; to set or fume out of measure.

Perfractio, f. Marcell. A passage over the sea.

Perfructo, as; ex Per & Fructum, Solin. διαπορροῖα. To pass over or through the sea.

Perfrico, as, ūi, ūtum, āre; διατρύχω.

To rub much, hard, or thoroughly; also to harm or powder; Var. leg. & Perfrico, Veget. Perfricare os vel frontem signif. Viderem deponere, To be shamed, to lay shame aside.

Perfrictio, ōnis; f. verb. à Perfrico, Plin. διατρύχω. A rubbing or fringing hard.

Perfrictio, ōnis; f. verb. à Perfrigeo, Plin. διατρύχω. A great, through or quaking cold; a rubbing, shuddering or shivering for cold, which goeth before the fit.

Perfrigefacio, is, ēci. To make very cold.

Perfrigēo, es, xi, ūtum, ēre; Mart. διατρύχω. To be greatly or thoroughly cold, to be quaking cold.

Perfrigētio, f. Apul. A cooling.

Perfrigo, as; Plin. διατρύχω, διατρύχω. To cool or make cold thoroughly; to refresh.

Perfrigeo, is, ēre; Plin. διατρύχω. To make very cold.

Perfrigidè, adv. Very coldly, thoroughly cold.

Perfrigidus, a, um; ὁ πᾶν ψυχρὸς. Very, through or extreme cold.

Perfringo, is, ēgi, ūtum, ēre; ex Per & Frango. To break with violence, to break open; to corrupt. Perfringor, pass. Stat.

Perfructus, a, um; part. à Perfruo, Lucrēt.

Perfrutor, ōris, ūtus sum, ūi; depon. διατρύχω. To enjoy thoroughly, to take the profit and commodity of a thing, to take great pleasure and delight in a thing & also to accomplish or fulfil.

Perfuga, x; c. g. αὐτομαχός. He that forsaith his own captain, runneth to the enemy, and serveth him; a run-away, runaway or revolter.

Perfugio, is, gi, ūtum, ēre; καταφεύγω. To run to one for succour.

Perfugium, ūi; n. καταφυγή, καταφυγή, κρυπτόμενον. A place whereunto one runneth for succour, a place of refuge, any thing whereby a man may be succoured, or have ease and rest; an excuse.

Perfugo, as. To chase far away.

Perfusio, is, ire; Ovid. καταρρηγνύω, διαρρηγνύω. To stay or bear up, to underprop or uphold any thing, to fortify.

Perfulguro, as; Stat. To shine or glister.

Perfundito, ōnis; f. verb. à Perfundo, Terent. ἐρπύλλω. During or enduring of a thing to the end; a finishing of a thing, an achievement.

Perfunditorè, adv. Digest. μετὰ δόξαν. Leviter, officianter, sicut faciunt qui jam fuit officio perfundit. Slightly, fleetly, passing over lightly, negligently, only for fashion, to be dispatched of in any way.

Perfunditorius, a, um; Bud. ἀπονομή. That which is done only for fashion sake and negligently, or that which passeth lightly.

Perfundus, a, um; part. impenetrabilis. One that hath done his office to the very end, that hath been or born, &c. dispatched, delivered, past a thing. Perfundus à febrī, Varr. That is whole or recovered of his ague. ¶ Perfundus fato, Liv. Dead.

¶ Perfundus laboribus, That hath endured labours even to the end; fast and delivered from labours. ¶ Perfundus pramia, Lucr. That hath had all rewards that might be given; past all rewards.

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Perfundo, is, ūdi, ēre; καταρρηγνύω, διαρρηγνύω, διαρρηγνύω. To pour out on every part, to wash all about, all to wash or rinse, all to shed upon, to pour upon all over and over, all to sprinkle, all to wet or anoint; to besprinkle or besay. Perfunderè aliquem judicio, To force one to come before a judge, and make him answer. Perfunderè animum religione, Liv. i. imbucere; To make him have a scruple of conscience to do a thing. Perfunderè suavitate, Istitia, &c. To delight greatly, to make very merry.

Perfundor, ōris. To be all imbrued, Perfundi unguentis, To be anointed similarly, and not grossly, Plin.

Perfundor, ōris, ūtus sum, gi; depon. διαρρηγνύω, διαρρηγνύω. To be all imbrued, and charge well and thoroughly; also to endure and suffer even to the very end, to be delivered, rid of or past. Periculis aliquibus perfungi, To be delivered of certain dangers, to be rid or past dangers.

Perfuro, is, ēre; Lucrēt. καταρρηγνύω. To be in a great fury or woodness, to rage extremely and out of measure, to be very mad, brain-sick or frantic.

Perfusio, ōnis; f. verb. à Perfundo, Plin. διαρρηγνύω, διαρρηγνύω. A shedding upon, pouring all over, or wetting through; wet batings in some liquor, Cell.

Perfusor, m. Cell. He that poureth about or in.

Perfusorie, adv. χυδῶς. Confusedly, obscurely, not with sufficient declaration, in hotch-potch-wise, disorderly.

Perfusus, a, um; part. à Perfundo; διαρρηγνύω, διαρρηγνύω. All to be washed; dashed, imbrued, betrayed, anointed, smeared, full of. Fluidarum vestium superfectione perfusi, Covered or clad with Arnob.

Pergamēna, x; f. & Pergamēna charta, Plin. quod Pergami inventa est ab Attalo rege. Parchment, Velum.

Pergaudēo, es, gāvissus sum, ēre; χαίρω. To be very glad and merry, cheerfully, fondly, &c.

Pergēro, as. To breed, to breed, Vide Pergigno.

Pergens, tis; part. πορεύμενος. Going forward, passing or going through, proceeding, continuing.

Pergere dicebant, ex Pergere: inde Pergicor, Fest.

Pergigno, is, ēre; Catull. ἔρρω. To ingender and breed continually; to bring forth ordinarily and by course.

Pergin? Comicum; pro Pergine? Pergitur, imperfon. Tac. They continue on.

Pergifico, is; Col 8. 7. Que (aves) prima luna à saginari capta, vigesima pergificunt.

Pergutinosus, a, um; adj. Full of glue.

Pergurus, λῆας ἰσχυρῶς. Very skilful, Apul.

Pergo, is, Perrexī, ūtum, ēre; πορεύομαι, διαρρηγνύω. compos. ex Per & Ago, quasi perago; al. ex πέρω; ex Per & Rego. To go, proceed, continue, tellen; to go on forib; to make haste; to essay to pass over; to awake. &c. ut & Pergicor, unde Expergicor. Nunc ad eam pergam, Plaut. Now will I go unto her.

¶ Pergicite ad Phavorinum, Gell. He goeth on his way to, &c. ¶ Obviam pergere alicui, ad Her. To go to meet one.

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¶ Pergit iter, Ter. He goeth forward on his journey. ¶ Pergo praterita, i. Praterito; I omit to speak of things past. ¶ Pergo in vitium, Plaut. Play the man, or stand to it like a man; go to like a man. ¶ Pergo ad cetera, Go forward to the rest, tell on. ¶ Pergere librum, i. in libro perscrificendo.

Pergracilis, le; Plin. λεπτομήρης. Very slender and small, very fine and pretty.

Pergracior, ōris; depon. Plaut. ἱκανίζω, ὑπερβαίνω, ὑπερβαίνω. To be more excellent ludo pilæ, disci, &c. Vide Hor. l. 2, sat. 2. To be too in eating, drinking, burning barons and such like, or any unmanly misbehaviour; to surfeit and be drunk.

Pergrandis, de; μαζαχός, λῆας μά. Very big, great and boistrous, very old.

Pergracile, λῆας γεραιός. Very cunningly, a sycophant, workman-like.

Pergracilius, Plaut. πᾶν γεραιότερον. Very cunningly, cunningly made, painted, drawn as it were with a penfil.

Pergrate, adv. Capel. Ve y thankfully.

Pergratus, a, um; πᾶν ἡγεῖται. Very acceptable, pleasant and welcome.

Pergravis, vj; adj. πᾶν βραῦς. Very grievous, weighty, heavy and weary.

Pergravior, adv. πᾶν βραῦς. Very grievously, very weightily.

Pergruissus, a, um; adj. Very gross.

Pergula, x; f. σπηλαία. A Pergula, quod in ea deambulatio solent; ex Pergo, ut regula ex rego; pars domus projecta extra murum, & ex portedat. Pergula legitur citam prois qui in pergula versantur. A close or open gallery in an house, where in old time men used to sit war to sell, to sup, teach or walk; also the benches of a ship, whereon men do walk; or pieces of workmanship, Plin. A walk, a shop, a shop boy or sell in, σπηλαία. Jun. Pergula in vineis, Colum. 8. 2. 2. A vine made upon rails in form of an arbor. Pergula magistrales; Schools, Galleries, or Lectures, where Sciences were professed and read. Vespil. Jul. Capitol. Pergula proprie is a little gallery before the first story, hanging over to the streetward, παρὰ τὴν, Gell. A poor gallery or bowel attached, &c. Pergula columinibus arundineis folia, itemque arundinibus tecta, Scal. Horruis agentis pergula curia fore, Propert.

Pergratius, a, um; Col. Of or belonging to such a rail. Pergulana vitis, Col. Perched or running on such a frame of rails.

Pergulum, Colum. A shepherd's cottage.

Perhibendus, a, um; vto thy to be spoken of, to be given.

Perhibeo, es, blii, ūtum, ēre; ex Per & Habeo; καταρρηγνύω, καταρρηγνύω. To say, affirm or avouch; to call, to give; to deliverly say. Pulmo enim (quod perhibet) prius; &c. Plaut. At men say, or as the saying is. Si vos vultis perhibere bonos, Ter. If ye will be called honest men. ¶ Suo nomine aliquem perhibere, To call one by his name. ¶ Testimonium perhibere, Plin. jun. To bear witness.

Perhibulum, i. Perpaulum. Very little, Lucrēt.

Perhibitorè, adv. πολὺ τιμῶς. Very honourably, with great honour.

Perhibitoricus, a, um; πολὺ τιμῶς. Very worshipful, very honourable, right worshipful, right honourable.

Perhorreo, es, ūi, ēre; & Perhorresco, is, ētes, ὠκίστος, πᾶν φοβέομαι. To be sore afraid, to shake or tremble for fear, or some other extreme passion of mind; to rage and roar out of measure; to be tempestuous, stormy, troublous, and boistrous. Memoriam alicujus rei perhorrescere; &c. Perhorrescere recordatione alicujus rei; To be able to remember, or as the remembrance of.

Perhorridè, adv. Frag. Poët. Very fearfully.

Perhorridus, a, um; Liv. πᾶν φοβέομαι, λῆας φοβέομαι. Very horrible, very fearful, hideous, terrible, and dreadful.

Perhospitālis, le; ἡσέως, φιλήσας. Very great hospitality, living good fellowship, or good house-keeping, courteous to strangers.

Perhospitāliter, adv. Aug. Very bountifully.

Perhospitus, a, um; unde Perhospita, Tibul. Much frequented.

Perhumāne, & Perhumaniter, adv. Right gently, very courteously.

Perhumānus, a, um; πᾶν φιλόδοξος, πᾶν. Very gentle, humane, courteous and loving.

Perhyma, as, āre; Col. διαχειρίζω. To endure all the winter in a place; to winter.

Pēri, A preposition in Greek of the same signification that De, Ultra, Circum, Ob, Præ.

Periagoge, es; f. περιαγωγή. A circuit.

Periambus pes, Pyrrhichius, vide Scapul. in Periambis. The same foot or measure that is Pyrrhichius, of two short syllables, Quintil.

Periapta medicamenta sunt, quæ capitis dolori conferant, amuleta Latinis appell.

Peribæris Idis; Gr. A kind of women's shoe; ex πῆρι & βᾶσι grave.

Peribœtus, Plin. περιβᾶτος; a περιβᾶτος celebr. Famous, much spoken of.

Peribolætorium, A round gallery.

Peribolium, περιβόλον, Ezech. c. 43. A thick wall.

Peribolus, Gr. περιβόλος, Lat. ambitus, sepium, ex περιβᾶτος cingo. A circuit or compass.

Peribolus, i. Perpaulum. Very little, Lucrēt.

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Perib

periculum non ad me recipio, *I dare not avouch it for a truth, I dare not stand to it, Solin.*

Peridexios, i, ambidexter, P. M.

Peridoneō, adv. Veg. *ὑπερδόνειος*, Very fully.

Peridoneus, a, um; adj. Cæl. *πῶν ὑπερδόνειος*, Very full, convenient, proper or apt.

Peridromis, idis; locus ubi in circum curri potest, Vitruv. 5, c. 11. al. *περὶ δρόμου* leg. A race, a place to run in; also a gallery or walk about the place of exercise.

Peridromus, *περὶ δρόμου*; locus figuræ rotundæ, ubi curri potest, locus rotundus, ambitus, A gallery or walk.

Peridromus, a, um; Lat. *circumcurrens*.

Perilegēs, Gr. Diom. *περὶ λέγειν*, Lat. *circum dictio*, ab *ἐπελέγειν* deus; expositio, A circuit or exposition.

Perilegia, *περὶ λέγειν*, ex *περὶ*, quod signifi, excessum, & *ἐπελέγειν*, Curiosus.

Perilegus, *περὶ λέγειν*, Very curious.

Perilegus, *περὶ λέγειν*, ex *περὶ* circum, & *γῆρα* terra, That point of the Heaven where the Sun or any other Planes is nearest to the center of the Earth.

Perilichron, i, limofitas dentium, Gal. P. M.

Perignarus, a, um, Very ignorant, Locorum perignari, saluti.

Perihermēnas, i, de interpretatione sensum animi, i, propositionibus *περὶ ἐρμηνείας* de interpretatione, Irid.

Peri, Tert. *I am undone*.

Perileucus, m, *περὶ λευκός*, dict. quod solum habeat candidum ab ipso ore ad radicem usque, Plin. libro ultimo, c. 10. A certain precious stone having a white thread going down from the very mouth even to the root.

Perillustis, itre; *πολύλευτος*, *πῶν λευκός*, Very notable, famous and renowned.

Perimbēcillus, le; & Perimbēcillus, a, um; *πῶν ὀδόντης*, Very weak, impotent and feeble.

Perimetros, vel Perimeter; *περιμετρεῖ*, ex *περὶ* circum vel supra, & *μέτρον* mensura, carmen, Above measure; also the compass of any figure.

Perimetrum, n, Linea circumcirca mensurans, *περιμετρεῖ*.

Perimo, is, emi, peum, ēre; ex Per & Mo; *Perimo*, i, penitus tollō; *ἀναίρειν*, *ἀποκτείνει*, To take away, to kill, to destroy, to spill, to abolish utterly, to overthrow clean, to break utterly to disappoint, to stop; also to forbid, Fest. Leg. & Perimor, pass.

Perimpro, es, Mel. Thoroughly to fill.

Perinēum, n, *περίνηος* vel *περίνης* vel *περίνης*, ex *περὶ* circum, & *νῆος* circumfusio, Mart. V. Jun. A line like a seam parting the wrinkled skin of the cods in the midst, and reaching to the fundament: the same that Coles, Gaz, the pars between the rising of the yard and the fundament.

Perincertus, a, um; Gell. *πῶν ἀδύνατος*, Very uncertain, very doubtful, ambiguous.

Perincommōdē, adv. *πῶν ἀκαίρωτος*, *πῶν ἀκαίρωτος*, Very incommodiously, unhandlily or unsuitably.

Perincommōdus, a, um; Liv. *ἀκαίρωτος*.

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false colour or borrowed complexion. Am. Marcell.
 Perlonge, adv. Ter. μακρότατα. *Very far off, a great way hence.*
 Perlonginquē, adv. *Very far off.* Gloss.
 Perlonginguis, εἰς πᾶν μακρὰ ἀπὸν, idem quod Perlongus.
 Perlongus, a, um; δμῶν, πολυμήκης. *Very long, or far off.*
 Perlorous, eris, utus sum; Quint. To speak out, to make an end.
 Perlubens, tis; part. vel nomen: πᾶν ἀσπύς, ἐκδρ. *Very well contented, well pleased.*
 Perlubenter, ἐκασίς. *Very willingly.* Gloss.
 Perluber, ebat, ūit, itum est; πᾶν ἀσπύς. *I please thee greatly, it liketh me perfectly; it is my will and pleasure: I have a great desire.* Perluber hunc hominem colloqui, Plaut. *I have a great desire to converse with this man.*
 Perlucens, tis; part. Ovid. ἐκδρ. *Very bright, that may be seen through.*
 Perlucē, es, xī, ēre; διαφαίνω, διαφύπω. *To shine bright or shew: to give a great light: to be clear and discernible quite through.* Maximē perlucet ex iis virtutibus. *The beauty thereof is manifest in these virtues.*
 Perlucē, is, ēre; Gloss. *To shine through.*
 Perlucidē, adv. Boët. *Shining through:* διαφύω.
 Perlucidulus, a, um; dim. à Perlucidus. Cat. διαφύειν. *Somewhat clear and bright.*
 Perlucidus, a, um; διαφανής, πολυφύς. *Clear, bright, shining, that one may see through.*
 Perluctor, aris; dep. *To wrestle.*
 Perluādiō, adv. Boët. *Very lamentably.*
 Perluādiōs, a, um; πολυδύλιος, πολυπύθιος. *Very lamentable, full of sorrow, exceeding woful.*
 Perludo, is, ūi, sum; ēre; Propert. διαπαίζω, παίζω. *To play all about, to play all day long: leg. & Perloror.*
 Perlugo, es, To mourn.
 Perlumbo, is, To break shewings.
 Perlū, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; Col. δολύς, καταπύω. *To wash all over, to rinse fair and clean.* Manus perluit undā, Ovid. *Washes his hands with water.*
 Perlior, pass. Apul.
 Perloriorus, a, um; Hor. ut, Perloriorum iudicium; i. Collusorium, collusio: causa institutum, cum aliud agitur, alium simulatur. *When one thing is done, and another is feigned.* Ulp. Perlorio pro Prolorio, Briss.
 Perlorio, es, ἀσπύς, Aug. *A beholding all about.*
 Perlorio, as; κατασκοπεύω. *To behold all about diligently, to view round about, to consider diligently.* Perloriare omnia oculis, ne quis, &c. Liv. *To look round about on every side.* Perloriare animo, *To ponder in his mind.* Leg. & Perlorior.
 Perlorus, a, um; part. à Perloror, Col. καταπύω, διαπύω. *Washed all over, rinsed fair and clean.*
 Perlorius, pellivius; ποδὸν ἵστα. *Bottom: to wash the feet in.*
 Perlorer, cra, crum; Plin. πᾶν ἰχθυον, σφικαδὸν, λευκοσάρκη. *Very lean, very barren and dry.*

Permadefacio, is, ēci, ēre. *To make very wet quite through.*
 Permadē, es, ūi, ēre; five Permadefacio, is, ēre; Col. διαρραίνω, διαρραίνω, διαρραίνω. *To be wet all over, to be through wet, and (as we say) dunn wet.*
 Permadidus, a, um; Frag. Pœt. διαρραίνω. *Very wet.*
 Permagnum, a, um; ἀμύχνης, περμαγόνος. *Very great, big, huge, weighty.* Permagnum existimare, *To think it a great matter.*
 Permanans, καταρριών, *Passing into, flowing over.*
 Permananter, adv. Lucr. διαρριόντως. *With passing or spreading abroad from one to another.*
 Permadē, es, ūi, sum, ēre; διαρραίνω, καταρριών, περμαγόνος. *To abide till the end, or till all be done: to remain still, to continue, to tarry.* Mos ille Athenis jam à Cecrope permanit, *The custom and fashion continued in Athens ever since Cecrops time.* Permanere in eadem mente, *To be in the same mind still.*
 Permaneō, is, ēre; à Permano, Plaut. *To abide, to abide.* Permane, ut legem, *To come to ones knowledge: to begin to run or flow over, to begin to come abroad.*
 Permanō, as; καταρριών, καταρριών. *To run or flow all over, to run or spread into all about: to pierce, enter, or pass into: to go all over: to be declared openly, to be noised or known abroad: to come abroad to ones ear or knowledge.* In omnes partes corporis permanat, *It runs over or spreads into.* Calor permanat argentum, Lucr. *The heat gets all over this silver.* Nead patrem hoc permanet, Teren. *Least it come to my fathers ear.* Quæ ad aures nostras sæpe permanant, *Which come often times to our hearing.*
 Permanō, ōnis; f. verb. à Permaneo: διαμνῶ. *A continuing or abiding long in a place.*
 Permanstus, a, um; part. *That will abide or continue to the end.*
 Permarinus, a, um. *Of the Sea.* Lares permarini Livio to. 4. *Dei διαπόνιοι.*
 Permarisco, is, ūi, ēre; Col. καταρραίνω, διαρραίνω. *To wax through ripe, to become very ripe.*
 Permarō, as; Athen. Lat. *To make ripe.*
 Permarior, Aug. *To be made very ripe.*
 Permaritus, a, um; Col. *Lat.ripe.*
 Very ripe.
 Permaribilis, adj. διαβάτος. *Passable.* Latitudo vix plaustrum permeabilis, *Where a wain can hardly pass.* Solin.
 Permaritō, ōnis; f. Liv. διαβάτος. *A going or passing over.*
 Permarioris, es; πολυμήκης, ἀμύχνης. *Very me. n. simple and base.*
 Permarioriter, adv. Sen. *Very meanly.*
 Permarus, a, um; part. à Permarior, Liv. διαρραίνω. *Having measured or finished: also measured out: measured all over or through.* Col.
 Permarō, as; διαρραίνω, διαρραίνω. *To go over, to pass through, to run.* Per omnia ea permarit, *May go through all those things.* Orbem permarere, Lucan. *To go through or all over the world.*
 Permarior, aris; Sen. *To be passed over.*
 Permarō, as; Peror. χίζω. *To defile or bery all over.*
 Permarē, es, ūi; Stat. μεθοφορία. *To be a soldier to the end, or to serve for wages in war, during all the time of encamping.*

Permetior, iris, mensurum, iris; dep. διαμετρίω, διαμετρίω. *To go through, to finish, to reach through or so.* De Prospectu oculorum, Curt.
 Permetio, is, ēre; Virg. καταπύω. *To fear exceedingly, to be fore afraid.*
 Permetitatio, ōnis; f. Veg. *A through passing of all things in war.*
 Permetito, idem quod Permerco. *To serve in war.* Si Tribunus in cohortibus pratoris permititaverit, Ulp.
 Permingo, To besp. *To besp.*
 Permingo, Var. μέσσω. *To make left.*
 Perminutor, To be made left.
 Perminutus, a, um; ἀμύχνης, πᾶν ἀσπύς. *Very little, very small, mingled and mixed into very small maments.*
 Permirē, adverb. Plaut. *Very wonderfully.*
 Permirus, a, um; θαυμάσιος. *Very wonderful or marvelous.*
 Permiscens, tis; part.
 Permiscē, es, ūi, sum, ēre; xum, ēre; καταμύγω, παρμύγω. *To mix, mingle or temper thoroughly together: also to sit in an uproar, to raise a great tempest: to join together.* Permiscere omnia, *To make a great trouble and business, to confound all things.* Permiscere, pass. Permisceri dulci aqua, Col. *To be mingled with sweet water.* Permisceri connubio, Plin. *To be married or joined in wedlock.*
 Permiscibilis, le; συμμύκτος. *Which may be mingled.* Mart.
 Permiscē, adv. συμμύκτω. *Confusedly.*
 Permiscē, Very miserably.
 Permiscitimus, a, um; adj. Cxf. *Most miserably.*
 Permissa, ōrum; n. vide Permissus, ūs.
 Permissibilis, le; Aug. *To be suffered or permitted.*
 Permissio, ōnis; f. verb. ἀφύω. *συγχώρησις.* *Sufferance, leave, grant, permission, licence, pardon, indulgence: also a sending forth.*
 Permissor, He that suffereth, Dig.
 Permissum, i; n. idem quod Permissio.
 Permissus, a, um; part. *That will permit or suffer.*
 Permissus, a, um; part. à Permitter: συγχώρησις, ἀφύω. *Permitted, suffered, granted, licensed.*
 Permissus, ūs; m. verbal. συγχώρησις. *Permissor, sufferance, licence, leave, grant, permission.* *To take that which is granted.* Hor. Permissu quaestorum, *By the judges or Inquisitors permission.* Amm. Marcell.
 Permittē, & Permittit; adv. μέσσω, καταμύγω. *One with another: mix together, confusedly, in hotch-potch or mingle mangle.*
 Permittō, vel Permixtio, ōnis; f. verb. à Permiscē. *αμύχνης, διαμύχνης.* *A mingling together, a mixture, a tempering.*
 Permittor, ōris; Celf. *He that mingleth.*
 Permixtus, vel Permixtus, a, um; part. ἀμύχνης, καταμύγω. *Mix, mingled, tempered: also confused.* Myrrha in iisdem sylvis permixta nascitur, Plin. *G-neth here and there in these woods.* Permixti cum corpore animi, *Mixed or mingled with.*

Permitis, te; Col. πᾶν μέλι. *Very gentle or mild: through ripe, very mellow.*
 Permittit, imperf. Plin. *Leave is given you, you may, &c.*
 Permittis, ūi, sum, ēre; idem, επιτίπω, παρίτω. *To suffer: to permit: let or grant: to give leave: to licence or pardon: to give commission, power or authority: to put to: to yield or deliver: to commit: to put himself, or into the hands of, &c. πᾶν ἰχθυον, ἀντίσω. *To let down: to send forth.* Equum in hostem permittere, Liv. *To give the horse the idle, and to gallop forth against.* Permittere fidei, vel in fidem & potestatem alicuius Cæsar. *To put himself into ones hands, &c.* Totum negotium alicui permittere, *To commit the matter wholly to one.* Permittit alio Longe mitto vel Incito, Lucr. *Equum committit ad hostium permissit aciem.* Sili.
 Permitter, pass. Vendendi potestas lege permittitur, *Is permitted by the Law.* Trans maria permitti, Col. *To be sent over.*
 Permixtē, adv. συμμύκτω. *Confusedly.*
 Permodē, adv. Sen. *Very modestly.*
 Permodestus, a, um; ἀμύχνης. *Very modest and demure.*
 Permodicē, adv. Col. ὀλίγως. *Very moderately, in very small portions.*
 Permodicus, a, um; ὀλίγος. *Very little.*
 Permodio, as; antiq. *To bore or pierce through walls.*
 Permodicē, adv. *Lat. διαρραίνω, πᾶν χαλκός, χαλκίπτερος.* *Very grievously & combersomely.*
 Permodicē, as; antiq. *To molest or grieve much.*
 Permodicē, a, um; πᾶν χαλκός, *Lat. διαρραίνω.* *Very grievous or troublesome and tedious.*
 Permoditor, m. Plaut. *He that grinds.*
 Permodillo, is, ūi. *To soften throughly.*
 Permodillo, Very tender and soft.
 Permodilliter, adv. *Very easily or daintily.* Permodilliter vehere, de Equo; *To carry one thing for another, to barter or truck; afo to buy, to cope or make exchanges; to trouble.* Lien cum jecinore locum aliquando permutat, Plin. *The spleen sometime changes the place with the liver.* Permutare pretio vel merce, Plin. *To change for money or for merchandise: to barter.* Permutare pecuniam, *To change money with bankers.* Permutare rempubl. i. Perturbare; *To trouble and alter the state of the Commonwealth.* Permutare in contrarium, *To change quite into the contrary.* Permutari digno pretio, *To be sold in the worth.* Zenxis.
 Perna, a; f. πέρνα ex Gr. πέρνα; alii à Pede; al. ἀπὸ τοῦ πᾶν τῶν ἰχθύνων. *A gammon of bacon, a leg of an hog; also a kind of shell fish like to that which is called a Nar, saving that it is a little less.* Plin. *A dissection something appertaining to trees.* Plin. Etiam calcaneum, Pernitio. *To swim through.*
 Perna vigatio, ōnis; f. *A sailing through.* Plin.
 Perna vigator, ōris; m. Sen. *He that saileth through.*
 Perna vigator, as; διαπύω, Plin. *To sail or pass through by ship.**

Permulcens, tis; part. Cat. Genis *stroking.*
 Permulcē, es, ūi, sum & ūum, ēre; καταπύω, καταπύω. *To appease, assuage or mitigate: to please or delight: to stroke or smooth softly.* Ter manu mulsit eum, Ovid. *He stroked him gently with his hand twice.*
 Permulcus, & Pern. sus, a, um; part. à Permulcor: καταπύω, καταπύω. *Assuaged, assuaged, stroked or smoothed softly.*
 Permulgē, Col. *To be milked.*
 Permulum, & Permulto; adv. πᾶν πολυ. *Very much or great.* Permultum interfectum, utrum, &c. *There is great difference, whether, &c.*
 Permultus, a, um; πᾶν πολυ. *Very much or many.*
 Permundē, Aug. *Very cleanly.*
 Permundus, a, um; Varr. ὁ πᾶν καθαρός. *Very clean, neat, pure and handsome.*
 Permungo, *To cleanse throughly.*
 Permunio, is, ūi, ūtum, ire; Liv. καταπύω, διαπύω. *To fortify strongly, to fence substantially and throughly, to finish the fortification one hath begun; leg. & Permunior. *To be strengthened.**
 Permunitus, a, um; Liv. διαπύω, διαπύω. *Strongly fortified well fenced.*
 Permutabilis, le; Celf. διδρακλῶ. *That may be changed.*
 Permutatio, ōnis; f. verb. διαλλάσσω, διδρακλῶ. *Exchange, Exchange, changing one thing for another; variety.*
 Permutator, ōris; m. Aug. *He that changes.*
 Permutatrix, icis; f. *She that changes.*
 Permutatur, a, um; part. καταλλάσσω. *Changed.*
 Permutor, as, Permutare pecuniam, est Curare, ut per trapezitam aut argentarium alio in loco reddatur. Legitur interdum Permutare pro Emere, quod ante emptorem introductum & ante as signatum, non emunt, sed rem cum re permutant: ἀνταλλάσσω. *To change one thing for another, to barter or truck; afo to buy, to cope or make exchanges; to trouble.* Lien cum jecinore locum aliquando permutat, Plin. *The spleen sometime changes the place with the liver.* Permutare pretio vel merce, Plin. *To change for money or for merchandise: to barter.* Permutare pecuniam, *To change money with bankers.* Permutare rempubl. i. Perturbare; *To trouble and alter the state of the Commonwealth.* Permutare in contrarium, *To change quite into the contrary.* Permutari digno pretio, *To be sold in the worth.* Zenxis.
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 Perna vigator, as; διαπύω, Plin. *To sail or pass through by ship.*

Pernavigor, pass. Plin. *Pernavigatio, adv. ἐκδρ. *Very needfully, Anob.**
 Perneciosus, a, um; διαρραίνω, διαρραίνω. *Very needful or needful; very familiar, a great friend.*
 Perneco, as, To kill.
 Pernegatio, ἀσπύς. *A stiff denial.* Diget.
 Pernegator, ōris; m. Gloss. *He that stiffly denies.*
 Pernegatur, imperf. *It is stiffly denied.*
 Pernego, as; ἀσπύς, ἐκδρ. *To deny utterly, to gain-say stoutly and stiffly.*
 Pernegor, pass. Liv.
 Perneco, es, ūi, ūtum, ēre; Mart. ἐκδρ. *To spin out thread to the end, to make an end of spinning.*
 Pernecor, pass. Col.
 Pernecabilis, le; Curt. ἐκδρ. *Bringing destruction, causing death, deadly, mortal, dangerous.*
 Pernecialis, exitialis, quod perniciem affert. *Morbis pernicietis.* Liv. Vide Acutus. Perneciale odium, Plin.
 Pernicēs, ei; f. ex Perneco: ex Nex, necis; δαδρῶ, πᾶν ἰχθυον. *Death, great damage, hurt, danger, mischief, destruction, corruption, undoing, ruin.*
 Pernici, pro Perniciē.
 Pernicior, us; comp. à Pernix, Star. *More swift.*
 Pernicioris, & Perniciosius; adv. ὀλίγως, δαδρῶ. *Deadly, mortally, painfully, hurtfully, mischievously, to ones destruction and undoing.*
 Pernicioritas, ūis; f. Vide Pernicitas.
 Pernicioris, a, um; & Perniciorius; ὀλίγως, πᾶν ἰχθυον. *Deadly, mortal, pernicious, dangerous, causing death, destruction, great hurt or damage; hurtful, noisome, mischievous.*
 Perniciorissimus, a, um; superl. Cod.
 Pernicitas, ūis; f. ἀσπύς, πᾶν ἰχθυον. *Swiftly, quickly, nimblely.*
 Perniciter, adv. Plin. *Swiftly, quickly.*
 Perniculus, ūis; m. Cic. vide Pernicies.
 Pernidō, is, V. Pernite.
 Perniger, gra, grum; Plaut. *Dark.*
 Pernis, Very black.
 Pernisium, adv. Ter. *Very wonderfully, or too too much.*
 Pernio, ōnis; m. Plin. ex Perna: χέλιον. *A chafe on the heel, a chafe on the hand, a chafe or chafe on the skin.*
 Pernunculus, ūis; m. dim. χέλιον. *A little chafe or chafe.*
 Pernix, icis; adj. qui multum nititur, Bec. ex πᾶν, πᾶν ἰχθυον. *Under the celer, velocity, ad volandum instructus: πολυπύθιος, ἀσπύς, πᾶν ἰχθυον. *Swiftly, quickly.**
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 Pernicioris, & Perniciosius; adv. ὀλίγως, δαδρῶ. *Deadly, mortally, painfully, hurtfully, mischievously, to ones destruction and undoing.*
 Pernicioritas, ūis; f. Vide Pernicitas.
 Pernicioris, a, um; & Perniciorius; ὀλίγως, πᾶν ἰχθυον. *Deadly, mortal, pernicious, dangerous, causing death, destruction, great hurt or damage; hurtful, noisome, mischievous.*
 Perniciorissimus, a, um; superl. Cod.
 Pernicitas, ūis; f. ἀσπύς, πᾶν ἰχθυον. *Swiftly, quickly, nimblely.*
 Perniciter, adv. Plin. *Swiftly, quickly.*
 Perniculus, ūis; m. Cic. vide Pernicies.
 Pernidō, is, V. Pernite.
 Perniger, gra, grum; Plaut. *Dark.*
 Pernis, Very black.
 Pernisium, adv. Ter. *Very wonderfully, or too too much.*
 Pernio, ōnis; m. Plin. ex Perna: χέλιον. *A chafe on the heel, a chafe on the hand, a chafe or chafe on the skin.*
 Pernunculus, ūis; m. dim. χέλιον. *A little chafe or chafe.*
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 Pernix, icis; adj. qui multum nititur, Bec. ex πᾶν, πᾶ

us *Quidē*. Very much, very fine: maxime.
 Perquiesco, is; penitens quiesco, A-
 pul. *διαιτῶμαι*. To rest well, to rest also.
 gerher.
 Perquiritur, imperf.
 Perquiror, is, sivi, situm, ēre; *διὰ-
 ρίττω*, *ἐπεσπῶ*, *ἐπισπῶμαι*. ex Per & Qua-
 ro. To make diligent search, to examine
 thoroughly, to ask to search.
 Perquiror, pass. Quirit.
 Perquisitē, & Perquisitus; adverb.
ἐπεσπῶτως. Diligently searched, with
 diligent search, and inquiry.
 Perquisitor, m, verb. Plaut. *ἐπεσπῶ-
 ντης*, *ἐπεσπῶς*. A diligent searcher or strict
 examiner.
 Perquisitrix, teis; f. Capell. She that
 searches, she that.
 Perquisitus, a, um; Plin. *ἐπεσπῶ-
 τος*. Diligently searched.
 Perrāro, adv. *παύσαςως*. Very sel-
 dom, seldom seen.
 Perrarsus, a, um; pen, prod. valde rarus,
παύσαςως. Liv. Tum quod per-
 rare per eadem tempora litera fuerat.
 Very rare, very seldom, that is not often
 seen or used, Plin.
 Perrēro, is, pfi, ptum, ēre; Cel-
σος, *διέρπει*. To creep through or into, to
 come to, to crawl over.
 Perreptatio, ōnis; f. A creeping by.
 Mart.
 Perrepto, as, to ēre; Plaut. freq. *πα-
 λαι*, *περὶ*. To creep about in every con-
 ner, fe-eling all places diligently.
 Perreido, es, Ta laugh heartily.
 Perreidicūle, adv. *παύσαςως*. Very
 fool-jolly, scoffingly, able to make one
 laugh.
 Perreidiculus, a, um; adj. *διχαρῶς*, *ἀ-
 τος*. Very fooljolly, very ridiculous, worth
 to be laughed at.
 Perreiso, ōnis; f. A hearty laughing.
 Perreisor, ōris; m, Plaut. A laughing
 a scoffer.
 Perreōdo, is, si, sum, ēre; Plin. *δι-
 κνῶ*, *κατατρώω*. To eat or gnaw through
 to gnaw all.
 Perreōdor, pass.
 Perreōgatus, a, um; & adject. *ἀσθ-
 throughout*. Hinc Perreogata senten-
 tiarum, cum omnes sententiam dix-
 erunt, Liv. 9. belli Pun. & lib. 2. c.
 cad. 4.
 Perreō, as; Liv. *ἀνδρῶν*. To set
 fire heartily, to search earnestly, to ask
 inquire into every mans opinion and sen-
 tence.
 Perreōro, āris; Liv.
 Perreumpo, is, rūpi, ptum; ēre;
ἐξίμω, *διασπῆρνω*. To break off and
 in the midst: to break in pieces: to
 break or enter in by force, to break short
 violently: to pierce: to divide: to m-
 a way through, to pass through, to vio-
 lence break, to break, to pierce, to vio-
 lence break to their company. ¶ *ἀέρι*
 perreumpere, To pierce the air. ¶ In
 stibulum templi perreumpere, Liv. *in*
 force to enter into. ¶ Per medium ho-
 um aciem perreumpere, Liv. To break
 row. ¶ Periculum perreumpere, To
 and escape through.
 Perreumpo, pass. Apul.
 Perreuptio, ōnis; f. *διασπῆρσις*. A br-
 ing through.
 Perreuptor, ōis; Gloss. He that br-
 esh through.

Perruptus, Sil. διεπρήγμαινθ, Broken
 in the middle through.
 Persellæ, adv. πάντο ποικίλως, ας ὅτι
 τὸ πᾶν, ας τὰ ποικίλ. Very often, for
 the most part.
 Persellæ, adv. πάντο ἀλλωρως, λίαν
 χαλεπῶς, λίαν κραυγῆκως. Very wisely,
 very suitably, unassuming.
 Persellus, a, um; πάντο ἀλωρως, λίαν
 δαείνθ. Very full, very witty and pre-
 vailing, very jeffing or taunting.
 Persellatatio, onis f, verb. ἀσπασμός.
 Much greeting.
 Persellatator, oris; m. Hier. He stas
 greeter.
 Persellitio, as; φιλοφρόνης ἢ ὀπιθῶς
 ἀσπάζεσθαι. To salute often: leg. & Per-
 saltator.
 Persellatio, onis; f, verb. Celf. ἰατρο.
 A through curing.
 Persellator, m. Celf. He sbas curesb
 perfectly.
 Persellatè, adv. Ter. θυρῶς, πάντο
 οἷως. Very solemnly and devoutly. Per-
 sellatè jurare, Plaut. To swear a great
 oath.
 Persano, as; Plin. ἐξιδόμει, ἐνθα-
 ραίνω. To cure perfectly, to heal thorowly.
 Persanor, pass. Lucret.
 Persapientis, adj. ὑψιστοφθ, πολυερων.
 Very wise.
 Persapienter, adv. πάντο σοφῶς, πολυ-
 φρόνως. Very sagely, very wisely.
 Perscienter, adv. πάντο ὀνησμονικῶς,
 ἱμνητικῶς. Right cunningly, very skilful-
 ly, with knowledge.
 Perscindo, dis, di, sum, &c; Liv. δι-
 ακρίψω, διακρίσω. To cut in two, to divide,
 to hangle in pieces.
 Perscindor, pass. Vitr.
 Perscisus, a, um; part. Lucr. διεκ-
 ρίσις. Divided, torn in the midst, cut in
 the midst, cut in pieces or in two.
 Perscribo, is, psi, prum, &c; δια-
 γράφω, διαγράφω. To write through, or to an-
 end: to write at length or at large: also to
 register or enroll: to prescribe. Prescribe-
 pecuniam, Ter. To cause money to be
 delivered from one to the banker, either in
 way of love, or otherwise to refigure and pay
 to his creditor, what which he borrowed.
 Prescribere in tabulas publicas, i. re-
 ferre; To register. De suis rebus ad
 aliquem prescribere, Metel. To write at
 large of, &c.
 Prescribor, pass. Quint.
 Prescriptio, onis; f, verb. ad is ipse
 prescribendi. Prescriptions item pro
 Contradibus & instrumentis pactorum,
 Cic. διαγραφῆ, διαγραφῆ. A writing,
 a registering, an enrolling: also a paying
 a deed of a mans own hand concerning bargains.
 Prescriptior, oris; m. qui prescrip-
 tiones facit, tabellio seu censor; δια-
 γράφῆς. A writer, an enrolers a scri-
 venter, one sbas matesb deeds and writ-
 tings.
 Prescriptum. A thing put in writing
 Prescriptum dicitur, quod literis configu-
 ratum est, & monumentis antiquis con-
 tinetur.
 Prescriptus, a, um; διαγραφῆς. Regi-
 stred, writted.
 Prescriuator, oris; m. Veget. 3. 3. v.
 Searcher, a Commisary or harbinger in wa-
 to provide viuals.
 Prescritus, as; idem quod Prescriptor
 Plaut. Hunc prescritus, nihil habet.

Persecutor, *áris*; dep. *ἐξουσίαν*, *διε-
τάω*. (*ἐξουσιάζω* *μὴ*). To search or gather di-
ligently.

Persea, *πέρsea* : arbor *Ægyptia*, fru-
tu in Perseide noxio, vesco in *Ægypto* :
ex Perseide regione vel ex Perseio primo
torator, Plin. 15. 23. *A great tree like a
pear-tree always green, and laden with fruit
good for the stomach.*

Persecutio, *ónis*; f. Celf. *A cutting.*

Persecutor, *óris*; m. Celf. *He that
cutteth.*

Persecō, as, *ú*, *sum*, *áre*; *διωγι-
σκω*, *διώττω*. To cut or run in pieces, to
cut through or off, to divide and pull in
pieces.

Persecor, *áris*; pass. Celf.

Persecutor, *áris*; depon. *A persecutor*,
Lucret. *ποῦν καὶ κενάδιον*. To search or in-
quire diligently; to follow hard at the heels,
to pursue.

Persecus, a, um, *Cut through*, Perse-
cia *tecia*, Gloss. *Open houses.*

Persecutio, *ónis*; f. verb. *A Perse-
quor* : *διώξις*, *ἐπικαλομένη*, *διωξις*,
Persecution, *pursuit*, following on, *prosec*,
Actus persequutis, & *pallio τῷ διωκυ-
μην*.

Persecutor, m. *διώκτης*, *ἐπικαλόμενος*. *A
follower of a suit against such as owe money
to the Commonwealth*, Jun. *A persecutor*,
Prud.

Persecutus, a, um; part. *διωχθίς*,
Followed after, *pursued* : or *that hath pur-
sued*, *persecuted and followed.*

Perseúeo, cs, *seú*, *sum*, *ére*; *κα-
σιόω*. To abide or stem fullness to the
ends. In equo perferere, Liv. To fix on
horsesback.

Persegnis, *ne*; Liv. *πῶν ἁπῆς*. *Very
slow or lither.*

Persegniter, adv. Eutrop. *πῶν ἁπῆως*.
Very slowly.

Perseñesco, Gloss. *ἰσχυρόσκω*. To wax
very old.

Perseñex, *is*; adj. Suet. *ἡλικιωτά-
τους*. *Very aged.*

Perseñto, *tis*, *fi*, *sum*, *íre*; Ter. *διω-
διδοίμην*. To perceive and feel well and
thoroughly.

Perseñtico, *is*, *ére*; inchoat. ex Per-
señto, Ter. *καταδιδοίμην*. To begin to
perceive, to have some feeling or smel of a
matter.

Perseñquendus, a, um; part. To be fol-
lowed or pursued.

Perseñquens, *tis*; part. Plaut. *κατα-
διδοίμην*. Pursuing, persisting to follow after.

Perseñquensissimus, a, um. *Very earnest
in pursuing.*

Perseñquiter, adverb. Eutrop. *Very
surely.*

Perseñquor, *éris*, *útus sum*, *qui*; de-
pon. ad extremum ulque sequor. Per-
sequi mores patris, pro Tentare mores
patris exprimere. Iterum signific. In-
sectari; *καταδιδοίμην*, *διώκω*. To pur-
sue, to hunt : to continue in that be ha-
gan : to follow on : to do, fulfill or accom-
plish : to persecute : to revenge : *ἐμψέ-
σειν*, *ἐμψέλας* : *refus*, to call for, or lay
claim unto : to reckon up : to write. Pro-
missa persequi. To solicit or call upon one
to keep his promise. *Q* Voluptates per-
sequi, *to addit himself to sensuality.*

Q Persequi aliquem terrá & mari, *To
pursue one both by sea and land.* *Q* Ju-
dicio persequi aliquem, *To sue ene in
the Law.* Per

Persëro, is, vi, fâctum; Plaut. *κατα-
μετρο* To *sow* all over, to *sow* every
where as seed is.
Persëror, pass, Col.
Perservio, is, ire, To *serve* still. Vo-
pisc.
Perses, A kind of *Dig.* Perses in utro-
que paratus, sc. naturâ sagax, & Mar-
tem live arma non odit; Græc. de Ven-
at. A good Hound, and fighting dog
withal.
Persëvërans, tis; part. *καρτερόν.*
Persëvering, continuing, &c.
Persëvërator, adv. Liv. *ὑμῶν.*
Constantly, steadfastly.
Persëvërantiâ, æ; f. Liv. *ὑμῶν, καρ-
τερίᾳ.* A stable abiding in a thing reason-
able, constancy, *steadfastness, stoutness.*
Persëvërantiâsimus, a, um; ut Persë-
vërantiâsimum studium, Col. A most constant
desire.
Persëvërâtio, ônis; f. Apul. idem quod
Persëvërancia.
Persëvërâtor, m. Digest. *He, that* pre-
serves.
Persëvërâtrix, f. Gloss. *She* that abid-
eth firm.
Persëvërë, adv. Very severely.
Persëvërô, as; ex Per & Severus; *καρ-
τερό, διατελής, διαμύχης* Perseverus sum,
admodum severus, constant, sipont. Per-
severo est cum continuo, & quasi qua-
dam feveritate continuo. To continue con-
stantly, to stand steadfastly in one mind or
opinion, to persist. Ad ultimum persevereare,
Liv. To hold out to the end. ¶ In ea fen-
tencia persevereare. To continue still, or a-
bide steadfast in the same opinion. Persëve-
ratum est, imperiis is persisted in, Cic. 5,
in Verrem.
Persëvërûs, a, um; & Tac. valde seve-
rus, *πῶλυ σκληρός, σπῆδ' ἐξ ἀνθρώπων.* Very
rigorous or austere.
Perside, adv. Var. Very craftily or ac-
cutely, very wittily.
Persibus, a, um; & adject. peracutus, Var.
6, ex Per & Sibus. Very acute, very crafty
or wily, Fest.
Persica; & nomen ancile campanæ.
Persica; & arbor est humilis, folio amy-
gdala paulo majore, flore subnigricante, po-
mo carnosio, extrinsecus lanuginoso. No-
men accepit à Perside regione unde in
Græciam translata; pomum ejus Persicum
malum vocant, *περσικόν.* Folium habet
linguæ formæ, fructum cordis, unde Har-
pocrati sacra, silentii Deo, Plur. A kind
of tree, some take it for a peach-tree.
Persicâria; herba dict. quod habet fo-
lia Persicæ seu falci similia. The herb
A smart.
Persicum, c; & n. Græc. Offic. Persica
matura, si comedatur alvum leniunt; si
acerba, siccant. Probes, Diosc. Pomum
hoc mittitur cordi prædes putatur, natu-
raque ei cordis signum impressit, ut
cui esset utilisissimum parti vel ex ipsa
specie patefaceret, Pier. Microglyph, in
Persico.
Persicus, a, um; Gr. Fest. ubi Scal. leg.
Persibus. Of or belonging to Persia: very
sharp: princely, royal. Persicum malum,
A peach. ¶ Persicus gladius, Jun. idem
quod Harpe. ¶ Persicus color, Jun.
Peach colour. Persica malus, The peach-
tree, Gerard.
Persicus, Jun. *πρῆνικὴ μάλισα.* A peach-
tree.
Persidë, es, edi, sum, ere; ex Per

& Scedo; Lucr. διασπίζεσθαι. To sit by, to abide still.

Persido, is, ēdi, ssum; ēre, ex Per & Sido; Plin. deorūm feror, defendo, pectro, κατὰ βυθόν. To sink, go down or settle to the bottom, as dregs do, to pierce deeply.

Persignatio, f. Gloss. ἐπισφραγισμός. A marking or sealing.

Persignator, Col. He that sealseth.

Persigno, as; Liv. διασφραγίζω, καλῶσιν. To seal, sign or mark.

Persignor, aris; pass. Liv.

Persillum, is n. Pest. Mart. Percillum à Percido, i. διακτύλλω αὐτοῦ. A certain vessel dressed with pitch, wherewith was an ointment, with which Remus his arms were anointed. Vide Scal.

Persimilis, le; γαερῶς ὅμοιος. Very like.

Persion, Furious or raging Night-blade or Solanum: v. Dod.

Persisto, is, stiti, stitum; ēre; ἡμῶν, διαγίνομαι. To abide, to continue, to persevere stoutly to the end, to carry out.

Persola, Plaut. Taub. Persolā, i. meza; al. leg. Persolla dim, quasi persona minor. Mart. Persollā nuge; quasi planē solā: V. Plaut. Curc. i. 3. v. Persolus.

Persollāta, vel Persollata, æ; f. τὰ ἀρκυοῖς, περσώματα, περσώματα, à persona vel persolla dict. vel quia galeri vel larvæ vice solis æstum arcent ejus folia. Quam confundunt eam cum Personata. Ἰσθὰς ἱσθὰς βαρεὺς θύρας. Plin. V. Personata.

Persollennis, ne; subj. in Nerone: Cum dote & flamme persollenni, vel persollenni. Very solemn.

Persollenter, adv. Pap. Usually.

Persollō, es; Mart. To be accustomed.

Persollōdo, as; Lucret. κατὰ στήθεσσι, διακρύπτω. To make hard, to freeze or congeal.

Persollidor, aris; Celf. To be made solid.

Persolla, æ; f. parva persona.

Persollō, is, vi, utum; ēre. Persolvere pœnas, est Dare pœnas, puniri: διαλύω. To pay truly, to pay to all: to accomplish, to finish: to perform: to answer. Questionem persolvere. To solve or dissolve a question. Persolvi primæ epistolæ, venio ad secundam; I have answered your first Epistle, now I come, &c. ¶ Persolvere ab aliquo. To borrow of one, and pay to another. ¶ Officium receptum persolvere, To perform a benefit promised. ¶ Pœnas recip. persolvere. To be punished for misdeeds wrought against the Common-wealth.

Persolvor, pass. Cic.

Persolus, a. um; Plaut. ex Per & Solus: plane solus; al. ex Persolō: μόνος, μόνος τῶς. All alone; sumptuous also and costly. Persolus oculus, Aseye alone without a fellow.

Persollata, vel Persollyton; Diosc. μετασίττω. A garden herb in Egypt to make garlands of: vide Persollata.

Persollutus, a. um, Accomplished, performed, finished. Persolluta fide, Liv. Having performed her promise.

Persona, æ; f. ἀνθρώπου, πρὸς τῶν διὰ, quod erat πρὸς νόμον; Scalig. l. 1. 3. al. dict. quasi per sona: vide Gell. c. 7. l. 5. Personam definiunt Philosophi esse Naturæ rationalis individuum substantiam, Tria necessaria sunt ut aliquid

persona dicatur; & ut sit individuum, ut sit in genere substantivè; & ut sit aliquod rationale, *Persona*. Latine dicitur facies conficta; a personando, i. e. clariùs sonando, quia per os personæ vox emittitur ab histriionibus, Gell. Per translat. *Persona* pro qualitate, quâ alius ab alio differt, tum in animo, tum in corpore, tum in extra possitis; Vide Calv. *The quality or state whereby one man differs from another; a false face; a vizour; an image; an appearance; a charge or office; a majesty; a game; a play; a player disguised; a man or woman; Also a person, as the first, second, third, in Grammar.* Cal. ex Ulp. homo, Magna tibi impoita est notris persona libellis, *Much is looked for that you should perform.* Ovid. *Persona* adjectivè capiti, Plin. *He wears a vizour.* *Persona*, arum; Ulpian. *Images made in building, as Anticks or Gargils at boules, roofs ends, &c.*

Personâlis, le; adj. Ulpian. *personatus*, Of or belonging to a person; *personalis*.

Personâliter; modo personali. *Personally*.

Personâta, & *Personatia*, æ; f. Plin. & Calep. ex Plauto. *Dict. & Personata* ex *Personata*, quod nomen apud Vetr. significat, *personatus*; solent enim his foliis veltitæ personæ in scenam prodire, Plin. 25. 9. & 21. 33. *Personata* (sipont.) dict. quod hæc herbâ propter amplitudinem foliorum uti veteres volebant ad personatos faciendos; vide *Personata*, *The great clover.*

Personatio, ἀπαίσις, lege *Personatia* vel *Personata*; & V.

Personatus, α, um, ἀποκρυφῶς κρυπνός. *That hath a part in a play; a masker or mummer, one disguised, or that wears a vizour; that saith on him that he is not; counterfeits; mad; hidden, which seemeth fair outwardly, and inwardly is very deformed.*

Personatus, ū; m. *A Personage*, Regioria, Freher. Orig. Palat.

Persono, as, ūi, itum, āre; ἀπαίσιζω, ex Per & Sono. *To sound one or perfectly; to make a great noise; to cry out with a full mouth; to ring over or as; to be heard all over; to play on.* *Personat* domus cantu tubiarum, *All the house ringeth with minstrelsie and piping.* & *Per urbem totam personat.* Val. Flac. *He ringeth over all the city.* & *Citharâ personat* Iopas, Virg. *Iopas plays on his harp.* & *Auremalicibus personat*, Horat. *To cry or ring at ones ear.* & *Ullulatus personant* torâ urbe, Liv. *Weping and wailing to be heard over all the city.*

Persono, as, *To make a person, to become a person; V. Leg. Theol.*

Personus, a, um; Val. Flac. *Thas foundeth shrill.* Verno *persona* cantu Virgulta, Petron. *Rejoinding all over.*

Persono, es, ūi vel psi, prum, ēre; Plin. *κροπφοῖς.* *To sup up as.*

Personor, pass.

Perpectatio, f. Marcelli. *A looking about.*

Perpectator, m, Dig. *He hath narrowly marked.*

Perpectè, adv. ἐξουθενῶς, δυνάμει, *discreetly, cunningly, discreetly, advisedly, evidently.*

Perpectim, adv. Non. *Advisedly.*

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Perpesc

to pass through, to be published, to be spread abroad. Pervagantur mollesse mentes hominum, Grief is spread in all mens minds.

Pervagus, a, um; Ovid. πολυπλάγος. That wanders abroad.

Pervallide, adv. Dig. Very strongly.

Pervallidus, a, um; Liv. καθύπερθε. Very valiant & bold.

Pervariatio, f. Cod. A changing.

Pervariator, onis; m. Digest. He that changes.

Pervariē, adv. πολυπλοκός. Diversely, with much variety, Cic.

Pervariō, as; Capell. To change.

Pervariū, a, um, πολυειδής. Of divers forms, Cic.

Pervastatio, onis; f. Capell. A wasting.

Pervastio, as; Liv. διασπέρσις. Destruction.

Pervastor, pass. Liv.

Pervectus, a, um; part. a Pervector, Plin. διακομιστής. Carried or brought through or to.

Pervēho, is, xi, Gum, ēre; διακομίζω. To carry through into a place, to bring or come to, to pass, &c. Pervēhi in portum, To come sailing into, &c. Pervēhi ad exitus opatos, To come to the end he desired.

Pervēhor, pass. Plaut.

Pervello, is, li vel vulsi, ēre; καλῶ. To pull at; also to molest or grieve, to speak ill of, to gripe, to deprave. Pervellere tempora resina, To pluck off the hair from the temples, Cels.

Pervellor, pass. Coll.

Pervēlex, onis; adj. Hul. Very swift.

Pervēnio, is, ēui, encum, ire, (& in fut. pervenibo: Quo illa pervenit ubi divitiis? Nonn.) διῶκει, διώκειται. To come to a place, or to his journey's end: to attain unto, to get, to come to onis eat: to proceed from, &c. To live: to run into, as rivers do. Pervenire ad improbitatem, To come to naughtiness. Pervenire in potestatem alicuius, To come into ones' subjection.

Pervēnor, āris; depon. Plaut. κατασπέρσις. To hunt all over: also to hunt or search diligently.

Perventio, onis; f. Aug. A landing or arriving. Nautis pollicens perventionem cum salute, Promising the mariners a safe landing.

Pervērecundus, a, um; adj. Plaut. Very shameless.

Pervēse, adverb. διασπέρσις, κακοήδης. Overthwartly, forwardly, maliciously, perversely, mischievously, &c. or against.

Pervēso, onis; f. A depraving or making ill.

Pervēstus, ātis; f. διασπέρσις, παρρησία. Maliciousness of nature, where we do overthwartly that we ought not to do: forwardness, overthwartness.

Pervēsus, sior, isimus, a, um; διασπέρσις, κακοήδης. Forwardly, overthwart, corrupt, mischievous, malicious, mischievously, perversely, &c.

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Revered, Amm. Marcell. Perverto, is, ti, sum, ēre; διαστρέφω. To turn upside down: to subvert, beat or cast down to the ground, subvert: to corrupt: to mar and destroy: to pervert, deprave and make ill: to undo and cast away.

Pervector, ēris; Cels. To be turned away, or stand otherwise than it should.

Pervēpēri, Very late in the evening.

Pervestigatio, onis; f. verb. διεικνύω. To search, &c. A diligens inquisition or search.

Pervestigator, m. i. ixydēs. He that searches diligently.

Pervestigatix, icis; f. Tac. She that searches out.

Pervestigo, as; diligenter vestigo, διεικνύω. To seek diligently, to find out by seeking, leg. & Pervestigor, pass.

Pervetus, ēris; adj. πολυχρόνιος. Very old, Plin.

Pervicacia, ē; f. τοῦ ἀσθενεῖν, ἰσχυρὰν ἀντιστάσιν, ἀνδραγαθία. Stiff-neckedness, headiness, obstinacy: also perseverance, constancy.

Pervicacitas, idem.

Pervicaciter, adv. Stubbornly, obstinately.

Pervicax, ācis; adj. ex pervincendo, quasi pervincat, i. pervincere semper volens: a vice antiq. province. Hinc dea Via, Potia, quæ dat vincere & potiri. Quiddam a vi. Pervicacia est interdum bonarum rerum perseverantia, pertinacia semper malorum: V. Nonn. ἀσθενεῖν, ἀνδραγαθία. Stiff in his opinion, hard, overthwart, resolved, unperadable, ill to treat, obstinate, heady, sturdy, that will not be moved, that keeps long, &c.

Pervicax, itac, Tac. That keeps anger long.

Pervicax contra flatum, Plin. Strady against wind.

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Pervicax, itac, Tac. That keeps anger long.

Pervincendus, a, um; Catull. Vixit maior laboris ut se brevi: a pass. Pervincio, is, vici, ēre; διασπέρσις. To overcome, to subvert, to cast down to the ground, subvert: to corrupt: to mar and destroy: to pervert, deprave and make ill: to undo and cast away.

Pervivō, is, xi, Gum, ēre; Plaut. διαζω. To live long, to the afternoon or to the end.

Pervivus, a, um; ex Per & Via; per quod iri potest, διασπέρσις, διασπέρσις. To be able to go in or through, that is easy to be passed over, penetrable, that may be pierced. Pervivus, Liv. When a man may go out of one into another. Pervia domus ventis, Ovid. An house open to all winds. Loca non pervia cunctis, Ovid. Places that no horse cannot pass through.

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Spread abroad among the common people. Cupiditas illa apud omnes pervulgata, commonly known and seen of all men.

Pervulgo, as, āre; διασπέρσις. To publish, to spread abroad: to make common. Se omnibus pervulgat mulier, Makes her self common to all comers. Pervulgare librum alicuique, To publish a book. Leg. & Pervulgor.

Pes, pēdis; m. ex pēs, pōdis, Eol. pēs, ex oia conciliare (Aven.) pēs, pēs. A foot, the measure of a foot, twelve inches: also an head loss, Var. The halber in a ship, wherewith the sail is hoisted up; proprie funicularis, quo angulus veli religatur, ut vasa quo cornua antennarum: Hinc pedem facere die, ventus, cum dimidio vento navigatur. V. Voss. sic & Pedem tenere die, qui prætel velo tendendo vendendoque. Also the foundation of any thing, Var. Pes magnus, totum dicitur quod est a femore ad calcem; Pes minor continet 4 palmos, h. e. digitos sedecim. Ponitur & pro loco; Pedem in Italia nulum video qui non in istius potestate sit. Also a measure or foot in a verse: V. Cal. Pedem stuit, i. fugit, Felt. Pes anferinus, The herb Goosefoot. Pes accipitrum, A kind of herb. Cal. Pes corvi, Jun. The herb Crow-foot. Pes leporis, Jun. Vide Lagopus. Pes vinaceorum, Col. The stalk of grapes. Pes milvi vel milvini, Col. The herb harts-horn. Pes gallinaceus, Plin. 25. 13. The same that Fumaris. Pes leonis, The herb Lion's mane, or our Ladies mantle. Pes accipitrum, Diole. Vide Lychnis sylvestris. Pes porrectus, A full foot in measure. Jun. Pes contractus, Half a foot every way, Jun. Pes quadratus, A foot square every way, Jun. Pes planus, A void place or plot, fit for an house to be built upon, Jun. Vin-fo pede & soluto, In verse and prose, Tibul. Ad pedes, A waiter at the table: Vide A pedibus, in A. Pedibus in sententiam, To speak to the same, Pes, is also the Foot of a Table, Bedstead, &c. Pes navalis, Plaut. An Oar: whereupon Aufonius calls a Ship Remipedem, Oar-footed. Pedem facere, Virg. To row. Pedem laxare, To slacken the oar, and leave rowing. They err then, that take it for either Roap, Row or Barge.

Pes & Pedes, adv. On foot.

Pesca in Saliari carmine Ælius Stilo dicitur, capitia ex pellibus agnitis facta, quod Græci vocent Pelles mænen, neutro genere plural, Felt, mænen & mænen, inflecto s. Mart. ex mænen.

Pesetas (al, leg. Peticas) inter alia quæ interpretatores (Scal. inter precationes) dicunt, cum fundus lustratur, significare videtur pestilentiam, Festus. The pestilence or plague.

Pesca, pro penna, Felt.

Pesarius (vide Pessus) ex pēs co-quo, mōlis, pro pēs, est lana concerpita ad digitum formam facta, in qua phar-maca continentur.

Pessellum, li; n. dim. A little bar.

PLA

ies, quæ velut
illa ex fornaci-
bus adhæret;
n ad testudinem
dict. eò quòd
am Gr. *πλακε*

aceo, Plaut. *pro*
Placitare pro
ere. *To plead,*
ἀπεισὼν, ὁμολο-
ῶντα' decre-
placuit: aliqui,
gni, vel impe-

... Feud. Placi-
... rista, i. senten-
... in opinion, an
... covenant agreed
... part. Virg. Thai
... ἀπόροι, ἀπὸ τοῦ.

μα' ἐξαγιστοῦ,
l, vel ex Paco,
ceo. To pacify,
or reconcile: to
use with sacrifice
wild or gentle: to

plaque; πλε-
denam, ex πλε-
ue.
Doricè πλαγῖ
nd, blow, beating
a gap or chas
ee: also a grea
an heavy chance;
e, country region,

ve world. κλίμα,
 à brevi, à πλαγί.
 y, Stat. A linen
 r now adays: the
 o a net, aut fu-
 ; also the meshes
 o vestis; pars le-
 wise, retia, di&.

bus plena sunt,
at meshes or holes
: the arming cord
stry, counterpoins,
genus, Cal. V.
Jun. Net-shores,
and bear up nets.

a; leg. & Plagi-
 sh double folded;
 Belonging to whip-
 ad plagiarium
 Mart. dict. Plagi-
 s criminis convi-

(vel Fabiâ) pla-
a Plagiaria, cri-
lep. al. à plagis
s afficitur, qui
ὁπὸ τοῦ πλαγίῳ, i.
suis obliquis tra-
hat

Placitiorum, 4, 5, 6, unde Placitorium; *A place where decrees are made, a senate house.*
Plācītis; Cadmiz species, quæ velut fuligo quædam, aut ut favilla ex fornacibus ærariis egesta, parietibus adhæret; nam propter sui gravitatem ad testudinem evolare non potest, Gal. diſt. eò quòd speciem referat crustæ, quam Gr. πλάκας

Placitor, Plin. 34. 9.
 Placitor, & freq. a Placeo, Plaut. *πο*
λὸς ἀρῶσκα, *To please often*. Placitare pro
 Litigare & causas agere, *To plead*.
 Feud.
 Placitum, ti; n. Plin. *ἀρσῶτορ, σμῆμα*
νῶν, ἀρσῶσθῆμην, δῶμα, ἀρῶσθῆμα; *decree*
tum & sententia quæ placuit; aliqui
Conventus procerum regni. vel impe-
 n.

Placitūrus, a, um; part. Virg. *Tha*
shall please.
Placitus, a, um; Ter. *dēsotes, dēsōs.*
Tha *liketh or consenteth.*

Plácium, Tow, or *grofnef* of filk. Ind
V. Plocium.
Pláco, as; ex *παύειν* *ἐξαιρέματα*
ἰνδασα, vel *כפר*, *rini*, vel ex *Plac*
per Syncope, al. ex *Placeo*. To pacify
appease, quiet, console or reconcile :
same : to qualify : to please with sacrifice
or gifts : to make calm, mild or gentle :
allay.

Plerique, πλεῖραque, πλεῖραque; πλείους, περισσότεροι ὅτι πληθύνω, ex pluribus, ex pluribus V. Plerique.

Plāga, α; f. πληγή, Doricé πλαγά, *plega*, εκ πληγής, i. wound, blow, beating, or stripes: a cut or incision, a gap or chaps: a tree: the print of a stripe: also a great loss, hurt or displeasure: an heavy chance: prim. long. *Aplaga* a climate, country region

coast, land or portion of the world. *ἐκ τῆς
ἐκ τῆς γῆς, τῆς θαλάσσης; primā brevis, ἡ πρώτη
A circle, a bridge way, Scat. A line
veil, such as Nuns wear now adays: τῆς
sheet of a bed, Jun. Also a net, aut fine
nis, quorētia tenduntur; also the mass
of a net. Voss. pro Clavo veltis; pars
ἄλγ; aliq. lectus,
Cai. arum; f. *ἐκ τῆς, retia, did**

quod plagis, i. foraminibus plena sunt
Calv. *Wide nets with great meshes or holes*
to take wild beasts withal: i. the arming
of a net, a sna e: also tapestry, counterpoint
carpet, Varr.
Plāgārium, unguenti genus, Cal.
Plangonium.
Plāgārīi tībicides, Jun. *Net-flower*
little forks to under-set and bear up
the

Plāgella, dim. ā Plaga : leg. & Plagi-
la, Diploma, *A linen cloth double fold.*
Czl. Aurelian.
Plāgellārīus, a, um, *Belonging to whi-*
ping.
Plāgīārīus, a, um ; ad plagiariū
pertinens.
Plāgīārīus, fi ; m. Mart. dict. *Pla-*
ariū, quod qui huius criminis con-

n- Aus esset, lege Flaviá (vel Fabiá) p
 h- gis damnaretur, Lex ipsa *Plagiaria*, c
 le- men *Plagium*; hæc Calep. al. à pla
 r- i, dolore dicitur, quo is afficitur, e
 a- est surreptus. Fung. *δρόσι πλάγιοι*,
 oblique, quòd strophis suis obliquis t
 A a a 2

P O S

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inheretance, as well in the city, as in the country: a manour, a farm, a place in the country with ground lying to it. Optimo jure prædia, i. Bona prædia, idem quod Prædēs, Bud. V. Jus.

Prædo, ñis; m, a Præda: qui prædam facit; ληστής, a robber; a spoiler, a thief, a pillager, a pirates also an unjust thief, Calep.

Prædōcēo, To teach before.

Prædōmo, as, ùi, itum, are; Sen. ἀποδύμεθα, περὶ καταπύλου. To tame; quiet, mitigate, assuage or appease before.

Prædōmor, aris; pass. Ovid.

Prædōntus, a, um; Hottom. Belonging to Prædo.

Prædōntus, li; m, Catull. A little robber, a petty thief.

Prædor, aris; dep. λησθῶ, λησθῶμαι, a Prædo & Do, ante do, quod ea quæ per vim auferimus sint ante data, h. e. antequam dentur a possidente, Sipont. a Præda: legitur & Prædo, as, To rob, to spoil, to pill or kill.

Præducio, is, xi, ñum, ère; ἀγεύω. To lead or east before, to pass before or esteem better. Præducere Circum creta, To colour the fore-front of the Circus with chalk, Plin.

Præducior, pass. Ovid.

Præducal, ἀγεύω, Gloss. an Præduca, scil. linea. V. Mart.

Præducis, es; Plin. πῶλον γλυκύν. Very and best reared or pleasured.

Præduratio, ñis; f. Aug. An hardening before.

Prædurator, ñis; m, Aug. An hardening before.

Præduro, as; Plin. ἀποκλινῶμαι. To make very hard.

Præduror, pass. Stat.

Prædurus, a, um; Virg. ἀποκλινῶμαι. Very hard, very strong.

Præelatio, ñis; f. ἀποελπίσθαι. A choosing before.

Præeligo, is; ἀποελπίσθαι. To choose before.

Præeminentia, as; f. Aug. H. m. u.

Præeo, is, ùi, itum, ire; ἀποεῖναι, ἀποεῖναι. To go before, to go the way; to read, speak, tell or say before: to read or pronounce that which another must say after him.

Præfacilis, le; Plaut. πᾶν ῥᾶν. Very easy.

Præfacio, is; pro Præfero; ut, Præ me facio, id est, Præ me fero, Cal. ex Quint.

Præfandus, a, um; adj. Præfandi humoris & corpore effusum, Unvoluntary letting go of urine, Plin.

Præfans, tis; Liv. Specially or solemnly reciting before.

Præfari, ἀποφύγει, ante fari, prolocui, ἀποφύγειν. Præfari divos, i. Invoicare. Præfari honorem dicimus, cum rem non satis honestam dicimus, aliquot verbis præmissis mollimus, quod aliqui iudicis auribus indignum esset. To speak before.

Præfatis, ætus sum, ari; ἀπελίζω. To speak for by before.

Præfacinus, πᾶν ῥᾶν, i. omnino fascinatur, Mart. ex Gloss. Phil.

Præfatio, ñis; f. ἀποφύγειν, ἀποφύγειν. A preface, a thing spoken or written of before.

Præfatus, a, um; ex Præfero; oratione affatus, i. ante fatus, Præfatus divos,

Virg. i. precatus: nam antequam verba in Senatu vel concione facerent, deos precari solebant. To speak before.

Præfati, The Apparitores, Cohortales & Officiales, belonging to the court, or to the train of Præfectus prætorio, Jun. Amm. Marcell. Apparitores, Parlevants or Serjants.

Præfatorius, a, um; Digest. Of or belonging to the State of a ruler; or he that hath been great master of the Emperors Palace, Ulpian.

Præfatura, as; f. ἀποφύγειν, ἀποφύγειν. Officium præfati, & Regio quam præfatus administrat, A Lieutenantship, authority, an office; also a certain place or limited compass of land inhabited, and under some certain jurisdiction: vide Felt. Vide Sarapia & Ducatus.

Præfatus, ti; m, qui rei alicui præfatur: ἡγεμῶν, ἀρχηγός. A ruler, governor or President: a peer: a captain or principal officer appointed to do a thing; or that hath the oversight and charge of a thing: a lieutenant: a deputy: a provost or master, a Lord Master, Præfatus augustalis prætorii, A Knight Master of the shal, Jun. Præfatus rerum capitalium, A provost Marshal, Alcon. Præfatus sacrarum virginum, Prior of the Nuns, Jun. Præfatus arcis, The Constable of the Castle: Lieutenant of the Tower, Jun. Præfatus thesaurorum, Under treasurers belonging to Comes largitionum, Panoir, in Notit. Præfatus Regius, Lieutenant of a shire, Nè quid respubli- ca detrimenti capiat constitutus, Cambd.

Præfatus prætorio, A great officer or governor (as Lord chief Justice, or Lieutenant general) under the Emperor, to govern Provinces in civil causes only in the east and west Empires. In the east two: one Orientis, the other Illyrici. In the west two: one Italie, another Galliarum, Panoir. Præfati prætorio committunt, The train which remaineth with the Emperor in his court: one in Italy, the other at Constantinople, Panoir, in Notit. Præfatus laborum, An officer in the camp over Artizans or Artificers of Arms, the Master Engineer, for the Legion, Veget. 2. 11. Præfatus Augustalis, Governor of Egypt under the Emperor: a Vice Roy, Alciat, in Notit.

Præfatus vigilum, The captain of watchmen to sit unto casual fear-fires, a Sergeant major, Paul. Præfatus urbi, Gell. A great officer in Rome. Præfatus annonæ, The provider or purveyor for victuals, Præfatus rationariorum, Jun. An auditor or he that taketh accounts and reckonings. Præfatus legionis, The Lord Marshal of the Army, who commanded in absence of the Lieutenant General. He had also the power of a Sergeant Major General, and of a Provost Marshal General and of the Purveyor to provide victuals, clothes, horse and Arms, for the whole Legion, Veget. 2. 9. Præfatus Castrorum, The Quarter Master General: who was also master of the carriages, and of the Rams and engines of attack, like our General of the Ordnance. He had care of the sick too, Veget. 2. 10.

Præfaticulum, li; n, Felt. A great sacrifice, or that which was used in sacrifice.

Præfero, ers, tūli, lātum, ferre; ἀποφύγειν, ἀποφύγειν, ἀποφύγειν. To bear before: to prefer, to esteem or set more by: also to have the show of a thing: to appear: to spread. Alicui faciem ad libidinem præferre, To lead one the way to filthy lust. Salutem reipubl. suis commodis præferre, To set more by the safeguard of the commonwealth, than by his own commodities.

Præferor, pass. Salust. Præferitur opinio. Cal. An opinion is spread.

Præferor, ñis; adj. Liv. πῶν γὰρ πῶν, ἀσπῶν σπῶν. Very fierce and haughty, very rigorous, eager, cruel, fell.

Præferus, a, um; Plin. σιδηρόνδε, σιδηρόνδε. Pointed or shod with iron, or a spear is at the fore end: also that is bound with iron, Plaut.

Præferro, as, are; Gloss. To point with iron.

Præfertilis, le; Col. Ran. Also that springeth up similarly, Peud.

Præfector, ἀφάρτα, præceptor, Vulc. leg. ἀφάρτα.

Præfervidus, a, um; Col. ἀφάρτα, ἀφάρτα. Very hot, scalding or scorching hot.

Præfestināre; idem quod Festinanter; ἀποφύγειν, ἀποφύγειν.

Præfestinātum, adv. Sifen. & Præfestine, Plaut. πᾶν ῥᾶν, πᾶν ῥᾶν. Very hastily, in post haste.

Præfestinatio, ñis; f. August. An hastening.

Præfestinatus, a, um; part. vel romen: ἀφάρτα, ἀφάρτα. Done too hastily, or too soon.

Præfestino, as; Col. ἀποφύγειν, ἀποφύγειν. To make post haste, to hasten before due time.

Præfestinor, aris; pass. Ovid.

Præfibilis, as, To buckle before.

Præficia, as; f. Plaut. ἡ δὲ πῶν, Felt. Præficia, mulieres ad lamentandum mortuum conductæ, quæ dat ceteris plangendi modum, quasi in hoc ipsum præficia. A woman hired to lament at one's burial, going before the coep.

Præficio, is, ñi, ñum, ère; ex Præ & Facio: ἡ δὲ πῶν, ἡ δὲ πῶν. To put in authority: to govern: to ordain captain, ruler, lieutenant or deputy: to make or appoint overseer or chief deer, Præficcere ducent populo, To make leader of the people.

Præficior, pass. Liv.

Præfido, is, di, ñum, ère; ens; ἀφάρτα, ἀφάρτα. To trust very much, to have a great confidence.

Præfigo, is, xi, ñum, ère; ἀποφύγειν, ἀποφύγειν. To fasten or strike before: to set up: to set upon. Arma præfigere puppibus, To fasten or hang before. Capita in halis præfigere, Id. To set heads upon spears. Item Præfudo.

Præfigor, pass. Liv.

Præfiguro, as; Lat. ἀποφύγειν, ἀποφύγειν. To represent before by any figure, to foreshew.

Præfiguror, pass. Aug.

Præfigo, is; Bud. To feign before.

Præfingo, is, ùi, itum, ire; ἀποφύγειν, ἀποφύγειν. To determine before, to appoint how much shall be done.

Præfinitē, adv. ἀποφύγειν. By measure, or by rule.

Præfinitio, ñis; f. Jul. ἀποφύγειν. An appointing.

Præfinitio, adv. Ter. ἀποφύγειν. By limitation.

limitation, by measure, by bounds, by appointing, when and how another will have it.

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Præfinitivē vel Præfinitivū aliquid fieri dicebatur, cum factū aut dictū aliquo tacito occurreretur, Scalig. Præfinitivū, vox quā omnem invidiam se amoliri putabant veteres, & res ad votum succedentes felicitatem, sive Præfinitivū, q. d. Quod sine atrogantia & invidia didum sit. Plaut. Præfinitivū, quā ante facinuram, vel ad amolendum scelus, i. invidiam: Vide Scalig. in Varr.

Præfixus, a, um; part. a Præfixor, Plin. ἀποφύγειν. Thrust through, headed with, fastened or set in the forefront.

Præfixo, es; & part. Præfixus, a, um; Mosm. or wept for very much. Apul.

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Præfixor, pass. Gell.

Præfixo, is, xi, ñum, ère; Plin. ἀποφύγειν. To flow or run before another.

Præfluxus, & Præfluxivus, pro Fluore alicujus rei ante vel præterlabentis.

Præfocata dicuntur, quæ præfocacionem patiuntur.

Præfocatio, ñis; f. A strangling, a stopping, a suffocation & V. Calep. Præfocatio matricis, Aurel. idem quod Strangulatio vulvæ.

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Præfocatio, ñis; f. A strangling, a stopping, a suffocation & V. Calep. Præfocatio matricis, Aurel. idem quod Strangulatio vulvæ.

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Præfignus, a, um; Ovid. ἀποφύγειν. Very glorious and weighty.

Præfigno, is, ère; ex Præ & Frango, Liv. ἀποφύγειν. To break before, to break in pieces, to break open.

Præfignio, is; ἀποφύγειν. To fly away before.

Præfulcio, is, si, tum, ire; ἀποφύγειν, ἀποφύγειν. To stay or underse to fortify, strengthen or make strong

beard: a case which being once decided, makes a precedent, ruler or example to judge sensibly in like matters, as those which we call *Ruled cases in the Law*: Also a manner of sentence given before judgment, (Qu. iudicium præ) as if two did contend for one office, and the magistrate, because the controversy will be long, in the mean time appoints one of them to minister the office, wherein he seemeth to give judgment before for him whom he favoureth.

Præjudico, as; i. ante tempus iudico, *præiudicium*, *præiudicium*. To judge first or before another, to whom the matter appertaineth: to judge by the example of another like matter before judgment: Also to conceive an ill opinion or judgment of a thing, before he cometh to the place to hear it. Præiudicare de aliquo, *To come with prejudice to judge of a thing*. Præiudicare alicui, *Ulpian*. By prejudice to hurt or hinder ones cause.

Præiuratio, *onis*; f. Felt. The oath that is taken by him that first sweareth. Præiuratio, *oris*; m. He that first taketh an oath, as the fore-men of the jury, &c.

Præiuro, as; *præiurum*. To swear before others.

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longing to war or bairail. Vidē Felt. Plaut.

Præiator, *oris*; m. Tac. *præiator*. A warrior.

Præibatio, *onis*; f. A seating before.

Præiber, a, um, *Very free, Prudent*.

Præibo, as; Stat. *præibo*, *præibo*. To taste or assay before.

Præicenter, adv. Gell. *præicenter*. Very wantonly and licentious, with too much liberty.

Præigānus, a, um; quod præ omnibus legitur, *præigānus*. First gathered or ripe. Præiganeum vinum, *Cato*; Wine made of grapes gathered before due time and season, or before other.

Præligatus, a, um; part. Bound before, *tyed or bound up*. Præligatum pectus, *A mind bewitched or bound by witchcraft and sorcery*. Plaut.

Præligo, as; Liv. *præligo*. To bind afore, or in the side.

Præligo, is; *Erasm*.

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Prælicido, as. To make very bright, manifest, evident or apparent.

Prælicidus, a, um; Plin. *prælicidus*. Very clear or bright, giving a great light.

Prælidum, *ii*; n. *prælidum*, ex *Præ*. ludo. Proprie est prælatum illa, que antecantum, favoris conciliandi gratia, a citharædis solet præmitti; quoniam generalis accipitur pro quovis initio rei læ præmissio. A poem: in musicæ voluntary before the song: a flourish, preamble or entrance to a matter, and (as ye would say) signs and proffers. Prælidum pugnae, *The beginning of battle, the first assault or onset*.

Prælidus, is, *li*, sum, *ere*; Virg. *prælidus*, *prælidus*, *prælidus*. To play before: in musicæ, to play a voluntary before the song: in war, to make his flourish before the play.

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beatneth: to forestall markets. Hoc illi præmercatum sum, *Plaut*. I bought this out of his hands, or he was cheapening of it. Præmessum, *ii*; n. *præmessum*, quod prælationis causa præmeretur, cuiusmodi erant fructus, quas primo demissas sacrificabat Cereri; V. Felt. An offering to Ceres of the ears of corn first reaped, the first fruits.

Præmetior, *iris*, ensus sum, *iri*; Tib. *præmetior*. To measure before, to pass over.

Præmetium, fest. quod prælationis causa ante præmetitur. Gloss. P æmetium, *is*; *præmetium*. A forewarning.

Præmetio, *is*, *ui*, *ere*. To reap first or before.

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Præmetio, *is*, *ui*,

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inclivus, To stoop forward, to hang, to bend downwards.
Proclive, is; n. *Eminentia montis aut clivi, quæ propendit deorsum*, Liv. *The brow of an hill: or rather, the over-hanging of a cliff, rock or mountain.*
Proclivè & Proclivè; olim adverbium, Gell. 20, 24.
Proclivis, ve; (i.e. *Proclinis*) & *Proclivioris*, Plaut. ex Pro, & *Clivus*: quod pronom. inclinatumque est; ὀμπη- πῶς, ὀμπηπῶς, Ready to fall, leaning or hanging downwards; inclined; ready bent to: also *e* *sic* to be done. *Dicta* quidem *est proclive*, *It is an easy thing to say*. ¶ *Proclivis* ad morbos, *Subject* or *inclined to diseases*. ¶ *Quod* in *proclivi* est, Ter, & *Quod proclive* est, Plaut. *which is e* *sic* or *may soon be done*. ¶ *Circa* ali- quid *proclivior*, Quint, &, *Proclivis* alicui rei. Sil. *Ready about a thing, or prone to do*.
Proclivitatis, atis; f. ὀμπηπῶσις, ὀμπα- πορσία. *Inclination or disposition to any thing, easiest to fall, facility.*
Procliviter, & *Proclivius*, adv. ὀμπη- πῶς, ὀμπηπῶς, & *sic*, readily.
Proclivus, a, um; Colum. vide *Proclivis*.
Proclivus, i; subst. idem quod *Proclivitas*, Terull.
Proclibis, *Gloriorum*.
Proclūo, is. To *defend*.
Prōco, as; Liv. Felt. ex *Posco*: a lex. *Procio*, Scal. ex πῶς, ὥς, τοῦτο. πρὸς τὴν ἀνάγκην αὐτῶν ἀναγκαστὸν ἀρξέω. To demand, to desire, to ask *malapertly*, to dally or play the wanton, to behold wantonly; also to flatter, V. *Procium*.
Procrectum, ii; n. Jun. excubitorium, ex πρεκταίειν excubare. A little chamber near to the *Mæstres*, where the maidens or servants do lie, a porch or entry before one come to a chamber.
Prōcraton, locus ante cubile, in quo corporis custodes excubant; πρὸ κρῆτος; excubitor; Plin. Ep. 41. V. *Procrectum*. A porch or entry before one come to a cham- ber, an anti-room.
Prōcōmūm, anterior comā: à πρὸς & κομῆ, Mart.
Prōcondyli. The uppermost joints of the fingers. Sup.
Prōconion. Broth made of new Barley.
Prōconſul, a, um; πρεσβυλεύς ἀλλοτρίᾳ φαρίνᾳ ex hordeo recenti; dict. quod ex eo ferret πρὸς τὴν κομὴν τείσας priusquam in cono componatur.
Prōconſul, ūlis; m. ἀρχιβασιλεὺς. Pro & *Consul*; quia cum consulari potestate in provinciam administrandam mittitur. He *was sent with an extraordinary power of a Consul, into any Country to govern*, a Lord Deputy, President, Lieutenant.
Prōconſulārīs, re; Gell. ἀρχιβασιλεὺς. Of or belonging to such an Officer, as a *Proconsul* or *Consul Deputy*. *Proconſularis* Provincia, *Into which one that hath been Consul was sent from the Senate to govern* Alcia.
Proconſulātus, ūs, m. Plin. i ἀρχιβασιλεία. The dignity and state of him that is the *Consul*, Lieutenant: *the Proconsuls* the *Proconsuls*.
Proctotas, i, crispā crinūm fronti imminens; Jul. Pollux: πρὸς κρότῳ, transi- species, ὅταν τις τὸ πρὸ ὀφρύς κομᾷ: κότῳ Dor. caput, A tuft of hair hanging over the forehead.

P R O

Procrastinatio, ōnis; f. *ὑστερήσις*, *A* *delaying*.
Procrastinatus, a, um; Gell. *δραβέ-
λασμα*. *Deferred*.
Procrastino, as; *ὑστεράω* & *ὑστέρω*, *ἀνα-
κρίνω*, *ὑστέρω*, *ἀνίστημι*, *ἀνίστημι* diem de
ie traho. in crastinum diem sepe differo.
To delay; to prolong; to linger; to defer the
time, to drive off still from day to day.
Procrastinus, *ὑστερός*, maturinus, Mart.
x Gloss.
Procreāns, tis, *Procreating*, &c.
Procreāto, ōnis; f. verb. *ὑμνωσις*. *A*
rejoicing or ingendring.
Procreātor, ōris; m. verb. *ὑμνωτής*,
ὑμνωτής. *A* *maker*, a *bestirrer*, a *creator* or
maker.
Procreātrix, Tricis; f. verb. *ὑμνωτής*.
She that *breeds* and *bringeth forth*, a *mo-
ther*, a *dām*.
Procreātus, a, um, Cic. de fin. Ur natura
diligē procreatos non curaret. *Pro-
created*, *bronght forth*.
Procreō, as; & part. Procreatus, ans;
ὑμνωδία ex Pro & Creō. *To create*, to *beg*, to
bring forth, to engender, to procure or
work. Ex calibros procreavit. *He begat*
children of her. ¶ Procreare alicui pericu-
lum, *To work danger to one*.
Procreōr, āris; pass. *To be created* or
begotten.
Procreſco, is, Evi, tum, ēre; Lucret.
ἀνέξω, *ἀνέξω*, *ἀνέξω*, *ἀνέξω*. *To spring* and *increase*,
to grow up.
Procrūtor, ōris, Felt. *πρὸς*, *πρὸς*, *πρὸς*.
He that *keeps watch* and *ward*
about the camp in the night, when the
enemies are encamped near hand: qui pro-
curator, ante excubat.
Procrūbo, as, il, itum, āre; *προει-
μνίζω*, *προειμνίζω*. *To watch before*, to *watch*
in camp; also *to lie flat* and *prostrate*;
also *to fall* or *alter*. Poplites procubant,
Lucret.
Procrendendus, a, um; part. *To be beaten*
out, to *be fashioned* and *framed*.
Procrūdum, rēgis, Gloss. Mart. leg.
Prodicium, i, prodigium.
Procrudo, is, di, tum, ēre; Virg. *προει-
μνίζω*. *To beat*, *stamp* or *strike* a thing
or *make* it *longer*, *leſs* or *thinner*, *cutendo*
longius facio: also *to ingender* or *bring*
forth: s. *to diſui-* *invent* and *coin*. Ira pro-
crendicem, Hor. *Anger* did *fiſt* *deviſe*
to make *swords*.
Procul, adverb. quasi prore ab oculis,
Serv. Procul est & quasi pro oculis: Mart.
ex Procello: item Alicunde. Procul vero,
i. a veritate abhorrens: *ἀποψη*, *πρόψη*,
far, *far off*, *aloſt*, *far from*. Also near or
hard by, Virg. Seta procul tantum capi-
tuli delapsa jacebant. Procul a conspectu,
Far out of sight. ¶ Haud procul hinc,
Virg. *Not far hence*. ¶ Procul a licis-
simo, *Utterly unlearned*. ¶ Procul ali-
quando propoſitio est, & interdum Ab-
lativo, nonnquam Accusativo jun-
gitur; ut, Locum procul muros, Liv. &
Procul muro, Curt. *A place far from the*
wall.
Proculā, *A kind of costly garments*, la-
ta procul.
Proculāto, vel Proculato; pro Vocato
& Citato usurpari solet. Felt.
Proculcāto, ōnis; f. Sen. *καταπαύ-
σις*. *A treading under feet*, a *trampling*.
Proculcō, as; Liv. ex Pro & Calco;
καταπαύω. *To tread down*, *to trample*
under feet, *to tread upon*.

P R O

Proculdubio, adv. Suet. i. certe; ἀμφιβολίας; ἀμαρζολῶς, without doubt, undoubtedly.

Proculus, is, al. leg. Proculino, as, To extend; τὴν προμήτειν. Proculinam vel Proculant, promittunt, Felt.

Proculus, li; m. Felt. a procul: cognomen ejus, qui natus est patre peregrinante procul a patria. Suet. Quicquid decedat, quia patribus senibus, quasi procul progressis ætate, nati sunt, Felt. He that is born when his father is far out of the country, or when his father is very old; also a little worse or dandier.

Proculo, is, li; ium, ere, ens; Liv. ὀκλύμενος. To lie flat or groveling; to come narrow together; to bang or bend down toward the ground; to lie level; to fall down prostrate; to be slain or bricked down. Procumbere humi, Virg. Procumbere terræ, & In terram; & Procumbere, absolute; adv. Ovid. To lie groveling or with his face on the ground. ¶ Procumbere ad pedes, Liv. Ante pedes alijus, Ovid. To fall down prostrate as ones feet. ¶ Procumbere ad arborem, Plin. To lean to a tree, ¶ Tecta super habitantes procumbere, Quint. The house fell down upon the inhabitants.

Procuratio, Gloss. Mart. procuratio.

Procupido, i, inis; f. Lust or d-fire.

Arnob.

Procurandus, a, um; part. To be purged by sacrifice.

Procuratio, onis; f. verb. διακονία, ἀντιλογία. The administration and doing of a thing, the office or charge in doing of a thing; government; also purging or pleasing God by sacrifice.

Procuratuncula, æ; f. dim. a Procuratio, Sen.

Procurator, oris; m. verb. διακονία, ἀντιλογία. A procurator, a proxy, a factor, a solicitor: one that feels to another mans affairs, or that hath the charge of a thing committed to him. Procurator est, qui negotium alienis suscipit, Afcon. Procurator regni, Cæf. A governor of a kingdom in the name of a Prince. Procurator caesarum, Jun. A proffor. Procurator peni; vide Promus, Procurator Cæsaris & Fifici; idem qui alio nomine, Rationalis & Procurator patrimonii, Alciat. Procurator Augustalis, The same in Rome that Quæstor was in libera Rep. But he might have the rule of a small Province, as Pontius Pilatus of Jury. Procurator monetæ, A Mini-master, Amm. Marcell.

Procuratorius, a, um; Dig. and ὑποδικός. Of or belonging to a procurator or the office.

Procuratrix, icis; f. ἀντιλογος, ἀντιδική. She that hath the charge over some thing, or feels to other mens affairs.

Procto, as; pro aliquo curo: ἡλεγεπῶν, ἐντιμύμενος. To do or sollicit another mans business; to have the charge of another mans matters; to see to the affairs of another man; to procure; also to purge by sacrifice; also purely to administer, Cæf. to see to or take heed of a thing; to nourish, cherish, refresh. Virg. Also to care or heal. Mc procuravi ocimo & urtica. I healed or helped my self (of the cough) with haff and nettles, Catull. Procurare arbores, Cato; To bushand and keep trees that they may grow and prosper.

Procurrere, ἐπιβιβάζω. Running abroad or before.

PRO

Procurator, ris, ri, sum, ēre, ens; Cæs.
προκράτωρ, προκράτωρ, προκράτωρ. To pass-run,
to run forward, to run abroad: to fetch
forth in length.

Procursatio, ōnis; f. προκράτης, πα-
γκράτης. A running out to skirmish.

Procursatores, Ete-runners in battle.
Light-bodies ready to skirmish, discom-
the coasts, and to follow in obit; Amm.
Marcell.

Procursio, ōnis; f. Quint. πρηγισα-
σις. A digression, a course; a running
or lying out in length.

Procursus, as; Liv. ἐκτρέψας, κητάβωσι.
To run out often: to ski-mish or fight;
to run out upon the enemies.

Procursor, ōris; m. Sal. Ἀττινερ οὐς
or forth.

Procurulus, ūs; m. Liv. ἡ δειρομήνη, A
course or running out of soldiers to skir-
mish with their enemies: a lying out in
length. Ex procurulo salire, Bud. To leap
taking his race or fetching his fire.

Procuro, as; ἀναζητέω. To make
crooked before.

Procurevus, a, um; Virg. καμπύλῳ,
ἀνεμυγμένω. Very crooked before; or at the
fore end.

Proculus, ci; m. Virg. μνησθ' ex Pro-
cundo, Pducere est pōcere, unde meretrix
procales, ab affluēdo pōcendo. Proci
uxorem pōcentes in matrimonium. Proci,
i. pōcis, Felt, Perot. ā Prociendo,
i. petendo, Felt, habet Procin' pro Pro-
cūrum: V. Proco, A waker or suiter so
have a woman in marriage.

Procuma, & Procuma; moles vel
murus ad repellendum fluctus; ἀπερυ-
μαζα, A pile or bank.

Procyon, ōnis; m. σκυγιών' διέξ. quod
canis ortum praevertat, ex πείθ' & κυν
canis. A Star called (al. going before) the
Dog star, appearing in the Caniculi days.

Prodambulatio, as; Ter. προσωπαυμία.
To walk forth or abroad.

Prodégres, & prodideris, consumperis.
Felt.

Prudentia, æ; Gloss. Phil malitia, in-
iquitas, levitas; ex Prodo.

Prodo, is, ivi vel it, itum, ire; ex
Pro & Eo; d. interierunt: προδίδμι, απο-
δίμη, παράδομι. To go forth, or out of
an house: to come forth before one: to rise
up: to come abroad, to march forth. Pro-
dare ad aliquem, Plaut. To come forth a
dozs to one. Ex porta prodire, Cæs. idem.

PExtra domum prodire, To go or come
abroad in the street: to be seen.

PInfans
prodit utero matris; Ovid. Cometh out of
his mothers womb. Obviam alicui
prodire, To go forth to meet one.

Prodico, is, xi, ēre; Felt. To speak
more, to praise. Prodicerē diem, est Pro-
dicere & praedicere, Felt.

Producatior, ōris; m. Liv. He that ex-
traordinarily for some sudden necessities is
ordained Diffractor.

Productio, ōnis; f. Felt. idem quod
Proditorio.

Predictus, a, um; Gell. Predictus dies,
i. definitus, A fest, assigned or preliminary
day of appearing or of hearing a Law-suit.

Predigax vel Predignæ hostie, ā vete-
rib, dicebantur, quæ totæ consumebantur
igni, unde & homines luxuriosi predigi
dicti sunt; V. Felt, Cal.

Predignalis, le; adjct. Pap. δυνάτω
Predigali.

Predignalitas, aris; f. Hul. δυνάτως

P R O

Prodīgāſcīter, adverb. Col. *downtw.*
Prodigally.
 Prodīge, adv. *downtw.*, *downtw.*, *Wast-
 fully, exceſſively, diſorderly.*
 Prodigētia, *π*; f. Tac. *dowlla.* Pro-
 digitū, *waſſfulneſſe, riot, unbrifneſſe.*
 Prodigaliſſe, & *πρωγις* alig. *idem*
 quod Prodigioſus; alig. Prodigium a-
 verrens, unde Prodigaliſ Jupiter diſus
 eſt, cui expiandorum prodigiorum gratiā
 facera ſolebat. Claud. Prodigale pro
 Prodigioſe, Feſt. *Of a prodigy or ſign; that*
proceeth ſtrange and monſtrous ſigns, or
that ſendeth a worlds wonder.
 Prodigāſcīter, Hor. vide Prodigioſe.
 Prodigatōr, *ορις* m. Feſt. prodigiorum
 interp. *πρωγις* *ορις*. *He ſhat by ſtrange*
ſigns ſeeeth what ſhall happen afterward.
 Prodigiolū, li; n. *A little monſtr.*
 Prodigioſe, adverb. Plin. *πρωγις*.
 Monſtrouſly, ſtrangeſy, contrary to the com-
 mon courſe of nature.
 Prodigioſus, *α*, um; Plin. *πρωγις*,
πρωγις. *That giveth a ſtrange ſign; a*
wonderſl, contrary to the common courſe
of nature, monſtrous, marvellous, faſt.
 Prodigitas, *θις*; f. Lucr. *dowlla.* Too
 much lawſineſſe, waſſfulneſſe or prodigality.
 Prodigium, li; n. *πρωγις*, *πρωγις*.
prædicando; alii quaſi *prodicium*, quod
 porro dicat vel predicat, Feſt. aliquid
 porro agendum. *A thing ſeldom ſeen,*
which ſignifieth that ſome great good or
evil ſhall follow; a thing monſtrous and
unnatural, a wonder.
 Prodigus; V. Prodigus.
 Prodigio, li; *εγις*, *εγις*; Plaut. ex Pro &
 ago, procul agi: *downtw.*, *prodigum*,
diagnoſis. *To laſh out money waſtfully, or*
*in things needleſſe; to conſume or ſpend riot-
 uouſly; to ſpend frankly; alſo to drive far*
*off or forth, Varro. Egebit, qui ſuam pro-
 dederit; Plaut. That waſtfully ſpendeth*
his own. ¶ In *pabulum* pecus prodigere,
 Varro. *To drive forth pecus to paſture.*
 Aliq. Producere.
 Prodigus, *α*, um; *downtw.*, *δωκλας*.
 ex Pro vel porro, & Ago; proſuſus, ex
 Prodigendo. Prodigal, waſtful, riotuſus, an
 outrageous ſpender; a ſpendthrift, a waſtgod,
 an unbrift that will waſtful where it need-
 eth not; too liberal; plentiful, abundant;
 heſat poſſible not, or makeſh no account
 of; that wateeth or cannot keep cloſe; ex-
 ceeding coſtly; alſo very ready to, &c. A-
 nimæ prodigus. *That maketh no ac-
 count of the ſpending of his life.* ¶ In ho-
 noribus decernendiſ nimis, & tanquam
 prodigius. *Too lauiſh in beſtowing honours.*
 Vide Prodigie.
 Prodimētum, *τις*, idem quod Proditio.
 Prodiſno, li; s. prodeo, Enn. Feſt.
 Prodiſthoſis, *πρωδις* *θωος*: Figura,
 moderatio & correctio, ex *πρωδις* *θωος*,
 ante corripo.
 Prodiſpairo, *ας*, *avi*. Prodiſparavē al-
 um, *Haſt ſe m: into a laſt, or looſed my*
belly, Plaut.
 Prodiſcio, *θις*; f. verb. *πρωδις*.
 Treafon, deſeying, betraying, uttering, le-
 vaying, diſcloſing, diſſeminating. Alſo an ſe-
 vicing forth. *A waſtlike going forth or ſer-
 vicer.* Am. Marcell.
 Prodiſtor, *θις*; m. verb. *¶ Prodo*
πρωδις. *A traitour, a betrayer, an ac-
 cuſer, a bewayer, a diſſemler, a deceiver.*
 Prodiſtroſe, adv. *Traitoroſly.*
 Prodiſtorius, *ας*, um. *Of or belonging to*
a traitour, traitour-like.

P R O

Prodūtrix, Teis; f. Prud. She that sel-
leth or bewrayeth.
Prodūtr, imp. They come forth. It is
said or reported, Prodūtr.
Prodūrus, a, um; part. *αργυροδότης*, *αργυ-*
ροδοτός. Betrayed, deftiled, bewrayed,
destroyed; uttered, declared; deceived; dis-
covered, written; also named or appointed.
Prodūus, a, Prodeando, quasi portō e-
undo. Near or further in. Prodūus Anti-
quū dixerunt pro Interitū longiū; inquit
Non, Var.
Prōdō, dis, dīdi, dītum, ēre; *αργυροδο-*
μαι, *αργυροδοέω*. ex Pro & Dō, i, ante dō;
αργυροδοέω. vel ex Portō & Dō, i. Pro-
pago. Genus alto ex sanguine Teuiri Pro-
deret, Virg. Prodi portū itel, vel memoriz
portū dātō & fallit, Item ex interiore loco
procedit, Item Prodiis, in apertum exit.
To eash affay; so show, to utter, *αποκα-*
λύω, *ἀποκαλύπτω*. To appeach, to accuse; to be-
wray, so disclose, *αφωρῶ*; to betray; to de-
ceive, so forsake in ones needs, to leave with-
out succour; to yield or vender up; to de-
fer, so prolong, to delay, so put off, to drive
off from time to time; so frustrate or do
contrary to, to leave to or after him; also
to name; to write or put in writing. Prae-
donibus classēm prodere, To betray to the
enemies, *ὑπὲρ*. ¶ Salutem alicuius mercede
prodere, For a reward to betray ones (state
and life). ¶ Legem prodere, Ulpian. To
frustrate the intent of the Law, as not to
pursue an accusation begun. ¶ Prodere
sermone memoriz, monumentis, literis,
¶ To put it or leave it in writing.
¶ Prodere gloriam posteris, To leave af-
ter him an example of glory or renown.
Prodōco, Hor, Ep. i, appetē vel pal-
lam docō, To teach before, to teach open-
ly. Prodōmus, mi; m. *αργυροδοκός*, ex
αργός & *δοκός* cursus. A fore-runner, a
preparer of the way; ripe before times; also
Prodromia, Aquilones, venti Etrusci; North-
east winds, which arise 8 days before the dog
days. Spiritibus prodromis, Am, Marc.
Prōduco, is, xi, ōum, ēre; in conse-
quiam, in apertum duco. Parentes produ-
cunt, i. educant quos suscipiunt. Aliqui,
ante aedes mortuos ad exequias proponere,
Virg. *παρὰ τείρας*, *παρὰ δαίμονα*. To prolong,
to draw in length, so stretch out; to pass;
to continue; to bring forth *ἔξωδον*, *ἔξω-*
δότης. To bring forth to open view, *παρὰ θεῶν*, *πα-*
ρὰ δαίμονα. to draw forward; to defer, de-
lay; to drive off one with fair words and
promises; also to sue one; to promote or
advance; to consume or spend. Also to set
forth to birth; to be abused, Iuv. to produce,
to bring forth to be sold, Ter. so follow or
accompany, Quinct. so be set, Plaut. Pro-
ducere in ius, Lincan. Producere in iudici-
um, & Producere, absolutē; To bring,
before a judge, to sue. ¶ Producere ali-
quem rus, Ter. To find one away into the
country. Producere carnem, To incarnate
or make new flesh, as in ulcers and wounds,
Acl. Lineas ex argento migras produci,
pleriq; mirantur. Auro lineæ non produ-
cuntur, ut argento, are, plumbo; Plin.
Gold in drawing lines therewith, colourers
not or leaveth not a line.
Prōduco, adv. *ἐμπροσθεν*, *μεμπροσ-*
θεν. At length, in length.
Prōducitilis, le; *ἐμπροσθεν*. That which
is made out at length with beating.
Prōduco, ōnis; f. verb. *αὐξάνω*, *αὐξή-*
ματα. A making of a thing long, a
prolonging, a delaying, a driving off.
C. c. 4. Prōdu-

P R O

ex primis
s potius,
scriptu-
ribus. A

regrazie pro
; al. Pro.
ξα, à ξε.
b.
di, iens ; à
Calym. To
ard : 10 pro-
come or fall
igitum pro-
go forward
ditur foras,
... ..

Caf. To en-
n progredi,
gius, vel Ul-
er in a mai-
To adven-
e progredi,
Progredi-
perat. ſing.

ε, προέβλεπε.
ε, πρόημα,
ing forth: a
: the course
: a process,
εγύμνασμος.
cise,
ex voce in-
A twice ex

Magistrates
have place to
Vide Pro-

stop, stay on
or put back
peras-aditu,
ring. ¶ A
To keep from
mihi, Plaut.
life, or They
is, Plaut. V.
vare.

Pröhinc.;

Prognosticon, ci, n; *προγνωστικόν*.
 in pl. Prognostica, orum; Gr. ex *προγνωστικόν*. A token or sign of something to come, or of weather from beasts.
 Prognosticus, a, um; *προγνωστικός*: vi
 przegnościcendi przdurus; Gloss. Prz.
 ficius.
 Prōgōni, Gr. vocantur, qui ex primis concepti sunt nuptiis: Majores potius.
 Programma, Gr. *προγραμμα*: scriptura ab oculis proposita pro foribus. A
προγραμμα p. d. f. Cpl.

Prograxo, indicio Lucil, Prograxe pro
Prograxiffe: al. leg. Protraxe; al. Pro-
craxe, Graxo, is; est ab *αντα*, a *αντα*.
ζω. To make a rise; to publish.
Progrēdiōr, ēis, flus sum, dī, iens; à
Pro & Gradiōr; *μετα*, *μετα*.
To go forth, exit, on, before or forward; to pro-
ceed, enter or go forward; to come or fall
to, to become; to adventure, Digium pro-
gredi non possunt, They cannot go forward
one finger breadth. ¶ Progredietur foras,

Progreſſio, ὁδός, f. προόδους, προο-
πῆ, προέλας. *A proceeding, a going*

forward, a progress.
Progressus, a, um; *தென்னு, தென்னுடை.*
That hath gone forward.
Progressus, us; m. *திருமுது, திருமுது.*
A marching or passing forth: a
proceeding or a passing forward: the course
or continuing of a course begun: a process,
a profiting, a proficiency.
Progygnasma, atis; n. *தெய்வமுதமு.*
An assay or proof in an exercise.
Proh, interject. vel *pro*; *ex voce in-*
terjecta, non est. *தெய்வமுதமு.*

noise made in an outcry: *Oh or Ah!*
 Prōphētes, Ifid. *He which is in stead of*
an heir.
 Prōhēdri, Græc. *Prædēgēs. Magistrates*
to whom all other arose, and gave place
sit. V. Proedrus.
 Prōhibendus, 2, um; part. *Due to*
be prohibited or forbidden: Vide Pro-
 hibeo.
 Prōhibēō, es, ūi, ūtum, ēre; & part.
 ens; ex Pro & Habeo: *καλῶς, εἰρη-*

Coop. Prohibitiō. ōnis : Bud *ἀποστή*.
under, floor, in or from : to stop, stay or
hinder : not to suffer, to drive or put back
to save from. Prohibere operas aditus.
To keep the labourers from entering. ¶ A
periculo remp. prohibere, To keep from
danger. ¶ Uxorē prohibent mihi, Plaut.
They will not let me have a wife, or They
forbid me a wife.
 Prōhibēs, pro Prēhibueris, Plaut. V.

prohibition, a forbidding.
 Prohibitōr, ōris ; m. verb. κωλύτης.
 A forbider : the defender of a town or
 castle, he that withstandeth an assault.
 Prohibitōrius, a, um ; Plin. ἀπαγορευ-
 τικὸς, ἀπαγορευτικός. That belongeth to for-
 bidding.
 Prohibitus, a, um ; part. κωλυθεῖς.
 Lest, forbidden.
 Prohinc.

Pröhrine, ideò, sicut, proinde, Apul.
3. Therefore, from hence.

Proiecta, òrum; n. Bud. *προεικταμένα*. Parts of houses or buildings, jutting or standing out further than the residue, porro jacta.

Proiectio, ònis; f. verb. à Projicio: *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. A casting forth a stretching forth.

Proiectior, & us; comp. à Projecus. Proiectior venter, A great pannier, or belly bearing out, Suet.

Proiectissimus, a, um; superl. M s in elimed, given and bent so. Ad libidinem gens proiectissima, Tac. Wonderfully given to lechery.

Proiectus, a, um; & *προεικτιναι*. Cast out and nourished of a stranger: sung away, as of no account; Plaut.

Proiecto, as; Plaut. *προεικτιναι*. To cast out often.

Proiectum, rii; n. Col. A swingle.

Proiectum, quod provecum extra parietem vel ædificum, nusquam quietis; ut sunt medicina & saggundia: Immissum autem, quod ita fit, ut aliquo loco requiescat, velut tigna, trabes, quæ immittuntur in parietes.

Proiectura, æ; f. Vitruv. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. The jutting or leaning out in pillars or other building: the coping or water table of a wall.

Proiectus, a, um; 3. part. Plin. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Thrown out extra: cast forth, out or away stretched out or extended, or lying out in length: lying down along lying prostrate: forsaken and laid aside: desperate: extending: inclined, given or bent so. Also vile, contemptible, of little value or account. Proiecta sacra, Fest. which are made when it lightning, either to drive away lightning which betoken some ill, or to procure good.

Proiectus puer, Plaut. A child laid abroad either in the fields, or at some mans door or bulk, no man knowing who is father or mother to it; *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Proiectus ad audiendum, Desperate bold, foolhardy. In æquor proiectus, Ovid. Lying out into.

Proiectus, òs; m. Plin. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. The casting out of a thing: the jutting or leaning out of a building.

Proiectio, is, òci, òrum, òre; ex Pro & Jacio: *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*, effundere. To throw, cast, set or pour forth: to lean, to extend, ly or hold out in length, *προεικτιναι* to sling away, to drive or chase out, to cast off, to reject: to fall down prostrate, or ly along: to make no account of: willingly to leave: to despair in, to faint in courage: to leap out with all hast, to sing out, in great hast to go, to break and lash out. Se ex urbe projicere, With all hast to fling out of.

In exilium projici, To be cast into banishment, to be banished. Se in muliebres stercus projicere, Liv. To fall to weeping and wailing like a woman. Se ad pedes projicere, Cæs. To fall down flat as one feet. Super amicum examinem se projicere, Virg. To throw himself upon. Projicit ampullas & selsquidalia verba, To cast away, and not to use. Sic Lambinus exponit locum Horacii, contra vulgares Grammaticos. Atque ita Virg. Projecere animas. Catulleriam; Ipse sum Theſtem pro charis corpori Athenis, Projicere optavit patris: Vide Projecta.

Proin, adv. ex Proinde, ut Dein ex Deinde: *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Therefore, for this cause: Aliq. Perinde.

Proinde, adv. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Therefore, for that cause: being put for an adverb of likeness, it signifies Perinde.

Prolabor, òris, plus sum, bi; depon. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. To slide, slip or fall forth: to fall down, to tumble down, to err or do amiss, to proceed further, by little and little to come so. Prolabi ex equo, Liv. To fall from off his horse. Prolabi in misericordiam, Liv. To become merciful. Prolabi timore, To fall down for fear. Prolabi cupiditate, To err or do amiss through covetousness.

Prolapsio, ònis; f. verb. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. A falling or slipping down.

Proplapsus, a, um; & *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Fallen down, tumbled down.

Proplapsus, òs; m. Gorrh. A falling out of its place: Vide Procidencia & Proptosis.

Proplatio, ònis; f. Tac. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. A delaying, an enlarging, a deferring or prolonging.

Proplatus, a, um; 3. Tac. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Dilated, enlarged & deferred, prolonged.

Proplabilis, le; *προεικτιναι*. That which is apt to be pronounced.

Proplatio, ònis; f. verb. à Profero: *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. A speaking or pronouncing: a showing or bringing forth: a delaying, a prolonging, a deferring, *προεικτιναι*. Proplatio recum, The stay or suspending of a suit still depending, Cic.

Proplato, as; & *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. To dilate or make larger: also to defer and prolong, *προεικτιναι*. Diem ex die proplato, To prolong or put off from day to day.

Proplatus, a, um; 3. part. à Proferor: *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Set, brought or showed forth, spoken, shown, or spread abroad, rectified, rehearsed: delayed, prolonged: also moved, Lucr.

Proplabilis, le; Fest. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Prolonging pleasantly: ex Prolecto.

Proplecto, as; freq. à Prolicio: *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. To provoke pleasantly, to allure.

Proplegomenon, n. Pelig. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. A prologue, a preface.

Proplepsis, is; f. Gr. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. A presumendo, A figure whereby we prevent and dissolve that which is in the judges mind against us: a certain natural knowledge conceived in the mind.

Proplepticus, a, um; 3. ad anticipationem pertinet, Mart.

Proles, is; f. à Proferendo, quasi prolatus: al. ab Oleo, quasi proles: Oleo, cresco; tam de liberis, quam de testiculis dic. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. A child, issue of ones body, off-spring, a progeny, lineage, race, stock, descent or generation: a young breed; Also idem quod Testes, i. testiculis, Arnob.

Proletæreus, Proletaneus, & Proletarius, a, um; Fest. *προεικτιναι*. Of a poor and base condition, that hath many children, and little or no maintenance, by reason of his small ability: or that gives nothing to the Commonwealth, but only a supply of children. Proletarius sermo, i. villis & plebeius; Words of course and complement, or when one saith to his friend,

You are so blame for being at such cost; and the other, I am sorry that I have no better cheer for you, Plaut: or The common and vulgar speech. Proletarii, Gell. 16. 10. à Proles; dict. quod raro ad militiam conscriberentur, sed procreande prolis gratia in urbe lingerentur: homines viles ac plebei, quique vix alio tempore juvarent, quam prole; Nonn. His opprobriantur *προεικτιναι*, i. locupletes, sic voc. ab affibus dandis. The poor sort of Roman Citizens, not fit for war, but kept at home, ad prolem excitandum, Alex. ab Alex. Taken in Amm. Marcell. for common subjects.

Prolibo, as; Plin. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. To assist, or do sacrifice before.

Prolicio, es, òi; 3. pro Prolucio; profluo, affluo.

Prolicio, is, exi, cium, òre; Plaut. in conspectu lacio, provoco: *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. To induce or draw, to induce or allure pleasantly.

Prolios, A kind of herb.

Proliquatus, a, um. Sent or issuing forth, Apul.

Proliquo; facio prolicere, i. proliquoere, Apul.

Prolitas; proles, Apul. 1. 2. Generosa prolitas.

Prolixè, adv. *προεικτιναι*. Liberally, abundantly, plentifully, *προεικτιναι*.

Prolixitas, atis; f. & Prolixitudo, inis; f. Nonn. *προεικτιναι*. Liberality; length.

Prolixo, as; antiq. *προεικτιναι*. To lengthen or make long.

Prolixus, a, um; & Prolixior, ius; comp. ex Porro & Laxus: *προεικτιναι*. Long, large, high, free, liberal, bounteous, sumptuous, inclined to.

Prolobus, *προεικτιναι*. finus prominens in gutture acui, ingluvies, Mart.

Prolocutio, ònis; f. Pap. A fore-speech.

Prologium, òi; n. Pacuv. quasi proloquium: *προεικτιναι*. A prologue, the first entering into communication.

Prologizo, as; & *προεικτιναι*. To make a prologue.

Prologus, gi; m. Ter. *προεικτιναι*. Plerique nominibus Græcis Latini præpositiones suas anteponunt: est enim à Pro & λόγος sermo. A fore-speech, a preface; Also be that plays the Prologue.

Prolongo, as; Plin. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. To defer, delay or prolong.

Prologium, n. Gell. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. A perfect sentence; a beginning; a proposition, maxim, axiom, aphorism; a cause taken as a sure ground to prove any thing: a writ or warrant, Am. Marcell. V. Elogium.

Proloquor, òris, quousum, loqui; depon. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. To speak at length: to talk a long tale: to speak before: to speak out that be thinketh, to declare and utter ones mind: Also by some præface to mitigate that which is about to be said, *προεικτιναι*. Quid ego apud te proloquor? Plaut. Why stand I talking with thee, or telling thee a long tale.

Proloquitor, m. He that speaketh for others.

Prolubium, òi; n. ex Luber: libido ad dandum; ita immoderata largitio; al. a prolucendo, Palmer. *προεικτιναι*. A desire, an appetite, will or pleasure.

Prolium, òi; n. Vide Preludium.

Prolium, *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. A flower.

Prolium, a voluntary, a preamble, an assay or proof before a matter, a preparative.

Proliolo, f. sum, òre; *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. futurum certamen mediocri, & exercitii virium causâ confirmandi: certamen inco, Cal. ex Bud. To flourish at Musicians or Fencers do before they play in good earnest, to prove or assay what he can do, before he come to the thing: to begin, to make an easie, to go before.

Proliquo, es, xi, cium, òre; Fest. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. To weep and lament a long time.

Proliolo, is, òi, cium, òre; Plaut. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. To wash much or long: to draw in: to surround to rinse: to wet, embury or drench, to moisten.

Proliolo, ònis; f. verb. à Proliolo: *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. An assay or flourish that one maketh to prove what he can do, before he fight indeed: a proof.

Proliolus, a, um; 3. part. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Washed much; that hath drench and will be himself with.

Proliolus, es, òi; f. à Proluendo: *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Filth washed off from any thing; Also the looseness of the belly, Col.

Proliolum, òi, n. Ter. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. A flooding of water in great abundance: or waste or filth washed from any thing: also prodigality or wasteful spending.

Proliolum alvi, Aurelian. Vide Diarrhaea.

Proluta, æ; m. Gr. Just. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. A licentia in juris scientia; Vide Luta. A Licentia of the laws, one that hath studied the law four year.

Prolulus, *προεικτιναι*. A kind of plant.

Promano, as, òre; Sen. To spread abroad.

Promatetora, æ; f. Gaius: est soror proavæ, superior matertera. The great granddaughters sister.

Promellere, Fest. est procastinare; & speciatim Promovere vel prolongare litem, ex *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*, differre; Scalig. To stir some strife; to make delay.

Promereno, monco. Promenerari, pro Monet, in Saliari carmine; Vide Menero. Fest. Scal. Mart. al. Promeneras, pro Monet.

Promerica, òrum; n. Bud. ex Pro & Merces; divia. Things bought at advantage, to be sold afterward at an higher price.

Promerilis, le; Col. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Any thing that is set to sale, after a man hath sufficiently stored himself and his household therewith: that is sold set to sale, or that which one would sell: that which is to be sold at the Brokers and Huffers bands. Forum promercale, Jun. The place or standing where old apparel or such like stuff is to be sold.

Promerico, Hor. *προεικτιναι*. Whatever is set aside: to be sold.

Promerco, òris. To buy at the first hand to sell again by retail.

Promerco, es, òi, òre, òrum, & ens; & Promerco, òris, òrum, òre; depon. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. To deserve, to do pleasure or service, to do well and deserve thanks, to bind one by his acts to do for him, to profit, to be bound and behold to one. Bene promereri de multis, To do service well of many, or to do pleasure to

many. Promereri Deum, Patres, &c. To obtain the favour of God, so please God.

Promerion, præcipuum, Fest. Scal. leg. Pro merito; præcipuum, ante alios meritum, ut Pro medio, hoc est participem, & pro indiviso dicimus. That is deserved above the rest.

Promerico, ti; n. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Desert, benefit, pleasure or service done.

Promico, as; Nav. To extend, sit or cast out at length. Also to shine out or appear, Am. Marcell. Dum lux promicaret. Promicant molles plumule, They put forth soft feathers, Apul.

Prominentia, æ; f. *προεικτιναι*. The extending or jutting of a thing out or over: a pent-house: a prominence, by which word the Anatomists understand what portion sever doth notably surmount the parts circumjacent in thickness, like an hill in the plain.

Promineo, es, òi, òre, ens; Plin. ex Pro & Maneo: *προεικτιναι*. To appear and stand out further than another, or above and before other, to lean, bend or stretch out, to hang over, to extend to. Ante frontem prominent cornua, Plin. Stand out as their foreheads. Prominentes è cætera acie, Liv. Standing further then the residue of the army. Collis prominent in pontum, Ovid. Standeth out or hangeth in the Sea.

Promino, as, òre. To lead forth as they do cattle to watering, Apul. 9.

Prominulus, dim. à Prominens, Jul. Caput. Some what standing out.

Promiscum, pro Promiscuo, Plaut. A sin. act. 2. sc. 2. Dixit se opera promiscum dare, Palmer. legit Promiscum pro promiscu. Item Pleud. act. 4. sc. 5. lin. ult. Ut mea lætitiæ laus promiscum fit, Fest. Promiscum diceb. pro Promiscuo; ita Varr.

Promiscere, Maer. To mingle together.

Promiscuè, adv. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Confusedly, one with another, mixt, without order or consideration, in common, mingle mangle, riff raff, without regard or respect of kin or blood.

Promiscuum, òi; n. *προεικτιναι*. A confused matter.

Promiscus, a, um; 3. part. ex Pro & Miscuo: *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Confused, mixed, mingled, common to many, indifferently, without difference, mingled together, without order or consideration, one another, mutual. Operam promiscuam dare, Plaut. To help one another, to do for one another. Promiscuum genus; Genus epicurum & quasi incertum sive confusum, Quint. Oleum fecit natura promiscuum & vulgò, In common use, for that it will not keep long, Plin.

Promiscè, adv. Accius. Long or in length.

Promissio, ònis f. verb. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. A promise.

Promissor, òris; m. Just. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. A promiser.

Promissum, òi; n. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. A promise, a vow.

Promissus, a, um; 3. part. live nomen è part. longus, i. prodi missus: *προεικτιναι*. Promised also growing long, hanging down, Ling.

Promitto, is, òi, òrum, òre; i. ante mitto: à Pro significante Porro in longum, & Mitto: *προεικτιναι*. Promise item spondo, pollicor, tanquam Ante aut in longum mittens aliquid in verbis. Item Affirmo. Aliq. Producere, porrigere, projicere. Aliqui. Minari: *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. To promise: to les grow in length, Liv. *προεικτιναι*. Also to threaten, Virg. Promittere ad fratrem, To promise to go to his brother. Ei prolixè de tua voluntate promissi, I made him a large promise of your good will. Quod tibi promissum præstiti, I have performed that which I promised.

Promissit, pro Promissit, Fen.

Promissitia, *προεικτιναι* mulier nuptiarum conciliatrix, Lat. promissa; *προεικτιναι* significat inter alia Pronuba officio fungi.

Promo, is, pti, ptum, òre; 3. profero in medium, ex Pro & Emo, i. fumo, antiq. Perot. à premendo: *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. To take out of a coffer or other like thing: to speak out: to utter and tell that one knoweth or thinketh: to disclose or uncover, to lay open. Vina promere dolio, Hor. To draw wine out of the vessel. Pecuniam ex arario promere, To take money out of. Spicula promit de pharetra, Ovid. He pulleth out of his quiver. Percontanti promere omnia, Col. To disclose or utter all, &c.

Promonèo, idem quod Promoneto, Tul. ad Attic.

Promonstra, prodigia; Fest. ex Pro, i. præ & Monstrando, Strange and monstrous things.

Promontorium, òi; n. mons in mare prominens, five prominentia mari incumbens, q. d. prominitorium; vel à Pro & Mons, i. pro monte, vel loco montis, Yod. hanc, *προεικτιναι*. A hill lying out as an elbow of land into the sea, a promontory.

Promontorium flectere, To double a point or cape, Cic.

Promoti, Soldiers in the Emperours army, promoted to their places from a lower degree, Am. Marcell.

Promotio, ònis; f. Ascon. Promotion, preferment.

Promotor, òris; m. He that promoteth or advances.

Promoveo, a, um; 3. part. *προεικτιναι*. Moved forward, set forth, promoted, advanced, having advantage allowed: going forward.

Promovèo, es, òvi, cium, òre; Plaut. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. To go or move forward: to advance, to promote: to enlarge, to extend, to set wider or larger: to prevail or profit: also to prolong, to put off. Nihil promoves, Ter. Thou goest nothing forward, Thou presteest nothing.

Promptarius, a, um; 3. part. V. Promptuarius.

Promptè, & isimè; adv. Plin. jun. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. Promptly, readily, forthwith, by and by.

Promptitudo, ònis; f. *προεικτιναι*. Readiness.

Promptus, adv. compar. Move readily.

Prompto, as; freq. à Promo, Plaut. *προεικτιναι*, *προεικτιναι*. To bring forth easily.

Promptu. In promptu esse dicitur, quod prolatum est & expositum oculis, manifestum, To be manifest and appears; or

προφῆτις. *She that telleth of things before they come to pass.*

Prophēta, as; To prophēta. Prophēta, as; To prophēta. To tell of things to come: to sing praises to God: to interpret.

Prophylactice, Gr. προφυλακτική, ex προφυλακτῆς cawo, custodio. That part of Physick that preventeth and preserveth from Diseases.

Prophylacticum medicamentum, Jun. V. Antidotus.

Propiloas, To stop at the fore end: Also to sing or cast from one: Propilabantur missilia. The casting weapons were discharged, Am. Marcell.

Propina, Iliad. A place by the common barns, where after baining men take their refection: ex Propino.

Propinatio, onis; f. verb. Sen. πρῶπιος. A drinking to one, a bidding of one drink.

Propinātor, oris; m. verb. Ovid. προπίνω. A drinker or beginner to one in the cup.

Propinātorium, rii; n. A sipping-house.

Propinō, freq. a Propino.

Propino, as; a propino. i. prabibo. To drink to, to quaff: Also to give, to prefer, to reach out. Propino tibi salutem. Plaut. I wish you well to fare: God speed you.

Propinūla, dim. ex Propina.

Propinquānus, a, um; i. propinquus.

Propinquē, adv. ἱγυῖς, πλῆσιον. Hard by, at hand, nigh.

Propinquissimus, superl. a Propinquus, Ascon.

Propinquitās, atis; f. ἡλικία, ἱλικία. Nighness, neighbourhood: also kindred, alliance.

Propinquo, as; Virg. ἱγυῖς, πλῆσιον. To approach, to come nigh.

Propinquus, a, um; Aulon. ex Prope: ὁ πλησίον, ὁ πλησίον. A neighbour near at hand: also a near friend, of kindred: καὶ ὁ πλησίον.

Proptor, ius; comp. a Propē: ἡ ὑπόθεσις vel ὑπόθεσις. Near, more likely; aliq. Magis propterea, Ovid.

Propter, adv. Near or quickly, Apul. Propterea, le; adj. Nona. ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ, ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ. Sont appeared, meet to do sacrifice with.

Proptinatio, onis; f. Sen. ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ. A sacrifice to appease Gods anger, an atonement.

Proptinātor, oris; m. Hier. A sacrificer, an appeaser.

Proptinātorium, ii; n. Iliad. quasi propitiator oratorum: ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ. The place where God was pacified: Also a table set on the Ark of the Old Testament. Simpl. ex Propitiator.

Proptinātorius, a, um; ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ. habens vim propitiandi. Of or belonging to such sacrifice.

Proptinātus, a, um; idem quod Propitius. Numen propitiatum, God propitius and reconciled, Am. Marcell.

Proptio, as; & Propitior, aris; Suet. ex Pro & Pio, as; & al. ex Prope: ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ. To reconcile, to appease God with sacrifices, to mitigate, to pacify, to make an atonement.

Propitius, a, um; ex Propē & Ito, as; vel Propitius quasi propitior, proptus, vel proptus. Simpl. ex Propē, Sipont. Sic Praefectus pro Propitiis dicimus, Voff.

προφῆτις. Not displeased or angry with; loving, favourable, merciful, gentle, propice, tender.

Propūs, adv. comp. a Propē, Liv. ἡ ὑπόθεσις, ἡ ὑπόθεσις. Near, nearer, not far off. Propius nihil est factum quam ut occideretur, He hardly escaped killing, Cic. Propius vero, i. verisimilius.

Proplasma, atis; n. Græc. Var. πρὸς πλάσμα. A mould or pattern to make vessels of earth, or other works by.

Proplastice, es; Gr. Plin. πρὸς πλάστικη. The Crafts to make moulds wherein any thing is cast or formed.

Propnigēon, ei; n. Græc. πρὸς νιγῆον. Plin. jun. πρὸς νιγῆον. A furnace, suffocatus; quod ignis in eo suffocatur. The mouth of an Oven or Furnace. Also a place in an hot-house, in which fire being enclosed cuspeth forth heat.

Propōla, æ; m. Vide Propala: πρὸς πῶλον, πρὸς πῶλον. ex Pro & πῶλος vendere: qui primus vendit merces, quas in portu primus anticipat, Scallig. in Cul. A huestler, a Forester, a regenerator, a whole-sale man, at Haberdisher of small wares, Bud. one that buyeth at the best hand, to the end he may sell the dearer, a Broker, a Grocer, an Apothecary: V. Proxenetes, Crisp.

Propōla, æ; f. The merchants trade, Camd.

Propōlis, is; f. ἡ πόλις, Var. The suburbs of a City: Also that which bees do make at the entrance of the Hive, to keep out cold: Bee-gew. Legitur & Propole, f. for Propolis; Acaciam, Propolen, Vindic.

Propōma, πρὸς πομα. focus qui propinatur. A drink made of honey and wine.

Propondianus, corrupt. pro Propudia-nus, V.

Propōno, is; sūi, sūtum, ēre; πρὸς τῶν, πρὸς τῶν. To set out, to show: to set out or beside one: to publish and set abroad to the people: to purpose: to be advised: to set before him: to offer or promise a price or reward for any notable act: to proclaim: to open and declare: to consider, regard and imagine: to purpose, take or prefix before him: to appoint: to determine: to receive up: to menace or threaten. Bona civium sibi ad prædā proponere. To appoint the citizens goods to his prey or booty. Exercitationem aliquam sibi proponere. To appoint to himself a certain exercise. Proponere aliquid in pertica, Plin. To hang out on a pole to the seen of all men. Hoc apud antiquum tum propone, Sen. Consider this in your mind. Ex In exemplum aliquid proponere, Quint. To take a thing for an example to follow. Ad timorem aliquid alicui proponere. To menace a thing to one to put him in fear.

Propōrator, aris; Hull. To waste, rob or spoil.

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Propos; valde potens; v. Propos, Gloss. Iliad.

Propositio, onis; f. verb. a Propo- no; πρὸς τῶν, πρὸς τῶν. A sentence proposed, containing the sum of that we will speak of, a proposition.

Propositum, ii; n. πρὸς τῶν, πρὸς τῶν. A purpose, a meaning, an intent, an aim or end.

Propositus, a, um; part. πρὸς τῶν, πρὸς τῶν. Set abroad or open before mens eyes, proclaimed, appointed, proposed, offered.

Propositum, πρὸς τῶν, πρὸς τῶν. quod ante bibendum datur, Mart.

Proprietor, oris; m. qui pratoria auctoritate ad provinciam administrandam mitebatur: ἀντιστρατηγός. A Lieutenant sent to govern a Province with the authority of a Prætor, a Lord Justice.

Propriatiss, id est, Proprium fierit, Fest.

Propriē, adv. ἰδίως, κατὰ, Properly, particularly, conveniently, as the nature of the thing requirerh.

Proprietarius, a, um; Dig. ἰδίος κτήματος. He to whom the property of a thing doth belong.

Proprietās, atis; f. ἰδιότης, ἰδιότης, ἰδιότης. A property, n. tunc, quality: Also the right to a thing. Proprietas, nonnullis est idem quod Dominium. Cuius appellat Proprietatem id, quod est Dominium directum.

Propriēto, as; antiqu. ἰδίως. To make proper unto.

Proprio, as; & Proprior, aris; proprium facio, Fest. Vide Proprieto.

Proprium, adverb. pro Propriatim, Gifan. in Lucrer. a verbo Propriat, as; per Epifynalophen, Nonn. Vide Propriē.

Proprium, idem quod Propriē, antiq.

Proprium, idem quod Proprietas, Fen.

Proprius, a, um; Ter. est a Propē; quod maxime propē est, Sip. al. ex Propē & Unum: ἰδίος, ἰδίος, καὶ ἰδίος. Peculiar, special, private, proprius, onis, onis; Also personal, firm and stable. Proprium est epistolæ, si agrestis, or ought chiefly to be observed in an epistle. Proprium est ejus, si in peculiarly attributed to him. Libertas propria Romani generis, Proprius to the Romans. Propria est nobis mentis agitatō, Quint. Peculiaris usus, Proprius tibi hoc sit. God hold it, Ludov.

Propter, præp. serv. accus. a Propē vel Pro; diā cum accus. ἡλικία, ἡλικία. For, nigh, by, nigh to, before, by reason of, for ones sake. Propter viam. By the way side, hard by the foot path; Plaut.

Propterea, adverb. i. propter ea: diā τούτο, τούτο ἕνεκα. Therefore, for that cause.

Proptervia auspicia, vel Proptervia sacrificium, fit Herculi, quod fit proficiendū gratia. Sacrifices made to Hercules by them that were to take a journey, Fest.

Proptis, Cels. πρὸς τῶν. A disease when the eyes moved with inflammation, by rupture fall out of place, or when the membrane of the eye called Uvea by rupture falls through Cornea.

Proptima; V. Pryfma.

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buntur: publico ad venditionem vel conficiationem. To sell openly; to publish any thing to be sold; also to banish or proscribere, quodammodo. Quibus proscripsit collegam, in which proclamation, he wrote him by name, Suet.

Proscriptio, ōnis; f. verb. exilii procul damnatio, quasi propter scripti: δήμεσις, πείραξις, ἐξουσιάζω, The manner of condemnation, when it is proclaimed, that whosoever findeth a man may lawfully kill him, and have a reward: proscriptio, banishment: open sale.

Proscriptor, ōris; m. verb. πειραζέω, εὐραζέω. A banisher, he that putterh out of the Prince's favour, a proclaimer of things to be sold.

Proscriptus, ōis, i, i, Tre; πείραξις, εὐραζέω. To have a desire to put out of favour or to banish.

Proscriptus, a, um; πειραζέω, εὐραζέω. Set out to be sold or banished, so that any man may kill him; published in writing.

Proscō, as, ūi, ūum, āre; Liv. διατμύω. To cut asunder.

Proscōro, as; Laſant. Verbum aruspicum peculiare. To sacrifice iuxta, Dionomib; quibus (aruspices) proſecrant.

Proſcōto, ōnis; f. διατμήω. A partition, partition or dividing.

Proſcōtum, ti; n. Proſcōta, c. 3. Proſcōta, & Proſcōtis; idem. Non, c. 3. Proſcōta extra quæ aris dantur, ex fibris pecudum diſſecta: a proſcōtando. That which is cut out of the bowels of Beasts to be sacrificed of Pains to Idols: διατμάντω.

Proſcōtus, ūis; m. διατμήω. A cutting or gashing. Apul.

Proſcōtus, a, um; Lucan. διατμώεις. Cut open or asunder.

Proſcōtor, He that followeth a business. Proſcōtores auri publici, They that attended the convey of treasure, received for tribute or otherwise, so the Emperours contri, Pancrili, in Noit.

Proſcōda, as; f. Plaut. πέρω, dict. quod ante ſtabula ſedeat, i. ὑποκαθήμενος καὶ ἀμύνει. A ſtrumpet or common whore, protibula.

Proſcōdānum, mi; n. Sarmaticum vocab. Plin. 26. c. 19. fortē ex Proſcōda; vel ex Pro & Sedo, as; ſig. valde ſedatū calorem generandi. n. πείραξις, ὑποκαθήμενος. An unappeas'd to generation in rams, goats, or other beasts by overmuch labour.

Proſcōlēnus, a, um; Gr. προκολήνω. Before the Moon. Stat. Sic de gloria-bantur Arcades, ſcil. ante lunam natos.

Proſcōlyta, as; A woman Proſcōlyte.

Proſcōlytes, ti; m. Gr. προκολύτης. Id. ex verbo προκολύω, quod est advenio, quoniam veniebant ex Ethnicis ad Judaiſmum. A ſtranger turned or converted to our manner of living or religion.

V. Mart.

Proſcōmīnatus, a, um; part. Scattered about.

Proſcōmīno, as; διατμώω. To ſow forth, to ſcatter about on this ſide and that.

Proſcōquū, ūi; n. aſio proſequen-

tiſ. Proſequor, ōris, ūis, ūum, qui, & enſ; part. ἀκολουθώ, προſεχόμενος, διώκω. To follow after, to purſue, to accompany or go with: to bring to: to declare or ſpeak further: to continue with: to do or ſeem, to

ſpeak, write, deſcribe, &c. to bring to an end, to finiſh. Proſequi aliquem. To honour or reſpect and reward one. Ad cūctos proſequendūque, Suet.

Proſerpens, ἑρμῆος, C. erping. Proſerpens beſtia, Plaut. A creeping or crawling beaſt, ſuch an one as glideth like a ſnake or adder.

Proſerpina, as; dict. quod valeat contra ſerpentum morſus. The herb Polygon, male Κροταρῖς.

Proſerpo, is, ph, ptum, ēre; Plaut. κροταρῖς, ἑρμῆος. To ſlide or creep forth like a ſerpent, to ſpread by little and little.

Proſeucha, as; & Proſeuche, es; f. Juv. locus Judæorum, ubi orant: πρὸς εὐχάς, quali προσεχῶ, quod in orationibus ſumit a attentione opus ſit, a προσεχῶ attendo, Calep. A place where diggers do, grave their aims of them that do piſt by.

Proſeuchor, āris; Ambr. To beg or aſk alms.

Proſeuchus, ei; m. προεχούτικός. An almsman.

Proſeuchus, a, um; precarius, ad precationem pertinens, precationem continens.

Proſeūro, Non, προſερχομαι. To impetrate or obtain. Proſeūro impetrari; Non, ex Lucil. 1. 26.

Proſicōtis, Turn. 13. 20. Proſicōtis uſurpant pro proſicōtis, id est, pro exis ſecis, quæ aris inferuntur Var. apud Non.

Proſicō, as; Arnob. idem quod Proſicōta Lucano, a proſicōtando, id est, proſecando: primitia ſacrificiorum.

Proſicōm, quod proſecutum proſicuit, Feſt. Turneb. ut inſicium eſt quod inſecum, id est, inſecta caro: ſic proſicium proſecutum; ſed & Proſicōtis diceb. vide Proſecum. That is cut off and caſt away.

Proſicōto, is, ūi, i, i, ūum, Tre; ex Pro & Salio, διατμάνω, εὐραζέω. To ſtrip out, to gush out, to baſt out or ſream; to go quickly.

Proſimetricus, vel Proſimetricus, a, um; ex Proſa & Metro comp. Conſiſting partly of Proſe, and partly of Meter.

Proſimūrum, ūi; n. Feſt. al. Proſimūrum pontificale; pomarium, ubi pontifices auſpicabantur, dict. autem pomarium quaſi promerum, id est, proximum muro, al. Poſt murum legunt. A place without the walls of Rome, where the Biſhops of the Gentiles made their divination.

Proſitens, tiſ. Standing out. Apul.

Proſitum, ūi; n. Proſitum dicitur in ſacris, quod proſecutum proſicuit, Cal. V. Proſecum.

Proſitum, i. propoſitum, quaſi ante ſitum, Feſt.

Proſlambānōmēnos, Græc. προſλαμβάνωμενος. Phrongoſ in ſcala muſica, A. Re. Vitruv.

Proſmēſum, ūi; n. Iſid. rect. Prymneſum: a πρὸς & μέσος, Mart. vel potiūſ ex Pro & Neo, es. The rope wherewith a ſhip is tyed to a poſt on the ſhore.

Proſo, as; & proſocare.

Proſocor, ēri; m. Ovid. qui & Socer magnus dicitur. Eſt uxoris mex avus, ego verō ſum illius progenies: ἀντιπρόκορος, προſωκοίης, ὁ πατὴρ τοῦ πατρός. My wives fathers father. Jul. Capitol.

Proſoclorus, ūis; f. Modet. My wives grandmother.

Proſōdia, as; f. Gell. προſοδία. pars Grammaticæ quæ docet accentus, h. e. rationem attollendi & deprimendi ſylla-

bas pronuntiandi, tum quantitate earandem. Fung. nomen trahit ὁπὸ τῆς ὀδῆς & οἰκῆς; vel παρὰ τὸ εἶναι τὸ κανόνος, quippe poemata veteres nominabant ὀδῆς, & ea ad citharam caneant, teſte Etymol. παρὰ τὸ προſοδῆσαι τὸ ἀρμεῖν τὴν ἀποκειμένην λέξιν, & τὴν προſοδίαν, ἢ τὴν ὀδῆν. vide Etym. The art of accenting, or the rule of pronouncing words truly, long or ſhort.

Proſōdiacus, a, um; ad proſodiam pertinens.

Proſōdium; canticum quod diſcantur, ὁ μῦθος, προſοδῖον.

Proſōnōmāſia, Gr. προſονομασία, Lat. agnominatio dicitur, quæ ſit ſimilitudine aliqua vocum, & vicinitate quaſi verborum, ut Quis locum aut lacum? ab aratore oratur.

Proſōpis, perſonata, Cæl. 29. 7. The cloſe leaf or great ear.

Proſōpon, Græc. ὀπών, Poppy. Dod.

Proſōpōtia, as; Quint. προſοπώτεια, perſonatio ſicōis, ex προſοπῶν perſona, & πώτεια ſicōis vel ſingo. Feigning of a perſon to ſpeak.

Proſōputa, as; A kind of braſen veſel, Cæl. 29. 17.

Proſpēctē, adverb. ἐκ πρὸς ὄψεως. Adviſedly.

Proſpēctōr, ōris; m. Apul. προſπῆκτορ. A ſurveyor, a proſpēctōr, a guardian.

Proſpēctō, as; & part. anſ, freq. a Proſpicio: προſπῆκω, πρὸς ὄψεως. To behold often aſar off, to look often upon, to foreſee.

Proſpēctus, a, um; Claud. About to foreſee or conſider.

Proſpēctus, ūis; m. verb. Gell. προſπῆκτο. A ſight aſar off; a proſpēct or view, alſo a conſideration or reſpect. Proſpēctus matris fui, To enjoy the ſight of a mother, Apul.

Proſpēctulāri, Liv. 3. Ab urbe proſpēctulatum miſtite.

Proſper, & Proſpērus, a, um; ἀμύμων & ἀτυχής. ex Pro & ſperes. Antiqui ſperem pro ſperu uſurp. Non. Sip. vel ex προſπῆκτο, i. conducibilis, utilis.

Fortunate, lucky, happy, proſperus; ſuccēſſus, that giveth proſperity: dicitur quaſi porro ab aſperis, i. procul ab adverſis, Cal. alſo iſtine and unſpoſited, Tac.

Proſpēratuſ, a, um; Prud. Made proſpēratuſ.

Proſpēre, adverb. ἀτυχῶς, ἀδυναμῶς. Fortunately, ſucceſſfully.

Proſpergo, is, ūi, ēre; Tac. προſπῆκω. To ſpread or ſprinkle abroad.

Proſpēritas, ātis; f. ἀμύμων, ἀτυχῆς. Good ſucceſs in things, good fortune, proſperity, good luck.

Proſpēro, as; Liv. ἀμύμων, ἀτυχῆς. To give ſucceſs, to make proſperous.

Proſperitimus, a, um; Vell. ἀμύμων, ἀτυχῆς. ſperous or fortunate.

Proſpērus; vide Proſper.

Proſpērōmēna, προſπῆρῶμενα, medicis dict. quæ eſu potiūſque intra corpus admittuntur. Cæl. 9. 15.

Proſpēra proſpice, Non.

Proſpicer, adv. Gell. ἐκ πρὸς ὄψεως. Circumſpectly, adviſedly, with good foreſight and conſideration.

Proſpiciencia, as; f. προſπῆκω, μνηſte. Providence, foreſight, &c.

Proſpicio, ūis, i, ūum, ēre; πρὸς ὄψεως. To ſee far, to be clear of ſight, to foreſee, to provide to take heed, to beware, to

to ſee or look to, to provide or ſhift far, to ſee & provide a remedy againſt ſhadow might elſe have happened. Proſpicere ſaluti ſue; To ſee, to provide for his ſafety. Proſpicere ſenectuti, Sen. To be able to old age, to be aſmōt an old man. Conſpēdura aliquid proſpicere, To conſpēdura aliquid proſpicere, To conſpēdura aliquid proſpicere, To behold out of a watch tower. Ab urbe proſpicere, Virg. To behold from a rock.

Proſpicius, Non. He that beholdeth a thing far off.

Proſpicius, a, um; Sen. προſπῆκτος, ἀμύμων. Fair to ſee or behold, or which may be ſeen far off; attractive, watchful.

Proſpicio, as; Cato, diamio. To breathe aſar off.

Proſpicius, porticus, veſtibulum: ex προſπῆκτο ante ſat, Mart.

Proſpiciā, vel Proſpiciās, Græc. προſπῆκται, Lat. proſpiciā, Bud. Proſpiciā, Feſt. item Proſpiciā cū quibus pro altero ſit ſe opponit & ejus deſenſionem ſuſcipit, eventūque præſtat, Bud.

Proſpiciat dies, A day wherein they offered ſacrifice for wine, Cæl. 28. 15.

Proſpiciat, Græc. προſπῆκται. A Captain that cometh to help in wars, a governor.

Proſpiciat, προſπῆκται: ad proſpiciat pertinens.

Proſpiciat, προſπῆκται, Cæl. 21. 21. A ſpēl for an horſe.

Proſpicio, is, ſtrāvi, ſtratum, ēre; καταβῆναι, ἰδαίνειν, καὶ καταβῆναι, to caſt, beat, ſell, cut or ſtrike down, to ſell ſtat, to lay along: to vanquiſh in battle, to ſell: to ſtrew or ſpread abroad: to ſell or ſell.

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To ſtand far out or off, to ſtand to be hired or ſold, to ſtand before. Alſo as an harlot to be common and ready to be hired of all men for money.

Proſtratio, ōnis; καταſτρωσις. Proſtratio corporis, Gorih. An extreme weakneſs or ſtillneſs of the body, in ſo much that the diſeaſed to ſain ſoile groveling in his bed, being not able to ſtand on his feet, or to ſit up any kind of way.

Proſtratus, a, um; part. A Proſternor: καταſτρωθῆς, Proſtratus, lying flat, overthrown, a ſtroyed; idem quod Proſtratus, Suet.

Proſtylus, a, um; πρὸς ὑλῶν. habens columnas ante, Vitruv. ex πρὸς & ὑλῶν columnæ.

Proſtibus, is, ſtrāvi, ſtratum, ēre; καταβῆναι, ἰδαίνειν, καὶ καταβῆναι, to caſt, beat, ſell, cut or ſtrike down, to ſell ſtat, to lay along: to vanquiſh in battle, to ſell: to ſtrew or ſpread abroad: to ſell or ſell.

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Proſtibus, dim, a Proſta.

Proſtibus, as; f. A leaping forth.

Proſtibus & Proſtus; vide Proſtibus & Proſtus.

Proſtibus, des, est, ſui, eſſe; ex Pro & Sumi: ἀπὸ τοῦ, καταβῆναι, καὶ καταβῆναι. To do good to, to proſit, to be profitable, to avail, to prevail: to be wholeſome, to be of uſe and ſtrength againſt, to aid, to help.

Proſtibus, tum tibi parum prodeſt, Availiſ thee little. Id multum prodeſt ad concordiam civitatis, Liv. 1. 1. Availiſ much to the eſtabliſhing of concord in the city.

Proſtibus, Plin. 15. wholeſome or good againſt, &c.

Proſtibus, Plaut. καταβῆναι, Proſtibus, antiqui, qu. Portumia, ex Græco πρὸς ὑλῶν. A ſmall ſhip, or little bark, a ferryboat.

Proſtibus, as; Sipont. To have more then enough, to abound.

Proſtus, a, um; i. longus.

Proſtus, & Proſtibus, adv. pro Rectā, Plaut. Milit.

Proſtibus, ſi; f. Gr. πρὸς ὑλῶν. Arift. Latine enunciatio vel proſpicio, ex proſpicio, quod inter cætera ſignificat Diſputandum propono, ſive in dubium revoco, A proſpicio.

Proſtibus, a, um; καταβῆναι. ad proſtibus pertinens, Proſtibus perſona, quæ tantum loquitur in proſa, id est, primo actu fabulæ. A proſtibus which is brought in the beginning of a Comedy to lay open the argument, and appeare no more: the Prologue, Donat.

Proſtibus, vide Proſtibus.

Proſtibus, ōnis; f. verb. ἀντιπρόσθετα, ἀντιπρόσθετα. A ſenſe, a protection.

Proſtibus, ſi; Liv. Firm, ὑποκαθήμενος. A defender, Proſtibus Domestici, Squires of the Body to the Emperour, Am Marcel. They ſerved not in the wars, Spart.

Proſtibus, ti; n. a Protegendo, i. porro tegendo, ſive tecum projiciendo; καταβῆναι, ἰδαίνειν, καὶ καταβῆναι, to caſt, beat, ſell, cut or ſtrike down, to ſell ſtat, to lay along: to vanquiſh in battle, to ſell: to ſtrew or ſpread abroad: to ſell or ſell.

Proſtibus, ſi; m. Scæv. οὐλοῦμαι, The covering or ſenſe of a thing.

Proſtibus, a, um; & Proteſtor, us; καταβῆναι, ἰδαίνειν, καὶ καταβῆναι, to caſt, beat, ſell, cut or ſtrike down, to ſell ſtat, to lay along: to vanquiſh in battle, to ſell: to ſtrew or ſpread abroad: to ſell or ſell.

Proſtibus, is, xi. ſtrāvi, ſtratum, ēre; καταβῆναι, ἰδαίνειν, καὶ καταβῆναι, to caſt, beat, ſell, cut or ſtrike down, to ſell ſtat, to lay along: to vanquiſh in battle, to ſell: to ſtrew or ſpread abroad: to ſell or ſell.

upper ſtair in building: to make out a juſty in building, that ſtandeth further and beyond the other.

Proſtibus, ſi; f. A ſenſe.

Pro

Prudentia, a; f. ex Providentia: Hæc in actione, Sapientia in contemplatione cernitur: *φρονήσις, δυνάμεις, Wisdom, knowledge.*
 Prægnans, pro Privignum, Paul. in Frag. Fest.
 Præna, a; f. Fest. *πράνη* a perurendo, quod fruges perurit. Aven. ex q̄r̄ quod omnia foras dat. *Præna* quasi *πρωτὴν μαῖναινα*, quod sit matutini temporis gelu: al. quasi *Pyrena*, per metathesin, *δὸν τὴν πυρῆν*, quia ejusdem ac ignis natura. *A frost, a cold.*
 Prænosus, a, um; Arb. *πράνωδης*, *In danger to burn with frost, frosty.*
 Præna, a; f. Virg. vivus carbo: a perurendo, quod, perura; al. *δὸν τὴν πυρῆν* sive a *πυρ* ignem esse: *ἀδράνια, ἀνθραξ*, Mart. *A burning coal.*
 Prænaría, Paraceli. *The same that Primales.*
 Prænellæ, a; f. Offic. vel Brunella. *The herb Bugle, Dod, Prunell, Carpenters herb, bush teal or fish heal.*
 Prænellus, l; f. dim. *A Buzzle tree.*
 Prænosli, *Small musrooms.*
 Prænosilum, & Prunulum, l; n. dim. idem quod Prunum.
 Prænosus, f. *That e that beareth wild flowers.*
 Prænosus, ti; n. *κοκκυμυλόν*. *A place full with plum-trees.*
 Prænosus, a, um. *Of a plum.*
 Prænosilum, & Prænosilum, & Prænosilum; ex Prunum. *A little plum.*
 Prænosum, ni; n. Virg. *κοκκυμυλόν*. *A prunus or damson, a plum, sloe or buckale.*
 Prunum hordearium. *A white plum.*
 Prunum nanum. *A buccace, Prunum decumanum.*
A fair great plum or damson, Jun, Pruna Damascena, δαμασκηνά Θεοκρίτο; Damask prunes.
 Pruna Hispanica. *Common damsons.*
 Cerca or Ceriolas; *Whitish plums, Jun, Pruna affina, Horse-red plums, Jun.*
 Prunus, ni; f. Col. *κακκομυλία* arbor quæ fert pruna. Videtur dici a *πυρ* nucleus, quod magnum nucleum habeat; vel *πρῶτη* quod prima omnium arborum florem emittat; vel quod ejus fructus prima tenet; vel a *πρῶτη* prunum, per antiphrasin; vel a *πρῶτον* summus, propter sublimitatem, Scal. in Theophrast. *A Plum-tree.*
 Prunus sylvestris, Col. *A sloe or buccace tree.*
 Pruriga, Jun. vide Peroriza.
 Pruriginosus, a, um; Gajus. *Full of the itch.*
 Prurigo, inis; f. Col. *κνησμοῖς, κνησμός*, itching.
 Prurio, is, ivi, itum, ire; Plaut. *Perrot, a Peruro, quasi peruror; κνησμός, κνησμός*, To itch; also to have a desire to a thing. Significat etiam gleamem. partium pruritum excitare, & rei veneræ appetitum gignere, Mart.
 Pruritus, us; m. verb. Plin. *κνησμός, itching.*
 Prymænosilum, ii; n. Felt. *δὸν τὴν πρῶτην*, ex quod e puppi soleat emitti. The cable wherewith, or post wherewith a Ship is tied or fastned to firm land.
 Prymænosum, ei; n. *πρυμνωτός*, quasi *πρυμνωτός*, *subit enim dicitur*. V. Ety-mol. *A place in Athens where those that had well deferved of the Commonwey were kept; a Council-house; also a place where Vesta's fire was kept.*

Prytanis, *πρυτανίς* ex *πρυτανία*, id est, magistratum exerceo. *The President or chief of a council assembled of great officers and judges. A magistrate in Greece, the same that Curio among the Romans.* Sen.

P ante S,

P. S. in notis antiq. *Posuit sibi*. P. S. *publicum*, P. S. F. *Publici sibi fecit*, vel publicæ salutis fecit. P. S. F. C. *publicæ salutis faciendum curavit*, vel Publico, vel proprio sumptu faciendum curavit. P. S. C. *Placita*.
 Psallito, freq. a Psallo.
 Psallo, is, ere; *ψάλλω* ex *ψάλλω*: al. ex *ψάλλω* *innio*, Aven. *To sing or play on a Lyre or Harp.*
 Psallitochristia, a; m. Gr. *ψαλλοχρίστια*, *Sacer, qui citharâ psallit, vel qui psalterio citharam adhibet. A Singer to the Harp.*
 Psalma, a; n. & a; f. *ψάλλμα*, quod psallitur. *A Psalm.*
 Psalmista, & Psalmistes, a; m. *ψαλμίστα, A Psalmsist, he that maketh the Psalms.*
 Psalmodes, Gavel in the bladder, arising of indigestum: rectius Psalmodes, *ψαλμοδότης*, a *ψάλλω*, *arens*.
 Psalmodi, orum; m. Aug. *ψαλμοδῶν*, *Those that sing Psalms on both sides the Quire.*
 Psalmodia, a; f. Gr. *ψαλμοδία*, *A singing or playing together on an instrument: a singing together of Psalms.*
 Psalmographia, a; f. *ψαλμογραφία*, *The writing of Psalms.*
 Psalmographus, a; f. *ψαλμογράφος*, *To write Psalms.*
 Psalmographus, a; f. *ψαλμογράφος*, *Hier, A writer of Psalms.*
 Psalmus, mi; m. Gr. *ψάλλος*, Jun. *Latinè canticum, ex ψάλλω. A Song or Hymn to God, a Psalm sung to the Psalter, or a song sung by the voice.*
 Psallides, Gr. *ψαλλίδης*, interior concenteratio auriculæ. *A hard substance or body in form of a bridge of three arches, which upholdeth the middle ventricle, or hollow of the brain.*
 Psalterium, ii; n. Græc. Cic. *ψαλτήριον*, ex *ψάλλω* *pulsio*, Cal. *An instrument of Music like an Harp, but more p̄sant (some call it a Psalter) to play holy hymns upon, and to sing unto in playing: Famosi etiam carminis genus, quod alias canticum dic. A scurrilous song, or speech; a libel, Jurisf.*
 Plakes, a; m. Jun. *ψάλλος*, Cic. *A Singing-man, or Organ-player.*
 Plakria, a; f. Græc. Apul. *A singing wench.*
 Plakrius, vel Plakterius. *A Singer, a Musician.*
 Plammifmus, m. *A cure done upon such as have the Drepse to cover them with sand, and set them in the Sun, that the humors might exhale.*
 Plastronius, a kind of Mortar Stone, or grinding stone for medicines, Plin.
 Plæcas, adis; f. Græc. Apul. *ψάκας*, *Latine gutta vel stilla. A drop or misting dew; also a drifting or misting rain, Virg. A maid that washeth women's hair in Lira, to bring a fair colour to it; a device much like an periwig or false hair-makers, Jun.*
 Plægma, a; n. Græc. *ψήγμα*, Plin. ex *ψήγγω* *rador, tergor. Powder blown*

from brass melted, & go'den sand.
 Psenes, culices ficarios voc. Arist. *ψῆνες*, a *ψῆν* *rado*, quod ficus radant.
 Psēphisma, a; n. Græc. *ψήφισμα* ex *ψήφισμα* *ψήφισμα*, ex *ψήφω*, quod calculus, quo suffragium fertur in comitis. *A decree; a statute or law, an ordinar.*
 Psēphodēctæ, *Such as give the verdict by counters.*
 Psēphoragæ, Gr. *ψήφοραγῆς*, *Fuglers; also Auditors or Casters of accounts.*
 Psēphos, Gr. *ψήφος*, lapis annuli, & numerus pecuniarius, sicut apud nos Calculus; vide Psēphisma.
 Psēra, a; n. Gr. *ψῆρα*, *A Fish called a Plaife.*
 Psēracanthus, *ψῆρακάνθος*, *Wild Carrots, or Dutch brank Violes.*
 Psēradolus, Gr. Jun. *Yellow Flower-deluce, iris lutea, ψῆραδολός*.
 Psēradolphus, *ψῆραδολφός*, falsus frater. *A counterfeiter or false brother.*
 Psēradanchus, a; f. Gr. Plin. ex *ψῆραδός*, & *Anchusa*, *Wild Bugle, or Scervi tongue.*
 Psēradangēus, i; *ψῆραδανγῆος*, *A false messenger.*
 Psēradēhina, *A counterfeiter bluff or Machado.*
 Psēradostolus, *ψῆραδωστόλος*, *A false Apostle, a false Ambassador.*
 Psēradostomum, Græc. Plin. ex *ψῆραδός* *falsō*, *ισόν* *equale*, & *δομ* *domus*. *A kind of building, when the walls be made of stone of unequal shickness.*
 Psēradobitum, ii; n. Græc. ex *ψῆραδός* & *βίτον*, Plin. *Herb St. Barbara or winter Cissus.*
 Psēradocatholus, *ψῆραδοκαθολός*, *A false Carbelite.*
 Psēradocato, onis; penul. correptā, Cic. ad Att. lib. 1. *A false or segund Caro.*
 Psēradochristus, Gr. *ψῆραδοχρίστος*, *A false Christ, Antichrist.*
 Psēradocmitatenes, *Much like to Comitatenes, but inferior in humor, Pancerol, in Noit.*
 Psēradocorōpus, Gr. V. coronopus, *Bastard crowfoot, Buck plantain.*
 Psēradocēctimānum; pyri genus, quasi falsum decimanum. Plin. 15. 15.
 Psēradocēctimannum, Græc. falsum decimanum, genus herbæ quæ in Creta filicis pulegio nasc. Plin. 26. 9. *Bastard Distans, Gerard.*
 Psēradodipteros, tanquam falsō duas alas habens, Vitruv. 31. *Also Psēradodiphyros.*
 Psēradodēndros, *fictus visus*, infideliator, Mart.
 Psēradofetum, *A false door.* Cerd.
 Psēradographia, a; f. Quint. *ψῆραδογραφία*, *A writing of a forged matter, a counterfeiter writing.*
 Psēradographus, Græc. *ψῆραδογράφος*, *A counterfeiter writer.*
 Psēradohellēbōrus, *Wild Hellbore, or Beards foot.*
 Psēradohēpācorium, ii; a *bastard Agrimony, the male.*
 Psēradolanchium, ii; n. nigellastrum, githago, *Cockle*. V. Psēradolanchium.
 Psēradolimum, i; n. idem quod Linaria, *Wild flax.*
 Psēradolographus, id est, falsarius scriptor.
 Psēradolōgus, *ψῆραδολόγος*, *A false speaker, a liar.*

Pseudolus, li; m. Græc. Plaut. *ψῆδολος*, falsus servus. *A false servant.*
 Pseudomartyr, Gr. *ψῆδομάρτυρ*, *A false witness.*
 Pseudomelanchium, ii; n. Jun. falsum melanchium, *ψῆδομελάνχιον*, *Cockle or Corn-rice.*
 Pseudomēnus, Syllogismus, Gr. *ψῆδομῆνους*, Sen. ep. 45. 6. Cic. *A certain sophistical argument, a captious conclusion, a fallacy in reasoning.*
 Pseudomoly, Græc. *A kind of grass which groweth by the sea-side, called bastard Moly, of some our Ladies vision.*
 Pseudomyrsine, es. *Wild myrtle, wild Rue or Sumach.*
 Pseudonarcissus, Gr. Jun. *The yellow daffodil, or Crowbell.*
 Pseudonardus, Gr. *ψῆδοναρδός*, falsus nardus, *Spice.*
 Pseudonymus, Gr. *ψῆδονύμος*, *He that hath a counterfeiter name.*
 Pseudophilosophia, *ψῆδοφιλοσοφία*, *A counterfeiter philosophy.*
 Pseudophilosophus, *ψῆδοφιλόσοφος*, *A counterfeiter philosopher.*
 Pseudoporticus, Gr. falsus porticus. *A false porch.* Vitruv.
 Pseudopothos, Gr. *staphis agria* apud Diof. 5. 1638.
 Pseudopropheta, *ψῆδοπροφήτης*, *A false prophet, or a false teacher.*
 Pseudos, Gr. τὸ *ψῆδος*, Lat. falsum, *Falsæ.*
 Pseudosphæce, *A kind of wasp flying alone.* Plin.
 Pseudethyrum, ri; n. t. b. Græc. *A false gate, a postern gate, a back door.*
 Pseudourbanæ ædificia, Vitruv. *Houses in the country trimmed like city houses.*
 Pseudulus, Apollo Varroni dicitur, Cal.
 Psithium, vel Psyatium. *A mattress, Cerd.*
 Psidium, vel Sidium, V. Malicorium.
 Psidricum, Cels. 1. 5. *A pimple, or little pusl V. Psydricum.*
 Psitharax, a; n. m. *A healer of warts.*
 Psilochristia, *ψαλλοχρίστια*, *A harper or musician that playeth only and cannot sing to it.*
 Psilodapides, vestes non villosæ.
 Psilochrum, thri; n. Plin. *ψαλλοχρύς*, medicamentum quo utuntur ad deglabrandum, a *ψαλλω* *the weed in hedges called wild vine; also an ointment to take away hair.* Mart. *A depilator.*
 Psilus, *ψῆλος*, nudus, 2. nudus pilis aut villis, *Bare without hairs, without hair or wool.* V. Psilos.
 Psimythium, thri; n. Gr. Plin. vel Psimythium cerulla, *ψαλλομύθιον*, *Vide Mart. Ceruse or white lead.*
 Psithium, diē, quod sit ex Psithia, *A kind of wine made of raisins.* Plin. 14. 9.
 Psithius, a, um; Psithia vitis, tenuis vitis vel Præmia, V. Mart.
 Psitta, Gr. *ψῆσσα*, piscis plani genus, quem nos *piscem* vocamus. Vide Psitta.
 Psittacus, a, um. *Of or like a Parrot or Popenjay.* Psittacus color, Jun. *Parrot's green colour.*
 Psittacus, ci; m. Græc. Mart. *ψῆσσα*, *ψῆσσα*, Ctel. *Psittacus.* A *Parrot*, *Loquax humane vocis imago.* Ovid.
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P ante T

Psa, quasi pulpa, i. lumborum carnem dixeris. *A great muscle beginning at the 11 rib of the breast, and going through all the illia bowels to the privy members.* Stup.
 Psadicus, *ψαδικός*, qui clunium dolore afficitur. *Psadicus vel Psalgicus.*
 Psale, *ψαλή*, V. Mentula.
 Psaltes, Suid. *A kind of lightning which doth kill and destroy with the flash; ψαλτες* *τίτος*, *ψαλτες* *flamma, ψαλτες* *καυσις*.
 Psora, a; f. Plin. *ψώρα* ex *ψάω* *tan-go, scalp*, nam qui psora laborant, ulcera sive pustulas supra modum contingere & scalpere cupiunt. *Scurviness, scabbiness, manginess, the wild scab: item bestialia, pyraula.*
 Psoria, est quædam species vitrioli quam Avicenna *Psorium* vocat. Diof. *Psoricam*, nos *scabrum*; Pandæa medicina.
 Psoriasis, f. *Hardness of the cod.*
 Psoricus, a, um; Cels. *ψωρικός*, *Scurviness, mangy.*
 Psorophthalmia, a; f. *ψωροφθαλμία*, ex *ψωρ*, *Scurviness of the brows with an itch.*
 Psyche, *ψυχή*, Lat. anima: apud Diof. 4. 136. *Tripodium* interpretatur.
 Psychomachia, a; f. *ψυχολογία*, & *Psychemachia*, Ambro. *A war between the soul and the body.*
 Psychomantem, ei; n. Græc. ex *ψυχή* anima, & *μαντία* divinatio, *A place where Necromancers do call up spirits.* Cic.
 Psychorophi, Græc. *ψυχρορροφί*, *Certain fishes seeking after shady places, and much delighted with the moist and cold elements.*
 Psychorophium, i; n. *ψυχρορροφίον*, *quod locis potissimum gaudent aliofio.* Plin. *The herb called Betony.*
 Psychola, Psychrolota rect. Gr. qui frigida lavat. *He that washeth in cold water.*
 Psycholutes, vel *ψυχολύτης*, Gr. *ψυχολύτης*, *He that delighteth to bath in cold water.*
 Psychrophobus, Græc. *ψυχροφόβος*, qui frigida metuit, ut Medici timidi ad propinandum frigidum in febribus continentibus, Gal. 9. method.
 Psychraos, Helxine apud Diof.
 Psychalia, Gr. ficuum genus, sic diē, ab algore, V. Cal.
 Pydracium, Gal. 1. 1. *ψύδραξ*, *A little swelling and rising in the upper part of the thigh, like unto blisters, full of yellow matters.* ex *ψύδρα* & *δύρα*.
 Pyllion, ii; n. Græc. *ψύλλον*, *The herb Elewrot or Elebane.*
 Pythia, a; f. Plin. *A kind of grape whereof the best passum is made.* V. Pythius, a, um.
 Pythium passum, Plin. 14. 9. *ψύθιον*, *Pythium, & Melampythium*, passu genera sunt, suum saporem, non vini referentia, V. Pythium.

vel addit, quod signif. Interdum. *A syllable added to the ablative case of a Pronoun.*
 Psēla, a; n. Græc. *An Elm tree.*
 Psēra vel Psēromata, Vitr. *ψῆρα*, *Græci, i. Alas dicunt, a simil. alarum: ex ψῆρα* *alarum facio*, *Two walls made on high on both sides of a temple or other great buildings, the side walls of a Church, which some call the wings.*
 Psēra, a; m. Ovid, Swift or Tempst: a dog's name.
 Psēron, dryopteris, Diof. 4. 129. *Psēron trichomanes*, Diof. 4. 128.
 Psēris, Plin; Lat. Filix, *Fern or brake, the herb Osmund.*
 Psēra, *ψῆρα*, pars pedis posterior, inferior pars mali, navis scil.
 Psēra, *ψῆρα*, *The stalk of the herb Cacti.* Plin.
 Psēra, *ψῆρα*, *pennulum in avibus tegmen, pinna.* Mart.
 Psēron, Plin. *Supra Psēron Pyramis in meta casumen se contrahens.* V. Psēra.
 Psērophori, *ψῆροφῶρες*, Pennigeri, *Swift runners, going along journey.*
 Psēroti calices, *Eared cups.* Plin.
 Psērygium, *ψῆρυγιον*, parva ala: 2 aliquid ala simile, ut vitium unguium vel oculi, cum ab eis caro recedit, & alarum instar panditur excrecendo. Bist & pinna. *A skin growing from the corner of the eye, and in continuance covering the sight; also going away of the flesh from the nail with great pain, Cels. or after others, a swelling of the flesh over the nail.* *Also a fault in Beryl.* Plin. *Pterygia digitorum.* V. Reduvius.
 Psērygodes, *ψῆρυγῶδες*, alatus, *That hath his shoulders, or his shoulder blades standing out like wings: which kind of men are subject to consumptions.*
 Psērygodes, *ψῆρυγῶδες*, *A Proce in the outward part of the osseous bone, as the foundation of the skull, wherethe teeth called the Grinders are set, that is to say, on each side two, spreading like the wings of a Bat.*
 Psērygophorum, *ψῆρυγοφῶρος*, succinum diē, quia stramina proluciat, floccosque & similia. Cal. 20. 12.
 Psēryx, splenium apud Diof. 5. 152.
 Psēlos, *That hath no hair on his eye-lids.* Stup. V. Psilus.
 Psēlosis, *The falling of the hair from the eye-lids or eye-brows.*
 Psēlana, a; f. Plin. rectius Psēlana; *ψῆλῶν*, a *ψῆλῶν*, quod est runder vel purgare, decorticare; quod tundendo decorticaretur. *Psēlana*, *that is to say, barley unhusked and sodden in water; a Psēlana.*
 Psēlanarium, ii; n. Hor. *ψῆλανῶν*, *Rice porridge, frumentis; also a mortar wherein barley is brayed.*
 Psēchium, ii; n. *ψῆχῆιον*, a *ψῆχῆιον*, *locus mendicorum.* An *Hospital*.
 Psēchodochium, vel Psēchodochium, Græc. *ψῆχῶδον*, *ψῆχῶν* *mendicorum dicunt, & ψῆχῶν* *natio; vel a ψῆχῶν* *capio.* An *Hospital, a Spital-house.*
 Psēsis, i. calus, *Psēsis*, *A case: a fall; also a distaste in the eye-lid, by the hair in the eye-lid.* Stup.
 Pyas, *ἀδῖς*, *πυῖς* diē, *δὸν τὴν πυῖν*, h.e. aspuendo. *An adder of a green colour, drawing to the color of gold. So called of spinning venom into folk's eyes.* Plin.
 Pyēlon, & Pyēlos, *The hollowest*

Pulchrālia, idem quod Bellaria, Cat. *Funicular.*
Pulchrālis, le; vel Pulcrālis pro Pulchre, Felt.

Pulchre, & errime; adv. καλῶς, εὐεδῶς, pulcre. Goodly, gaily, jolly, festively, beautifully, well favouredly: much, greatly, wisely, gallantly, lustily, very well.

Pulchresco, is, ēre; & ὀψέ, διακοσμεῖν, γίνεσθαι. To wax or begin to be fair, Vincianus.

Pulchritas, ātis; f. vel Pulcritas antiqui dixerunt pro Pulchritudine, Nonn. ex Cæc. καλότης. Fairness, beauty.

Pulchritudo, inis; f. species, venustas, decor, elegantia, καλὸν καλότης, ἀγαθὸν. Fui nesci, beauty, elegance, tallness; pulcritudo.

Pulegium, idem quod Pulegium, Suet. Pulegium, in; n. Plin. 19. 14. a Pulicibus nomen habere creditur: Barth. a pullulando. πύλον, βλάω, The herb commonly called Penny-royal, pudding-grass, or Pulit-royal, Pulegium Martis, Jun. V. Dictamum, Pulegium agreste, V. Calamintha.

Puleum, vel Pulerum, ii; n. idem, Quadrupla nigra rona Pulci, Martial.

Pulex, icis; epic. gen. Plin. Doct. Canin. ἡ δὲ καλὸν καλότης, pulcx: dict. quod ex pulvere generetur vel nutritur; vel a colore pullo. A Flea. Pulex aquaticus, Camharis Nebriffensis. A water flea.

Pulicaria, & f. Ruell. The herb Flea-wool or Flea-bane.

Pulicaris, re. Of a flea, Pulicaris herba, Jun. Flea-wool or Flea-bane.

Pulicetum, i; n. A place where Fleas are: leg. Pulicarium, idem.

Pulicinus, a, um, Of a Flea.

Pulicostas, ātis; f. Abundance of Fleas.

Pulicosus, a, um; Col. κακῶδης, Full of Fleas.

Pullā, & f. Plaut. manus dextra, a Pullo, Per. vel a tendendis palpanibusque pullis, i. pueris, qualis erat pædionum proterverum manus, qui Pullarium facere dicebantur, Turn. 21. I. Vide Mart. ex Fest. & Scalig. Pullaria felis Aufoniorum puerorum fur, Turn. quia felis est furax & rapax. Pullarium est ad pullos seu pueros pertinens, The right hand.

Pullarius, ii; n. pullos curans; vel qui ex pastu pullorum caprat auipicia; ἐπιδοσκῶν, νεοφύλαξ. A keeper or breeder of Chickens; also one that dividit by the feeding of Chickens, παίδευσις, Gloss. Cyr.

Pullarius, a, um; ad pueros vel pullos pertinens, Pertaining to young boys or poultry.

Pullaster, tri; m. Varr. ἐπιδοσκειν, A little cockerel or pullet.

Pullatras; f. Var. ἡ νεῖς, A little young hen or pullet.

Pullatio, ōnis; f. Col. τὸν ἐπὶ ἐπὶ, An hatching or breeding up of chickens.

Pullatus, a, um; & ὀψέ, ὀψέ, Clad in mourning or a: also rude, ignorant, unlearned, Quint. Clad in poor apparel, Suet.

Pullefcens, tis; part. βλαστῶν, Ovum pullefcens, An egg beginning to be a chicken.

Pullefcio, v. Pullulāscio.

Pullētra, vel Pullitra, & f. An hen that hath not left laying of eggs, Scal. V. Pullaster.

Pullitēnus, ni; m. pullus gallinaceus, Spart. νεοφύλαξ, A new hatched chicken.

Pullitices; v. Pullities.

Pulligo, inis; f. ex Pullus; ὀψέ, ὀψέ, Brown or natural colour, V. Pullas.

Pullinārius, ii; m. idem quod Pullarius.

Pullinus, a, um; Plin; πύλον, πύλον, Of or belonging to a colt or young chicken.

Pulliprēmo, Turn. Veteres Pueros pullos vocab. hinc Pulliprēmo, comprefor puerorum, pædico, Pulliprēmo est etiam apud Lucil. Aufon. Epigr. 69. Lucilius vocat fabulo, pulliprēmo. Scal. leg. pulliprēmo, puerorum plagiarius: nam P. emere sign. ἀποκρίπτεν farte elepere: Sic Pulliprēmo, felis pullaria.

Pullities, ēi; f. Col. vel Pullities; ipsa pullatio; τὸν ἐπὶ ἐπὶ, Hatching or bringing forth of Chickens: feeding of colts: the brood of young chickens themselves.

Pullitō, ōnis; f. pullatio: V.

Pullitra; v. Pullitra.

Pullo, as; Calphurn. eclog 5. pullos procreo, germino.

Pullo, m. V. Pullus.

Pullor, āris; Onom. Pullari, pullum fieri.

Pullulāscio, is, ēre; Col. & Pullulo, as; Plin. βλαστῶν, βλαστῶν, To become young, to bud, to spring.

Pullulēfcio, idem.

Pullulus, li; m. dim. a Pullus, Pullulus: hinc et arborum radicibus enascens, unde & Pullulari dict. purant, pro eo quod est Stolonis five germen emittere, Plin. 17. 10. A little colt, pullor, a chicken, a young bird: a shoot of a vine or other plant, βλαστῶν, παρὰ, ὀψέ.

Pullus, li; m. πύλον, πύλον, ex pullor folium; vel ex Puellus per Synocopen pullus; vel ex pullor Scalig. lib. de Plantis; si quis velit arguatur, a frequentia (hoc enim est ὀψέ, ὀψέ) pullor, unde verbum illud: nam potest ab animalium fetura dici pullor: i. ut ὀψέ, ὀψέ, sic Pullus possit esse a pullor. Id. Recentes dic. pulli quasi pulli. Pullus item amafus. The young of every thing, a Chicken, a Foal, a young shoot of a Tree, a young Tree, a young Bird, a young fellow, &c. Pullus Veneris: Vide Meretrix, Quin etiam prisci pullos dicebant suos caritatis, Fest. Alfo Vox blandientis, Suet. Puer qui obsecratur ab aliquo amabatur, ejus, a quo amatus esset, Pullus vocabatur; unde Fabius, cui Eburno cognomen erat ob candorem, quod ejus natis fulmine ita esset, Pullus Jovis appellatus est, Fest.

Pullus, a, um; a colore pulli, Pullus obscurus est; in lanis tantum natus, Quia sincerus est, ὀψέ, ὀψέ, idcirco puerus pullus, ut vinum vitium, Scalig. ex. 325. Quis, Black, rufus, brown: belonging to a Funeral or mourning: al. ex pullor, Pullum olus, Col. V. Olufatrum.

Pulmentar, n. Poi herbs, or some kind thereof, Lucil.

Pulmentāris, re; Plin. ele ἀποτί, Pulpa.

Pulpa, & f. Plin. 19. 14. quod pulcrum miffa vescitur; vel quod palpitet, (Id.) mollis enim est, & tremula, & resilit saepe. Donat. ed quod pulscetur & confcindatur. Vocab. vet. a Palpo, qu. palpa, That which may be sifed by the grain, in wood or timber: also a piece of flesh in the body of a man or beast, closed in the muscles without bone; a fine morsel of flesh, Pulpa castiz, Jun. The black pitch of Cassia fistula. Arborem in pulpa cadere, Plin. To cut a tree in to planks.

Pulpamentum, ti; n. a Pulpa: ἀποτί, ἀποτί, A morsel of meat well dressed: a delicate dish of meat finely seasoned: a dainty bit. Proprie ex posterioris partis pulpa leporis. Unde illud Terentianum, quod obscenum quid fapit; Lepus tunc es, & Pulpamentum queris.

Pulpido, inis; f. panis instar pulpe carnis. Avell. of bread, Gloss. Id.

Pulpitum, ti; n. Vitruv. λαγῶν, λαγῶν, ἀνδρῶν, qu. pulpitum, Perot. quod qui confcendat publice spectetur a populo, Id. Scalig. Poët. 1. c. 24.

Pulpita didia, quia fuerant ab imo solo primum cepitibus elatori: ita pulvilli in hortis, & pulpita in castris, Mart. ex ὀψέ, ὀψέ, Suggestum. The higher part of the stage, where the Musicians were, and delighted the people with their Musical playing: Also the justing part of Podium: the place of standing or looking out, Vitruv. a pulpis or place to make an Oration or Sermon in, Suet.

Pulpo, as; f. Plin. 19. 14. quod pulcrum miffa vescitur; vel quod palpitet, (Id.) mollis enim est, & tremula, & resilit saepe. Donat. ed quod pulscetur & confcindatur. Vocab. vet. a Palpo, qu. palpa, That which may be sifed by the grain, in wood or timber: also a piece of flesh in the body of a man or beast, closed in the muscles without bone; a fine morsel of flesh, Pulpa castiz, Jun. The black pitch of Cassia fistula. Arborem in pulpa cadere, Plin. To cut a tree in to planks.

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Pulpo, as; f. Plin. 19. 14.

life, ease,
puffus; e detrito
puffus; substant.
far, l, ubi Pa-
tativum loco ad-
temper, Quasi, Ver-
pro Verendoci-
Græc. πένδιον,
quæ, πένδιον;
Græc. χῆρ
vel Parus Sea-
vīs ex πένδι, ut
s se-to-wit.
cortex;
eleter: κλυφες
A shell, as
that is cast from
Putamine clau-
; Cortio casta-
fiffidas putaminis
mus-fl. Jun,
 3. Considering or
μυζ, Gloss Phil,
. à Puto: κλά-
tes: αλφο εἰσα, δι-
mation.
e Opinabilis.
b, Plin. κλαδὸς
dref, dresser or pru-
κλαδὸς τριγῶν, Oj
streets, Falk pu-
or knife, serving
winn, κλαδὸς τρι-
the cover of a wall
strees were wont to
putealia sigillata
agreat officer or
clanus, a, um; O
analogous to a pi-
A degree in the
use there is no stan-
πύργου τριγῶν, Op-
archer of a pit or
ar, πυρίδα, πυρί-
πυρίδα, To have
ab aque caliditas
al, à familiar,
pyreux waters i
a little pit,
Cat. πυρίδα πυρί-
GRÆC.
x Græc. πύ-
Varr. vel quod
πύριος ὁ ποταμός
utens aqua viva
fficie, A well
Parricidi à pueris
cadavera pauper
et cefeb, cadave
the city, where
buried, and it was
their bodies dis-
Pūrida

Putida, æ; fœm, idem quod Mercator.
Putide, adv. *δυσωδῶς, dudōs, Stinky, & so curiously, with too much affectation.*

Putiditas, ætis; f. V. Putor.
Putidifaculus, a, um; dimin. a Putidior: *δυσωδῶς, dudōs, Somewhat unpleasant, a little affected with strange words.*

Putidulus, a, um; dim. ex Putidus: *δυσωδῶς, dudōs, Somewhat filthy: item aliquantulum putidus.*

Putidus, a, um; ex Puteo; vel ex Puteo, quasi putidus: *δυσωδῶς, dudōs, Somewhat, Stinky, unpleasant, that has an ill favour.*

Putilla, *πόττα*: Gloss. al. Putitia, *πόττα*, aut Petilla, *μικρὴ*. An patile est a putus, *μικρὴ*; Mart.

Putillus, li; apud Plautum *ὑποκοριστικὸς* a Putus.

Putis, ex idem quod Putidus, Lucr. unde Puteo & Putico.

Putiscere pro Putescere; Cic. *To be rotten.*

Putissimus, a, um; superl. a Putus. *At least, most accurate, most corrected: V. Putus. Orations putissime; i. L. Lucentissime & Splendissime scriptæ: Sic Aug. vocavit Horatium, Putissimum penem, i. πιδῶνα. Suet. interp. Lepidissimum hominem.*

Putitus vel Putitus, Plaut. ex Puteo, quod veluti puteus; vel ex putando, quod putet aliquid. *A fool.*

Puto, as; ex Putus; putum reddo. *To think. Est ratioe putata cogito, Puto, Tuto; et putum reddo, purgo, Canin, Varr. LL. Disputatio, & computatio cum præpositione, a Putando, quod est putum facere, ideo putator quod arboris puras facit: ideo Ratio putari dicitur, in qua summa fit puras sic est fermo, in quo pura disponuntur, ne sit confusus atque dilucet, dicitur disputari; V. Gell. 6. 5. a πῦμα, puto. Voff. Bec. ex putis proprie enim significat inutilia ex plantis rescindendo, inde a putio pro cogito, falsa a mente & inutilia amputo: *κλαδῶν, To cut away superfluous things, to prune trees, to lop; to dress vines; also to consider and esteem, εὐδοκίμων, also to reason or dispute, διόλογος, to think or deem, μιμνήσκω, δέμω, Putare rationes, λογίζεσθαι. To make just and true accounts, to make even reckonings and so clear them. Neminem præ se putare, To esteem no man in comparison of himself. Putare aliquid minimi, To make very little account of a thing. Putare pronihile, To reckon nothing worth, to make no reckoning of. Putare cum aliquo argumentis, Plaut. To debate the matter with arguments.**

Putor, oris; m. a Puteo: *δυσωδῶς, A stink or filthy favour. Cato.*

Putorius, li; m. ex mustellarum genere, a Putore, quia valde foetor cum irascitur. *A fitcher.*

Putredo, inis; f. *πυρεδῶν, οὐμῶν, C. 4. Rottenness, corruption; ex Putris. Putreditas; V. Putredo.*

Putrefaculo, onis; f. *πυρεδῶν, C. 4. Cato, πῦμα. To make rotten, putrified or corrupt.*

Putrefactio, onis; f. Paracels. est corruptio in alterationem: *δυσωδῶς, Putrefaction, corruption.*

Putrefactus, a, um; Ovid. *κακωμένος, Corrupted or made rotten.*

Putredo, es, in; f. Plaut. & Putrefactio, onis; f. *πυρεδῶν, οὐμῶν, To be rotten, to be resolved into stinking matter.*

Putrefacibilis, onis; f. *πυρεδῶν, That may putrefy; ex Putrefacibilis & Putrefacibiliter, adv.*

Putrido, as, are; *καταρῶν, To make rotten.*

Putridus, a, um; *πυρεδῶν, οὐμῶν, μῦδα, Rotten, corrupt, running with water or matter.*

Putrilaginosus, a, um; Vide Putridus, Jun.

Putrillago, inis; f. Stup. *A putrifying disease.*

Putrilitia, æ; f. *Fulness of corruption.*

Putris, tre; Virg. idem quod Putridus.

Putrifer, is; f. *πυρεδῶν, Putrid; adv. Putro, oris; m. idem quod Putor, Lucr.*

Putrus, a, um; V. Putris.

Putus, a, um; Juven. *καδῶν, εὐκῶν, Ager, a kind of deer, a Roe Buck; also an herb, a kind of Hawk: It is also a kind of Eagle, supposed of some to be a Falcon of the second kind, it doth keep much in towns and fields, having a whitish tail. Molles etiam homines dicuntur, πῦμα & δολιχῶν, ut contra strenuὸν λαμπρὸν, sic enim dicit Hercules.*

Putus, a, um; *πυρεδῶν, A very stark, & without mingling, pure. Putus putus hic est Sycomphanta, Plaut. i. purus & merus.*

Putus, ti; m. pudendum: *ὑποκοριστικὸς, mulierum puerum sic appell. πῦμα, Sic voc. Virg. puerum meritorium in Catalogo, i. πιδῶνα. A man's privy member.*

Putus & Potus, parvus; Scal.

P ante Y.

Pyanepsion, Græc. *πυανῆσιον*, mensis nomen apud Athenienses, nostro Novembri respondens, quo celebrantur Pyanepsia, festa Apollini sacra, coquebanturque fabæ, aliæque legumina, quæ mensi nomen fecerunt, qu. *πυανῶν, i. πυανῶν, ἡμερῶν.*

Pychon, Cæl. 9. 16. *πύκνον*, pro *πύκνῳ*, Poll. faba.

Pychon, Cæl. 4. 3. vel Pechys, Gr. *πύκνῳ*, Leg. Pygon, *πύκνῳ*, ex Hesych. *A measure from the elbow to the top of the humerus, when the hand is fast to the girth.*

Pycnitis, Apul. *πυκνίτις*, verbaicum, quia caulis ejus sursum versus sequentibus *πυκνῶν* undequaque floribus stipatus est.

Pycnocomon, mi; n. *πυκνὸμον*, Plin. herba a comæ densitate nomen habens; nam *πυκνὸν* densum significat, & *κῶμον* comam. *A certain unknown herb whole some to loose the body.*

Pycnosis, A condensing, stopping.

Pycnostylon, a, densitate columnarum dicta *πυκνὸν*, *An house or place builded where pillars stand thick together: a cloister or like place to walk in.*

Pycnoticus, a, um; *πυκνὸν*, ex *πυκνῶν*. Pycnotica medicamenta a medicis appellantur, quæ vim habent condensandi.

Pycta vel Pyctes, æ; m. Lampr. *Pyctis, vel Pyctes, æ; m. Lampr.*

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Pyctis, vel Pyctes, æ; m. Lampr. *Pyctis, vel Pyctes, æ; m. Lampr.*

Pyosis; V. Onyx. Master collected in the black of the eye.

Pyre, *πῦρ*, i. ignis. Fire.

Pyra, æ; f. Virg. *πυρ* ex *πῦρ* ignis, quod in modum pyramidis extruitur. *An heap of wood made for the burning of a dead body.*

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R E B

colour mixt with
 as will change his
 vult, also a ripe ear
 E
 qu, vrgi, REI, M,
 recte factum esse
 vult, also a ripe ear
 i, si composita repe-
 bant agens, often
 enim cum dictione
 addamo; b ut rebello;
 reddo; s f ut reser-
 ut redhibeo; s ut
 ut remigio; s f ut
 q ut regiviro; s f
 q ut reuertor; s fed
 iuntur d, euphonice
 off, dōr, dōr, dōr,
 pta facite, vel a
 pro per Apoc. Pri-
 re to guilty,
 n' i, reciprocata
 patiens resilit: a-
 s To adopt again,
 dōr, dōr, dōr,
 a build new or re-
 vicissim ago,
 Est fumus minerali-
 nificat vitium al-
 nūm, ex qua nascun-
 od rei est, ad rem
 dōr, Real, non ver-
 uerborum significatio,
 Realisq,
 e, Realy,
 re ipsa, nō dīm,
 Plin, dīa nūm dīm,
 sm, The State of an
 ul, status rei: V,
 nūm dīm nūm dīm,
 nūm, the flae of a
 us pro facto iplo rei
 self, The root of the
 V, Val, Max, dīa
 n, verb, Czf, dīa
 A rebi, b ut ibat re-
 Ovid, i dīa nūm dīm,
 Czf, dīa nūm dīm,
 nūm, a rebellion,
 Gall, Vulcar,
 qu, femel vi-
 ceptus, bellum in-
 is imperium detre-
 as will not be appea-
 dīa, dīa nūm dīm,
 iu, instaurat, repug-
 uo, To revenge him-
 also s wax fere or

Rebblis, le; adj. opinabilis, quod re-
bi, i. opinari possis, Mart. ex Gloss.
Rebis, Paracell. Hic excrementum alvi.
Rebito, is; Plaut. ex Re & Ito: freq.
ex Ro, is; *ῥεβιζομαι, ῥεβιζω*. To re-
turn, to come again.

Rebōatus, is; m. The resounding or the
beating of an ox.

Rebōo, as; Virg. iterum boo; *δρεβω*.
To low or bellow, to sound or ring
again.

Rebrāchiatorum, rii; n. Lifts or bind-
ings, which *Montes* wear about their arms,
Cerd.

Rebullio, is; i. iterum vel retro bullio.
To gash; to send up. Spiritum rebullire,
To give up the ghost or lift breath, Apul.
Also to boyle up or work, as new wine and
strong drink, Idem.

Reburrus, vel Rebursus, aum; hispidus
recalvus, Gloss. ex *ῥεβυρ*, vel *ῥεβυρ*
et *ῥεβυρ*, ut fide eo, qui corrupte incedat:
Mart. ex Re & Burrus, *Having the hair of*
his forehead flaming toward his crown.
Rebus, is; Paracell. Est ultima re-
rum materia.

Rebūto: reverter, à Re & Beto.

Recalcitro, as; Col. *δυναμικίζω*. To
kick or strike with the heel.

Recalco, as; Col. *ἀναπαύω*. To stead
down under the feet.

Recāllo, es, ūi, ēre; Virg. *ἀναδύ-*
σσομαι, δεικνύμι. To be hot again.

Recāleco, is, ūi, ēre. To begin to be
hot again.

Recālfacio, is, Eci, aum, ēre; *ἀναδύ-*
σσομαι. To make warm again, Ovid.

Recālvafter, tri; m, dim. à Recalvus:
i. *ἀνακαλυστίας*. Somewhat bald behind.

Recālviſſes, ūi; f. Hug. Baldness behind.

Recālvis, a, um; i. retro calvus, *ἀνα-*
φάλας. He that is bald behind.

Recādeo, es, ūi, ēre; part. ens;
Ovid. *ἀναπύρρομαι*. To be very warm, hot,
or white again: to be inflamed, to be in a
great heat or chafe again.

Recādeſco, is; denuo candeo, five
ignitio ſio. To begin to be white or hot,
to be exasperated or angry again, to be made
white, to wax ſiſſe.

Recāno, is, ūi, ēre; Plin. *ἀναδύ-*
σσομαι. To sing again, to sing after an-
other.

Recāntatio, ōnis; f. Eras. *παλινψοδία*.
A recantation.

Recāntatus, a, um; part. Hor. *Sung*
or repeated again; Also put away by char-
ming.

Recānto, as; freq. Plin. diversa ſu-
perioribus cano, & quod antea ſeraſſi,
retrahō. Interdum eſt ſonum cantati car-
minis reflectere; aliqui. pro Incantare;
ἀναδύσσομαι. To ſing again, to ſing
after another: also to charm out a thing
that was brought in by incantation, to
uncharm, Mart.

Recāptūciatio, ōnis; f. *ἀνακαταλυσ-*
σις. A sum or brief rehearsing of a thing
spoken at large before.

Recāſtigō, as; Hul. To reſiſt, as we
do the laſt proof in printing, before it go to
preſſe.

Recāſus, as, um; part. à Recido.
About to fall again.

Recāvus, a, um. Hollow and arching
upwards, as the palate or roof of the mouth,
obſeruiſſe eductum calum, Prudent.

Recādere, pro Recidere, Feud.

Recēdo, is, ūi, ēre; & part. ens; qu.

reſto cedo: *ἀναχωρῶ, ἀπὸχωρῶ*. To re-
ſtore, reſtore, give or go away, to go from, to
be far off: to be dimiſſed, to be aſſwaged,
to leave off, to aſſert, to ſubſcribe from: to
miſtake, or not to agree to: to eſchew or
avoid: to return, *ῥεκαίω*. To fall from
or forget: to be ſeized. Recedere ab al-
quo, To depart from. Recedere ex acie,
Caſ. To depart out of. A vita recede-
re, To dy. Abſtinentia recedere, Veget. 3.
22. To reſtate.

Recellilūnes ſive Recellilūnæ dicuntur
meritorie meretricis, Plaut.

Recello, is, ūi, ēre; Liv. reclo; ut
Excello, in alium extollo. Feſt. *δύλω*.
ἀναλύνω. To withdraw or pluck back. A Re
& Cello moves.

Recellūla, ex Recula, dim.

Recens, tior, iſſimus; ex Recido; tur-
ſus cado. Recens novum, i. quod nuper
accidit. Perot. Recens novus, à Recer,
quod eſt iterum vel Retro, dicitur; Cat-
hōl, quaſi renovari, vel iterum novus.
Recens naſcitur, Novum ſit: V. Mart. ex
Re & Cicio, moveo, ut ſit quod iterum
moveretur: vel à Recondo: Voſſ. à Re &
Candeo, quod nova ſerē commendantur
candore, qui vultate perit. *ῥεκαίω, ῥεκαίω*.
New, ſeſſe, luſty, newly or
lateſt made, new come, a little before, lateſt
foam after, very ſhortly, laſt. Recenti re,
Plaut. Preſently or ſorſwith. Cum eſt
provincia recens eſſet; *when he was new*
come out of the Province. Qui recens
ab illorum erat ſuit, *which was very*
ſhortly after their time. Pullus à parvū
recens, Varr. A colt new ſired.

Recens, adv. Plaut. ex Recenſeo: *ῥε-*
καίω, ῥεκαίω. Firſtly, laſtly.

Recenſo, es, ūi, ſum, ēre; *ἀναρῶ*.
ῥεκαίω. To take a view, to take the number or a general
muſter of men of war, to renew the num-
ber of ſome multitude: to number, to tell
or ſhow, to reckon, to count, to rehearſe, to
recite. Vellera ad numerum pecoris recen-
ſere, Col. To count his ſteeces according
to the number of his ſheep.

Recenſio, ōnis; f. verb. *ἀναρῶ*.
ῥεκαίω. A tale, a rec-
ounting, a rehearſing, a reviewing and
numbring, an examination or tryal of an
account or number.

Recenſitus, a, um; part. Suet. à verbo
antiquo Recenſio: *ῥεκαίω*. Told,
reviewed, numbered, reckoned.

Recenſus, a, um; part. Suet. *ἀναρῶ*.
ῥεκαίω. Named, reckoned.

Recenſus, ūi; m. Suet. idem quod
Recenſio.

Recenſarij, i; quæ recens aliquid fert.
Recenſer, adv. V. Recens, adv.

Recenſia, Newſes.

Recenſo, as; à Re & Canto; idem
quod Recino. To repeat.

Recenſo, as; à Recens, Gell. *ἀναρῶ*.
ῥεκαίω. To renew or make new again.

Recenſor, paſſ. recens denuo ſio, Acc.
To be made new again, or appar ſiſſe.

Recenſulus, a, um; adj. Very new.

Recenſio pro Recepo, Catull.

Recenſiſſimum, li; n. *ῥεκαίω*. A place
to receive or keep things ſafely in; a warehouſe, ſtorehouſe,
a place of comfort or refuge. Recenſiſſimum
omnium purgamentorum urbis, Jun. The
town ſafe or ſeſſe.

Recenſiſſio, ōnis. A receving off, Am.
Marcell.

Receptator, ōris; m. *ῥεκαίω*. A
receiver or taker. V. Receptor.

Receptio, ōnis; Plaut. *ῥεκαίω*. A
turning back; a receiving or ta-
king in.

Receptiſſus, a, um; Col. *ῥεκαίω*. A
place to receive or keep to ones ſelf in
other.

Recepto, as; frequ. à Recipio, Ter.
ῥεκαίω. To receive or take often. *ῥε-*
καίω. To go back and lodge in ones own
houſe.

Receptor, ōris; m. *ῥεκαίω*. A
receiver or taker, one that receives and
harbours pilferers and thieves, and keeps
the ſeſſe and counſel.

Receptrix, ūis; verb. *ῥεκαίω*. She
that receives or takes any thing or
any one.

Receptum eſt, imperf. It is a thing al-
lowed and approved. Cædi diſcipulos,
quamquam & receptum ſit, & Chry-
ſippus non improbet, minime velim,
Quint.

Receptum, ti; n. *ῥεκαίω*. A thing
that one hath undertaken to do.

Receptus, a, um; part. Liv. *ῥεκαίω*.
ῥεκαίω. Received or taken in,
taken in eſtimate or uſe, ſaved from loſt.
Dicitur inter reos quiſi receptus, quando
reſciſſis exceptionibus dilatoris declina-
tione, pronuntiatur iudex ad ultiora
procedendum. Bartol.

Receptus, ūi; m. *ῥεκαίω*. A place of
ſecurity, refuge or ſafety: a retreat in battle,
retiring or going back again. Receptui ca-
nere, To found a retreat, Ovid.

Receſſim, adv. Plaut. *ἀναρῶ*.
ῥεκαίω. Ingoining back, with retiring, recoining or
goining back.

Receſſio, ōnis; f. Hul. *ἀναρῶ*.
ῥεκαίω. A recoining or going back.

Receſſurus, a, um; part. Ovid. *ῥε-*
καίω. That will go back, &c.

Receſſus, ūi; m. adus recedendi. A
poſt. *ῥεκαίω*. A recoining, retiring,
going away, back or further off: the re-
trait: the ſecret, innermoſt, or cloſe place
and hid corner of any room: alſo the hole
or hollow of the month. Recuſſus maris,
Plin. The ebbing of the Sea.

Rechāmus, mi; m. Vitr. l. to. c. 2.
vox peregrina, idem quod Trochlea, A
truckle. V. Mart.

Rechēdipna, ōrum; (ver ūs, Treche-
dipna; eſt enim Græc. *τρεχιδίπνα*. in
plur. & ſignif. veſtem cuſtoriam, quam
induit mane ſeſtinantem cliens, ut currat
ad ſportulam accipiendam à patrono
ſuo: Vide Trechedipna) neut. vel Re-
cedipna; qu. *ῥεκαίω*. Erant ve-
ſtes peregrine, quibus in gymnasiis ute-
bantur, Juv. Sat. 3. car. 68. Cel. ei-
am dict. veſtes cœnatoriæ: ex Recini-
um, veſtis antiquiſſ. quadrata, & ſā-
pior cœna. A garments aſed in the old
time to ſup in.

Reci, adv. Again.

Recidivatio, ōnis; f. verb. A relapſe
into ſickneſs again.

Recidivum, vīi; n. A kind of gar-
ment.

Recidvo, as; Pap. i. iterum cade-
re vel renovare. To fall again; or to
renew.

Recidvum, quod recidit & iterum
quaſi cadendo, Fung. ex Re & Cado,
quod ruſus cadant in morbum agri.

Turn. Sig. 1. quod recidit, 2. quod de-
cidit, per Synec. Speciei. 3. quod ex re-
cidivo reſurgit. 4. quod inſtauratur,
quod enim reſtituitur, recidere & redire
videtur.

Rec divus, a, um; Virg. quod poſt
caſum reſtitutum denuo concidit: *ῥε-*
καίω. *ἀναρῶ*. To return again. *ῥε-*
καίω. To be reſtored again after
it was ſaken and gone: that ſet up
again after it was decayed.

Recido, is, di, ſum, ēre; ex Re & Ca-
do (& poſſeſſe Recido) reſtorum ſive
iterum cado; *ῥεκαίω*. To fall
again, to fall backward, to fall, to have a
ſquat, to light upon, to come to, &c.

Recido, is, di, ſum, ēre; ex Re &
Cado: *ῥεκαίω*. To cut again, to cut
behind, to pare, to ſhaze, to noſs, to ſake
away. Unde Recifi, *Quelled*, i. Spa-
dons.

Recidvū, as, are. To fall backwards
or again.

Recidvum, n. Braſin. The reſt, rem-
nant or reſidue.

Recidvū, a, um; iterum cadens.

Recinatio, & Recinatio, Feſt. They that
wear the garment recinium: *Alſo Fidler's*
mimi.

Recinatus, a, um; part. Virg. *ἀναρῶ*.
ῥεκαίω. Ungirded, looſe, unbeluſed, un-
laced, unſet. *Alſo armed again, ſerving*
in the wars again, Am. Marcell.

Recino, is, ūi, ſum, ēre; Plin. *ἀ-*
ναρῶ. To ſing, to ſing, to ſing, to ſing,
to looſe, to ſtrip himſelf.

Recinatio, Feſt. Thoſe that wear a Re-
cinium, in that garb. It diſſered from the
Cinſus Gabinus; becauſe this came firſt
under the a. m. and ſo over the left ſhou-
lder: but the Recinium was ſung back, as
one lappes of our cloaks now are. Recinatio
mimi, Feſt.

Recinium, dicitur, quaſi reſectum,
quod dimidia pars ejus retro abjicitur;
ex Recio, five Reſcio: Varr. leg. &
Recinium, Sen. v. Recinium. A ſquare
mantle: ſo called from the garb of wear-
ing, for that the ſhoulders were thrown back
again over the ſhoulder. *Tota a reſeſſa*
habet, properly, but ſurſum by women when
they mourned.

Recino, is, ūi, ēre, entum; iterum
vel frequenter cano: *ῥεκαίω*. To ſound
or ring again, to repeat or re-
hearſe.

Recio, is; reciniis orno; Vide Re-
jicio.

Recipiantia, & f. A league or inter-
comſeſſe: *Primes for the deliverance*
of any thing.

Recipraſio eſt, cum inter populum
& reges, nationeſque, & civitates pere-
grinas lex convenit, quomodo per reci-
perantes reddantur res recipientique,
ſeque privatas inter ſe perſequantur. Ha
plerumque habent poſt res ſolemniter re-
peritas à ſocialibus, Feſt.

Recipraſio, idem quod Recuperaſio.

Recipraſio, as; Varr. reparo, reſicio;
Recupero. To reſiſt. Se quiete recipera-
re, Var.

Recipiam, pro Recipiam, Feſt.

Recipio, is, ūi, ſum, ēre; & *ἀναρῶ*.
ῥεκαίω. To receive or take: to admit,
allow, approve or like well of: to underſtand,
to take upon one, *ῥεκαίω*. To promiſe,
ῥεκαίω. To recover, to get again: to
renew or repair: to return to his right way.

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Recidvū, as, are. To fall backwards
or again.

Recidvum, n. Braſin. The reſt, rem-
nant or reſidue.

Recidvū, a, um; iterum cadens.

Recinatio, & Recinatio, Feſt. They that
wear the garment recinium: *Alſo Fidler's*
mimi.

Recinatus, a, um; part. Virg. *ἀναρῶ*.
ῥεκαίω. Ungirded, looſe, unbeluſed, un-
laced, unſet. *Alſo armed again, ſerving*
in the wars again, Am. Marcell.

Recino, is, ūi, ſum, ēre; Plin. *ἀ-*
ναρῶ. To ſing, to ſing, to ſing, to ſing,
to looſe, to ſtrip himſelf.

Recinatio, Feſt. Thoſe that wear a Re-
cinium, in that garb. It diſſered from the
Cinſus Gabinus; becauſe this came firſt
under the a. m. and ſo over the left ſhou-
lder: but the Recinium was ſung back, as
one lappes of our cloaks now are. Recinatio
mimi, Feſt.

Recinium, dicitur, quaſi reſectum,
quod dimidia pars ejus retro abjicitur;
ex Recio, five Reſcio: Varr. leg. &
Recinium, Sen. v. Recinium. A ſquare
mantle: ſo called from the garb of wear-
ing, for that the ſhoulders were thrown back
again over the ſhoulder. *Tota a reſeſſa*
habet, properly, but ſurſum by women when
they mourned.

Recino, is, ūi, ēre, entum; iterum
vel frequenter cano: *ῥεκαίω*. To ſound
or ring again, to repeat or re-
hearſe.

Recio, is; reciniis orno; Vide Re-
jicio.

Recipiantia, & f. A league or inter-
comſeſſe: *Primes for the deliverance*
of any thing.

Recipraſio eſt, cum inter populum
& reges, nationeſque, & civitates pere-
grinas lex convenit, quomodo per reci-
perantes reddantur res recipientique,
ſeque privatas inter ſe perſequantur. Ha
plerumque habent poſt res ſolemniter re-
peritas à ſocialibus, Feſt.

Recipraſio, idem quod Recuperaſio.

Recipraſio, as; Varr. reparo, reſicio;
Recupero. To reſiſt. Se quiete recipera-
re, Var.

Recipiam, pro Recipiam, Feſt.

Recipio, is, ūi, ſum, ēre; & *ἀναρῶ*.
ῥεκαίω. To receive or take: to admit,
allow, approve or like well of: to underſtand,
to take upon one, *ῥεκαίω*. To promiſe,
ῥεκαίω. To recover, to get again: to
renew or repair: to return to his right way.

Turn. Sig. 1. quod recidit, 2. quod de-
cidit, per Synec. Speciei. 3. quod ex re-
cidivo reſurgit. 4. quod inſtauratur,
quod enim reſtituitur, recidere & redire
videtur.

Rec divus, a, um; Virg. quod poſt
caſum reſtitutum denuo concidit: *ῥε-*
καίω. *ἀναρῶ*. To return again. *ῥε-*
καίω. To be reſtored again after
it was ſaken and gone: that ſet up
again after it was decayed.

Recido, is, di, ſum, ēre; ex Re & Ca-
do (& poſſeſſe Recido) reſtorum ſive
iterum cado; *ῥεκαίω*. To fall
again, to fall backward, to fall, to have a
ſquat, to light upon, to come to, &c.

Recido, is, di, ſum, ēre; ex Re &
Cado: *ῥεκαίω*. To cut again, to cut
behind, to pare, to ſhaze, to noſs, to ſake
away. Unde Recifi, *Quelled*, i. Spa-
dons.

Recidvū, as, are. To fall backwards
or again.

Recidvum, n. Braſin. The reſt, rem-
nant or reſidue.

Recidvū, a, um; iterum cadens.

Recinatio, & Recinatio, Feſt. They that
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again over

R E D

καυτάς,
αλόγους.
καμ-
ο μακρ
τύλ
, bene
. εὐδαιμονίας,
sense or
r. uo ; i
caulam
, ἀντί-
refuse;
may : io
ύλε, &c.
To re-
n recu-
at, &c.
mea le-
man io
Recu-
r. be sti-
d ba U.
im fie-
o verbi
quæ re-
bis æ a-
ecutio,
cken a-
μῆς. A
y back.
beas er
gain.
us, λι-
ka mu-
&8. Per
te refe-
μαρτυρίαν,
to ver-
raputi-
t. (Sic
summa
one : fid ;
rd : Thes
w grown

Plaut.
edigor.
x rebus
accrew-
chase by
co, im-
turn a-
exm. To
naturally :
; ex Re
qui ure-
cum vol-
r truâ.
um ex-
truavit,
re ann

REF

narro. indico : aliq.
spondeo : aliq. Ex-
prime

RE

Rēgo, is, xi; ex Hebr. רֶגוֹן pass

Cast away, refused, neglected,

no- putting of a matter to question.

in the case of, Tibull. Relegare dotem

Fff 2, quere.)

REN

Rēnālis, le; adj. Apic. *O for belonging to the kidneys.*

Rēnānciscor, ēris, sci; Felt. *To get again.*

Rēnāro, as; Virg. ἀναγίνω, ἐν-
τορῶ. *To tell again, to repeat, to rehearse.*
Rēnāscibilitas, atis; potentia rēna-
scendi, Mart. ex Augustin. *The power of*

renewing, regeneration.

Rēnātor, ēris, nātus sum, sci; & p.
ens, acus; dep. ἀναγενέσθαι, ἀναφύ-
σαι. *To be born, to rise, to begin or spring*

again.

Rēnāto, as, *To swim back, or to swim*

again.

Rēnāus, a, um; part. a Renātor: ἀνα-
γινόμενος. *Renewed, born again.*

Rēnāvatio, f. Sid. *A sailing again.*

Rēnāvigo, as; ἀναπλῶ. *To sail again,*

to return by water to the place from whence

one went.

Rēnāvō, as, *To endeavor again.*

Rēnēs, um; m. (ἀνὸρ ἢ γῆρ) ἀρεῖν, *to*

quod rivi spermat ab his orientur; vel

quod per eos tanquam per colum quod-

dam fluat urina:) vīget. The rīns or

kidneys.

Rēndeo, es, ūi, ēre; p. ens; Cat.
& Renidesco, Lucr. ἀναδίδω. *To shine,*

to be bright, to glister, to appear, to favour,

to smile: to (smile) Renidere utqueque

re nolle, I would not have thee have a

laughing or smiling look always: also to

sh in the teeth in laughing, Catull. Gell.

Στασιμα. Also to grin.

Rēndeo, es, ūi, ēre; Plin. & Rēn-
tesco. ἀλλὰ δὲ. *To be very bright, to shine.*

Rēnditor, ēris, nātus vel ius sum, nātis;
Liv. ἀνέχων, ἀνέχουμαι, ἀνέχουμαι. *To re-*

sist, to endeavour, to thrust against.

Rēndus, ūs; m. Cels. ἀνέχουμαι ἀ-
παιτία. *Resistance, or thrusting against.*

Rēno, ūis; V. Rhenō.

Rēno, as; Hor. ἀναρῶ. *To swim*

again.

Rēnodatio, ūis; dīdō. *An un-*

knowing, an unloosing. Gloss.

Rēnodis, e; adj. Capillo fuit rē-
nodi & crispo, Jul. Capitol. de Clodio.

Done up in tufts or knots, or whether locks

tied up round: Q. in sensu utitur Re-

nodare Hor.

Rēnodō, as; Hor. ἀναρῶ. *To undo or*

untwist a knot: also to knit, to fasten again.

Rēnōnes, vestimentis genus ex pellibus
dēt, quod partes corporis renibus ob-
jectas regat Cal ἀνὸρ ἢ γῆρ, h. e. ab o-
vibus dici existimat, unde & Rhenones
scribendum putamus.

Rēnōsus, qui rene laborat; Gloss. Re-
nitiosus, Mart.

Rēnōvāmen, ūis; n. Ovid. ἀναβίωσις,
ἀναβιωσις. *A repairing, a renewing;*

renewing.

Rēnōvatio, ūis; f. idem.

Rēnōvātum fulgur dici. cum ex ali-
quo fulgure funtū fieri cepit, si factum
est simile fulgur, quod idem significet;
Felt. vide Atestata.

Rēnōvator, ūis; m. August. *He that*

reneweth.

Rēnōvātus, a, um; part. ἀναβιω-
σάμενος. *Renewed, refreshed, reedi-*

fied, repaired, made new again, Felt.

Agger renovatus, Ovid. *A field tilld the se-*

cond time, or having the second silt.

Rēnōvello, as; Col. & Renovellor,
pass. ἀναβιβάω. *To renew or make again.*

Rēnōvo, as; ἀναβιβάω, ἀναβίω. *To*

renew or make again: to refresh: to recre-

ate: to begin again: to repeat: also to new

plow, or to till the second time, Ovid. A-

nnimos judicium ad Capionis odium reno-

vabam, I did renew and move again the

Judges minds to hate Capio. Q. A fatic-

ationem renovat, Quint. It doth refresh

men and maketh them lusty again.

Rēnōfolia, e; f. sic dict. rosa a foli-
orum multitudine; Plin. 21. 4. ubi alii
legunt Lentifolia, alii rectius Centifolia.

A kind of wild roses which have neither

good fashion nor good favour.

Rēnūbo, iterum nūbo, Terr.

Rēnūdo, as; Quint. *To make bare*

again.

Rēnūgor, āris. *To grieve again.*

Rēnūmeratio, ūis; f. Dig. *A pay-*

ing again of money.

Rēnūmerātor, ūis; m. Cod. *He that*

payeth debt.

Rēnūmētor, as; ex Re & Numero,
Ter. ἐπινυμῶμαι. *To pay again money*

that was received, so counts or number

again.

Rēnūmētor, pass. Cod.

Rēnūciatio, ūis; f. ἀπαγγελία, ἀ-
παγγέλλω. *A denouncing, a report, the de-*

position of one sworn, a summons of an officer

by word attaching, Bud. the refusing of that

thing which was covenanted and promised.

Rēnūciātor, ūis; m. Cod. *He that*

renounces.

Rēnūciātrix, icis. *She that reporteth*

to and fro, Prudent.

Rēnūcio, as; ex Re & Nuncio: ἀ-
παγγέλλω, ἀπαγγέλλω. *To make relation,*

to bring word again, to report: to proclaim

or declare openly: to signify, to show openly,

to tell what is done, or what cue would have

to give knowledge or warning: to forsake:

to resign, to give over and meddle no more

with: to bid farewell for ever: to command

contrary, Sen. Renunciare ad Senatū

acta, To make relation to the Senate of

things done. Q. Renunciare alicui de re

aliqua, To tell one or signify unto him of a

thing. Q. Renunciare amicitiam alicui,

Suet. To renounce or forsake ones friend-

ship. Q. Civilibus officiis renunciare;

Quint. To give over all civil affairs: to

meddle no more with offices of the Com-

muneowealth. Q. Renunciatur in tribus illis

sacerdotibus, They publish and declare that

he is one of those three Priests.

Rēnūciū, cū; m. Plaut. ἀπαγγέ-
λναι, ἀπαγγέλλω. *He that carrieth things*

from one to another: an apple-squire, a

messenger, a bearer of errands to and fro.

Rēnūcūlū, ūrum; m. plur. parvi re-
nes. *The reins, the small kidneys.*

Rēnō, is, ūi, ūum, ēre, ens; ἀναβίω-
σάμενος, ἀναβιωσις. *To refuse in back-*

ning with the head, to despise, to show that

a thing doth displease one.

Rēnūto, as; freq. Hul. *To be taken from,*

to refuse, to deny, to nil, Lucr. Also, to

draw back, Prudent.

Rēnūtrio, is. *To nourish again.*

Rēnūtus, ūs; m. Plin. jun. ἀνδρότης,
ἀνδρότης. *A denying by countenance, a*

beckoning or nodding again.

Rēor, ēris, rātus sum, rēri; dep. (a
Res fit verbum Reor: Mart. a pio dico:)
ρεῖν, ἀναρῶ. *To suppose, judge or*

steem, to deem or think.

Rēorā, Gloss. Scal. vult legend. re-
posita. alii repeditis. Mart. legit repeda-
to, al. repedia, al. repodia, al. repeditis:

REO

REP

V. Repotia, & Felt. cum Scal. item
Mart.

Rēpāges, is; f. Jun. μαχαίρα. *A door,*

window, or other thing which shutteth or clo-

seth: a rail or bar which shutteth hastes from

running, and which being taken away, they

are free to run: also a spar, bar or bolt

of a door, V. Repagulum.

Rēpāgino, as. *To repair, piece up, and*

make whole again.

Rēpāgularis, re; p. adiect. ut Caesidicus
& Diaceptator repagularis; a Barrester,
that belongeth to the Bar.

Rēpāgulum, l; n. (ex Re & Pango
vel Pigo, propterea quod non in uno lo-
co pangatur, i. figurat, sed ad utrum-

que possem, Repagula sunt, inquit Felt.

quae patefaciendi gratia ita figurantur, ut

ex contrario, quae oppunguntur. Repa-

gula, καὶ ἡμῶν μαχαίρα, τὸ ἰσχυρόν,

A bar that shutteth the door. Est & illud

quod detinet equos, ne ante tempus pro-

currant: καὶ ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν. V. Cal. A

stop, a l. t.

Rēpāllo, iterum pallere.

Rēpānditas, atis; f. ἀνακρέδνη, a
cypollis.

Rēpāndum, dñi; n. Hier. *A divorce-*

ment: forsan pro Repudium.

Rēpāndo, is. *To bow backward.*

Rēpāndus, a, um; dict. quod retror-
sum patet, ex Re & Pando, vel a Repan-
do, Perot. ἀναπύω. *Bowed, bent,*

broad bentish. Cic.

Rēpāngo, is, ēgi & anxi, adum, ēre;
Col. ἀναπνύω, ἀναπνέω. *To make relation,*

to bring word again, to report: to proclaim

or declare openly: to signify, to show openly,

to tell what is done, or what cue would have

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to, al. repedia, al. repodia, al. repeditis:

REP

REP

REP

Rēpēto, is, xi vel ūi, ēre; Ovid. ἀνα-
πνέω. *To hemb again.*

Rēpēdandus, a, um; part. *That must*

return, &c.

Rēpēdo, as; Lucil. ἀναποδίζω. *To go*

away: to go back: to return, to retire, To

fling out behind, as an horse doth some-

times. Retro pedem jaciens, repēdat re-

pedatque revertens; Author Catholici,

Joannes de Janua.

Rēpēdo, is, ēdi; iterum pedere, V. Pe-
do, is.

Rēpellendus, p. *To be repelled, &c.*

Rēpellens, tis; p. Repellens, h. e. p. n. g.
baet. Repellens medicamentum, Jun. *A*

medicine taken at the beginning of fluxes,

to drive back a humor or other malady.

Rēpello, is, pūli, pulsus, ēre; & ἀπο-
σπῆναι, ἀποσπῆναι, ἀποσπῆναι. *To pull*

back or thrust back, to return: to pull or

turn away: to resist. Jugum servituti re-

pellere a corpore suo, To cast from him

the yoke of bondage, to deliver himself from

servitude. Q. Vim vi repellere. To resist

with force. Q. Repellere alicuius a

gubernaculis civitatum, To put one from

the governance of the cities.

Rēpēdo, dis, di, sum, ēre; Virg. ἀνα-
πνέω, ἀναπνέω, ἀναπνέω. *To pull*

back, to return, to resist, to pull or

turn away: to resist. Jugum servituti re-

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the yoke of bondage, to deliver himself from

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with force

diseases prognostick, that either fall out right or fail. Cell. Si alvus non respondet, *if the body or belly be costive.* Cell. A more vel in amore respondere alicui, *To love one or much as he loveth us.* Jus civile publice respondere, Plin. jun. & de jure respondere; *To give counsel to all that come for matters in the law.* Responde ad hac, *Make answer to these things.* Responde patri, *To be like his father in conditions.* Responde ad tempus, vel ad diem; *To pay by creditur at the day or time appointed.* Respondeatur, *fi cui quid debetur; Paid fully or satisfied.* Cic.

Responsalis, le. *He that answereth for another in his absence.*

Responsio, onis; f. *Antwercen.* An answer.

Responsio, as; frequent. a Responso; *εἰς ἀπάντην.* To answer often, or so many.

Responsio, as; freq. a Respondeo; *ἀνταποκρίναι.* To answer, to resist, to gain-say, or overthrow in word. Num ancillæ tibi respondent? *Do they answer thee unhappily, or chop Logic with thee, or can ple again?* Plaut.

Responsor, onis; m. verb. Hor. *ἔκγονος.* A son, or he that answereth, under-standeth or promiseth for.

Responsorius, a, um. Of answering again. Responsorius cantus, Ild. quod alio desinente alter respondet. A respond.

Responsum, si; n. *ὑποκρίσεις, τὸ ἀποκρίναι.* An answer, an oracle, answer from God, or prophesie, *προφητεία*: a mature judgment. Ad responsum, vel Responsa- lis; *An officer to a Prince, sent with Mandates or Commissions, like unto the Pope's Nuncio, or Novelli.* Responsa prudentum apud Jurisconsultos dicuntur opiniones & sententiae quas consultiores suis viri prudentes & Jurisperiti dederunt; *A Counsel- lours opinion to his Client.*

Responsus, is; m. Vitruv. *ἡ ἀποκρίσις.* An agreeing of one thing with another, a content, a convenience, a proportion.

Respublica, a; f. publica res, *τὸ κοινόν, τὸ δημοτικόν, πολιτεία.* id quod publicum; & a bonum publicum, per Synecd. a communis vel societatis hominum, ad quos pertinet publicum bonum, a locus in quo illa hominum universitas degit; Mart. *A Commonwealth, the weal public.*

Respuis, nist; Gell. *That putteth away or contemneth, despising, rejecting.*

Respuis, is, i, utum, ere, ens; *ἀποκρίσις, ἀποκρίσις.* To refuse, to reject scornfully and contemptuously, not to be willing, not to abide, &c. To dash upward or spray up. Tigna trabecule respuat humor aque, Lucret. Respuere securus dicitur lignum, Plin. *When wood or other things be so hard that they cannot be cut, pierced or hurt.* Respuere tela in eum qui miserat, Sen. *To cast the darts back again to him that threw them.*

Respuor, *To be cast back.* Lucret. Sen. Plin.

Respuor, *To be cast back.* Lucret. Sen. Plin.

Restagno, as, ans; Col. *ἐκμυρμύρι, ἀμυρμύρι.* To run over, to let the water run over, to overflow.

Restans, tis; part. Ovid. *Struggling or resting, remaining, saved out of.*

Restat, imperf. *It remains.*

Restauratio, onis; f. Ulp. *A restoring or repairing.*

Restaurator, onis; m. Just. *A restorer, new made.*

Restauratus, a, um; part. Ulp. *Repai- red, new made.*

Restaurare, as; Tac. instaurare. Quidam a *συνεστῆ, i. palm lignum; συνεστῆ* est Pal- lum depango, verbum ex antiquo, rusticor- um avo, qui palis ædificia, septa, aliisque reficiebant. Hoc erat primum *συνεστῆ* in- staurare. Post aliter vox adhibita inven- titur, scil. In cruce suffigere. Al. a Stan- do, quo, iterum stare facio. Felt. ab In- star, cum aliquid ad similitudinem pri- stinam restituatur; *ἀναστή, ἀναστή, ἀναστή, ἀναστή.* To restore or make again: to repair, to revive.

Restauratus, a, um; part. Ulp. *Repai- red, new made.*

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Restauratus, a, um; part. Ulp. *Repai- red, new made.*

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Restauratus, a, um; part. Ulp. *Repai- red, new made.*

mus, vicissim aliquid stipulari; *To urge a promise or Covenant security from him, that first of all desired to engage me.*

Restis, tis; m. Plin. a Resto, quod quæcumque ligata sunt, stare facit. Ild. *Restis* five quod raris continet, seu quod in iis retia tendantur. Aven. ex *πῦρ*. Funis est major, Restis minor. Mart. Ad restim faniculum, *One for another, or sa- perfluous.* Ad restim res redit, *The matter is so ill, that he may think of hanging.* *ἀντὶ τοῦ ἡνδρα.* An halter or cord, a rope or gable: also a rope of onions, a bunch of garlick. Restim ducunt saltabaz, Ter. *Tbou dicit d. nce among themselves, leading the ring, or hiding one another by the hand, and keeping order.*

Restitatio, onis; f. August. *An after stopping.*

Restitator, onis; m. Bud. *One that is restis, a staggerer, a drawer back.*

Restitio, as; & part. ans; Plaut. *πο- λὺς ἡσυχασμός, ἡσυχασμός.* To stop often or rest in one's way, to stagger, to draw back, to struggle.

Restitrix, tris; f. *She that reflects or remains behind.* Plaut.

Restitutus, a, um; part. Ovid. *Restitutus, i. vel Restitutus; verus pro Restitutus, i. apud J.C. sicut Præli- tui, Redditui.*

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Tac. *Curious, precise, careful, suspicious.* Am. Marcell.

Rettingo, is, xi, æum, ere; & *κα- τὰ τὴν ἰσχυρίαν, ἰσχυρίαν.* To re- strain, to bind hard: also to loose or un- bind. Apul. *to stop or stay.* Plin. to bind again. Rettingere viam pro Aperire, *To lay open the way.* Lucret. Rettingere dentes, *To show the teeth, as dogs do when they are, or some folk when they laugh.* Plaut. Sic Rettingit & Rettingit *fratrem suum referit.* Catull.

Retitudo, as; i, rursum fudo. *To sweat again.*

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Retardator, onis; m. Apoll. *μυαδίας.* He that hindereth.

Retardatus, a, um; part. *ἀνακλινθεις.* Hindered, stopped, stayed, leaved.

Retardo, as; *βραδύνω, κατῴχω.* To hold that one go not, to hinder, let, stop or stay.

Retaxo, as; Suet. *ἀντιπαύω.* To counter-check, to blame or check one again that tell us of our faults.

Retaxo, is, xi, æum, ere; & or, pass. *ἀντιπαύω, ἀντιπαύω.* To lay open, to dis- close, to uncover. Plaut.

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involveret. Felt. Retiario pugnanti ad- versus mirmillonem cantatur. Non te peto, piscem peto; quid me fugis, Gal- le? quia mirmillonem gerebat effigiem piscis in galeis: Exemplum ejus armatu- re a Piraco, uno ex 7. sapientibus, *ἀντι- παύω.* He that casteth a net to take his enemies.

Retica, a; f. *A twig or prop for vines.*

Retientia, a; f. *ἀντιπαύω, ἀντιπαύω.* Silence, when one holdeth his peace & uttereth not the thing that he should tell a concealing or making counsel.

Reticeo, es, ei, ere; ex Re & Taceo; *ἀντιπαύω.* To hold ones peace, to say nothing to keep secret, to conceal, to speak never a word.

Reticesco, is; inchoat. To keep si- lence off.

Reticibilis, le; adj. Sid. *Which may be kept silent.*

Reticulus, a; f. *A little net, a racket.*

Reticulatus, a, um; Plin. *ἀντιπαύω, ἀντιπαύω.* Made like a net or lattice.

Reticulo, as. To knit a net.

Reticulum, n. & lus, li; m. dimin. a Rete; *ἀπὸ τοῦ, ἀπὸ τοῦ.* A little net, or casting net: Also a sieve or little sieve of bulrushes or linnen; a purse like a net to put or keep money in. Jun. A bowl. Col. a bag or satchel made like a net to carry meat or other things in. A racket to play withal at tennis; also a noose, a reticulum capil- lare, *A caule or Coif.* Martial.

Reticulum, li; Gloss. *A basket of Osters, or the like.*

Retiformis, me; adj. *ἀντιπαύω, ἀντιπαύω.* In form or manner of a net. Retiformis plexus (Gorrh.) est multiplex implicatio contextuque ramorum arteria soporalis ad basim cerebri, in quo spiritus anima- lis ex vitali elaboratur.

Retina, a; f. a raritudine instar retis. *The fifth skin membrane of the eye, lying more inwardly than doth uvea. It is soft and white, and nourisheth the vitreous or glassy humour.*

Retinaculum, li; n. Virg. *ἡ χημὶς, ὁ χημὶς.* A manner of binding with an anchor in stayed and holden back, a stay, the gable of an anchor or anchor to resist the reins of a horse, Jun.

Retinens, tis; part. *Κεῖται, &c.*

Retinentia, a; f. *Κεῖται, &c.* Keeping, retaining or preserving; in memoria scil. Also, Compages, The holding together or Frame. Retinentia nostri, *Wails soul and body are enjoin'd together.* Lucret.

Retinentissimus, a, um; part. Pro- prietatum in verbis retinentissimus, Gell. *That very diligently observeth and keepeth the propriety in words.*

Retinere, es, ei, entum, ere, ens; *κατ- ἔχειν, ἀνακλινθεις, κατῴχω.* To hold again, to hold back, to retain, to keep in remem- brance; to hold one up that he fall not; to restrain; to keep and maintain; to use and do still; also not to shew or utter. Ovid.

In officio aliquos retinere, *To keep men in due obedience.* Invidiam suam apud im- probos retinere, *To be still in hatred or dis- pleasure with wicked men.* Memoria retinere, *To remember, to keep in me- mory.* Leg. & Retinere, eris; pass. Ovid.

Morbo retineri. Liv. *To be sick.* Pif- cis retinetur ab hamo, Ovid. *Is holden fast with.*

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mens | lyke: dict, quod haret in auribus
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red bone, or ruddle to mark sheep, or which carpenters mark their lines or cracks with. *Also the title or contents of a law or book, called because they were written in red letters.* Perf. Rubrica Lemnia, Cels. Red earth or a vein of vermilion. Sinopica, Jun. Bolæarmeniæ. A kind of ring-worm or Tetter, very red, Cels. Rubricatus, a, um; Cornut. *μυλτρος, Coloured with red, or ruddy, as sheep are.* Rubricæta, æ; f. a rubedine dict. Plaut. *ἀνδρὸς πελιδίου, Red-colour, wherewith women painted their faces.* That word in Plautus the Onomatopoeist reads Rubricetæ; but Turnebus, Rubricæ cora; affirming Plautus to call such a painting colour Rubrica. Rubrico, as; Gloss. To colour red with Oaker. Rubricosus, a, um; Col. *μυλτρον. Full of red earth, ruddy or vermilion.* Rubricus; vide Ruber: puppis. Red. Gloss. Rubrificatus, onis; Gorrh. Est ruboris per medicamenta excitatio in aliqua parte. A making red. Rubrus, vide Ruber. *Also a kind of fish, Gloss. Fortè Rubellio.* Ribus, bi; m. vel f. dict. quod virgultusque rubescens vel quod mora rubra ferat; *βότρυς. A great bramble, the black-berry bush, Rubus Idæus, Jun. The hind-berry bramble, Framboisier.* Rabus caninus, Offic. *κυνόβατον. The wild exaltine without savour: also the capri-bush. Rabus mosylicus, The worm-herd kind of Cassia.* Riccus, a, um. Filthy, clownish. Ructa, æ; f. frumen, rumen, pars gutturis gurgulionis proxima. Ructamen, inis; idem quod Ructus. Belching, Prudent. Ructatio, onis; f. Cels. *ἰσχυρῶς. A belching.* Ructator, oris; m. He that belcheth. Ructatrix, icis; f. Mart. *ἰσχυρῶς. She that belcheth or breaketh wind, or roweth.* Ructatrix mentha, *Μέντα* that causeth one to belch, Martial. Ructatus, a, um; part. Sil. *ἀνδρῶν. That is belched on or cast up.* Ructeus, m. idem quod Ructus, Gloss. Ructatio, f. Cels. *An often belching or breaking of wind.* Ructio, as; Col. To belch often. Ructo, as; anis; ab *ἰσχυρῶ* quidam ab Erugo vel Rugo, Perot. *Αὐτὸν ὀφινος ἰσχυρῶς, A sono ructantis: ἰσχυρῶς. To break wind upwards, to sneeze.* Ructum rugare, To belch forth, Cels. Ructor, aris; Var. idem, Ructari aves, Var. *When ones belching savours of birds that be belch eaten.* Ructatio, onis; f. Ructatio esculenta, quæ fit ab homine saturo; *Belching from a full stomach, Sidon. Apoll. vide Ructus.* Ructio, V. Ructo. Ructior, aris; Gloss. To be stirred or moved. Ructiosè, adv. Ructiositas, atis; f. A belching. Ructiosus, a, um; Quint. *ἰσχυρῶς. That belcheth much, or is much given to belching.* Ructus, a, um. Belched. Ructus, us; m. *ἰσχυρῶς. A belching or breaking of wind upward. Ructu gravis*

herba, Plin. *An herb that causeth one to have a stinking belching.* Rudacum, pro Rudimentum. Rudens, tis; m. vel f. dict. quod cum vento agitur, quasi rudere audiat. *ἰσχυρῶς, ex nimio furore; vel ex Rudis: ἰσχυρῶς. The greater cable of a ship.* Rudens, tis; part. Braying like an Ass. Rudenter, adv. Rudely. Rudentissimus, li; m. sibilus qui rudendo emittitur: vox antiqui poetarum licentia à Pacuv. conficta, quemadmodum Lucurvicum pecus, Varr. L. L. *An hissing, or hissing, that is expressed in braying: Or be hissing like wind in cables.* Rudéo, es, To be rude. Ruder, eris; est stercore animalis. Dug. Rudérarium, ii; Apul. cribrum genus majus ex membranis minutis, foraminibus perforatum, quo rudera, i. lapilli, conculcatisque sordes è frumento expurgantur. A ranging sieve. Rudérarius, a, um. Belonging to rubbish, and broken lime and stones. Rudératio, onis; f. Vitruv. *ἰσχυρῶς. A laying of rubbish: also a paving with rubble and like stuff tempered with lime.* Rudérator, aris; m. Vitruv. He that layeth rubbish, or paves. Rudératus, a, um; part. Plin. *ἰσχυρῶς. Laid on with rubbish, paved with rubbish, as we see divers causes.* Rudéro, as; rudus induco, Vitruv. *ἰσχυρῶς. To lay on the pieces of stone, as rubbles, to dash or lay on mortar: also to pave or make a floor of rubble mixed with lime.* Rudeco, is, ere; Gloss. To wax ripe. Rudem, tis; n. Cat. *ἰσχυρῶς. Locus plenus rudere, A place where much rubbish lieth, or rubble: also a field lying lay, and after newly tilled.* Vide Rudus. Rudérans, ii; masc. Suet. A rudi; (fabr.) rudarii dicti sunt, qui imperatrant missionem artis gladiatoris, donati rude; *ἰσχυρῶς. Rudarii etiam qui nova saga pollunt. Felt. He that is discharged of fighting with swords: also a butcher or mender of old garments: a maker of sleeves, Felt.* Rudibilis, icis. That can bray like an Ass. Rudibilitas, sublt. Rudibundus, Newly instructed. Rudiculus, æ; dim. ex Rudis; parva virga, impolita, ad multa utilis, potissimum autem ad movenda & agitando ea, quæ super ignem decoquantur: *ἰσχυρῶς. A spatula or stick, or ladle, wherewith they use to stir things that are boiled, Cat. c. 9.* Rudimentum, tis; n. *ἰσχυρῶς. The first teaching or instruction, a rudiments, a principle, a beginning. Prima disciplina, quæ rudibus committitur; tanquam fuerit verbum Rudio: Vide Mart.* Rudio, is, Ivi. The common noise or cry of all living creatures, Ver. Voc. Ruidis, is; f. Scal. *ἰσχυρῶς. A virga rudis & impolita; ἰσχυρῶς. A rod or yard that was given to sword-players as three score years of age, in token that they were set at liberty, or discharged and released from that exercise. Lampadius writeth, that sword-players used to play with such rods or swords rehated: it is sometimes taken for liberty from labour: a discharge.*

Ruidis, de; *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. Rude, ignorant, that knoweth nothing, rustic, unsought, aquatic; ἰσχυρῶς. A thing: nothing expert or cunning: that knoweth not how, or that never, &c. unwrought, rough, not fashioned, empty, simple, plain, safe, blank, not tilled or habited, not tumbled, not picked or curious: also that never wrought. Ad bella rudis, Liv. & Rudis belli, Hor. Unexpert for the war. Græcarum literarum rudis, Unlearned in the Greek tongue. In iure civili rudis, Ignorant in the Civil law. Ruidissimus, a, um. Most rude and unsifted, Am. Marcell. Ruidista, æ; m. al. Ruderista. A dung-farmer. Ruiditas, atis; f. *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. Rudeness, ignorance, when a man knoweth nothing: V. Rudis.* Ruiditus, us; m. Jun. The braying of an Ass. Ruido, is, di, ere; & p. ens; Ovid. verbum fictum ex sono vocis, quam edit ahnus, vel fests nautici, qui hinc rudentes dicti; Felt. *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. To roar to bray like an Ass.* Ruidor, oris; m. Apul. & Ruidus, us; m. *Vox hominis, & tubæ rudere torior. The sound of a trumpet.* Ruidus, eris; n. Liv. *ἰσχυρῶς. ex Rudis, vel ex Rudendo, vel ex Raudus, i. as impolitus, ut ex ἰσχυρῶς. Shards or pieces of stone broken and scattered: rubble or rubble of old ruins, hives faint to be ground also an unpolished stone. Rudus novum, Plin. New rubbish, coming of the hewing of stones, &c. Rudus redivivum, Vitruv. *ἰσχυρῶς. Plin. Old rubbish coming of houses pushed down, and whereto lime bring quick new tempered and used again. Rudus five Raudus, æs non confutum five infectum, unde & Ruduculum & Rauduculum. Varro. Hinc Romæ Porta rauduculana, i. ærata five ære vincta; & Raudera, æra five æles, aut frusta æris. Valer. Max. Rudera five Raudera, i. Signati nummi ærei, Liv. *Æris æceri, inquit, cum rudera milites religione indidit jacerent, post profectum Annibalis magni inventi.* Ruidus, Rodus & Raudus; lapidum fragmenta rudia. Felt. Rudus vel Raudus signif. rem rudem & imperfectam, nam & saxum quo Raudas appell. Ruduculum, Felt. dim. a Rudus: V. Raudus. A vessel of an hollow and unwrought stone. Ruidus, a, um. Besmeared with blood, made red. Ruidéo, es, ere; & Rufesco, is; Plin. ex Rubeo: *ἰσχυρῶς. To wax or be somewhat red.* Ruffus, a, um; adjct. Ruffus color, A sad red colour, Jun. Ruffo, as; Plin. *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. To make yellow or red.* Ruffili, orum; m. Felt. appellati sunt tribuni militum, non à populo sed à consule facti, quod eorum jure Ruffili Rufus legem tulerit; hi postea Ruffili appell. V. Felt. The name of certain capitans made by the Consul. Ruffulus, a, um; Plaut. *ἰσχυρῶς. Somewhat red, somewhat yellow, ruffus. Tauri ruffili, Branded, of a brown or sad red colour, Arnob. Ruffus, a, um; Ter. vide Ruber: & ior.****

ior, Plin. ex Rubeus, vel ex puppis: *ἰσχυρῶς. Reddish, yellow, that hath red or yellowish hair.* Ruga, æ; f. Græc. *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. Ruga, ruga, rugo, corrugor; cutis enim contrahitur & quasi pliegis; Becm. vel à ἰσχυρῶς. rictus, quod in rictu rugæ sunt frequenter: ἰσχυρῶς. A wrinkle, a crumple, a plait, a fold, a ripple or rimple. Rugalis, le; adjct. That is full of wrinkles. Rugatio, onis; f. gen. A wrinkling. Gloss. Rugatus, a, um; Plin. *ἰσχυρῶς. Wrinkled, plaited, crumpled, rough with wrinkles.* Rugilis, le; adjct. Apt to roar. Rugio, is, Ivi. Itum, rre; Philom. nomen fictum à sono rugientis, *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. To roar like a Lion, to belch.* El. Spart. Rugitus, us; m. verb. A Rugio, rugis; *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. A roaring of Lions, a great crying; a rambling of the belly when it is empty.* Rugo, as; Plaut. ex Ruga: *ἰσχυρῶς. To have wrinkles or plait: to crumple, to wrinkle.* Rugo, is, xi, ere. To belch, to break wind. Rugosè, adv. Wrinkled. Rugositas, atis; f. Wrinkledness. Rugosus, a, um; & Rugosior, us; Plin. *ἰσχυρῶς. Full of wrinkles, crumpled or plait: rough, ravelled, withered & crusty, decedif.* Rugula, æ; f. A little wrinkle. Ruidus, vel Ruidus, a, um; res rudis; ex rudus, vel à ruendo, i. cadendo; alii Ruidum quasi ruidum vel ruidum, i. alperum: *ἰσχυρῶς. Rough, not plaited; also not well baked, rough in eating. Ruidum pilum, A pestil that is rough and not plaited, and that hath no iron on the head, V. Cal.* Ruina, æ; f. à ruendo: *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. Destruction, extrem decay, death, misery, loss, mischief, danger, ruin. Also a fall of snow or frost. Pedibus fulcre ruing, Catull. Ruina cæli, Virg. A great tempest, the thunder.* Ruino, as, To fall. Ruinosus, a, um; à Ruina: *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. Like to fall, ruinous in decay.* Ruiturus, a, um; part. à Ruio, Ovid. *ἰσχυρῶς. Ready to fall, like to decay.* Rulla, æ; f. dim. (ex Ruio, Perot. al. leg. Ralla, à Radendo, Turn.) *ἰσχυρῶς. A small iron on the plowman's staff, wherewith be cleanse the sower: also a country-woman, Plin. 18. 19. rustica, ἰσχυρῶς.* Rullum, li; n. Col. idem. Rullus, mendicus, rusticus; ex Rus; vel ex Rulla, instrumentum rustico: *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. A stick.* Ruma, æ; f. Plin. ex *ἰσχυρῶς* traho, quod sugendo trahitur; vel ex *ἰσχυρῶς*, à fluore lactis: *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. The udder of beasts; the hollow part or gorge in the throat, the cud: a part in the belly (as Nonnius fatis) the paunch: a teat or dug.* Rumigula, æ; f. Gloss. Fortè Rumacula, A teat or dug. Rumotinus, A tree in Italy where-*

into, or to clime, vines grow, Plin. Opulus aliis dicitur. Rumbula, An old infamous barles. Cerd. Rumbus, V. Rhombus. Rumen, & Rumin, inis; n. Plin. & Rumis, f. idem quod Ruma & Frumen: ex Ruio, quod inde eibus ruit in stomachum, *ἰσχυρῶς. The throat: pars colli, quæ esca devoratur. Also the stomach.* Rumentum, tis; n. abruptio (in Auguralibus) Felt. à Rumpendo; ex Ruma; vel ex *ἰσχυρῶς*, quod illuc eibus defluat; vel ex *ἰσχυρῶς*, propter temonis similitudinem. An impostum that busteth out in the flesh. Rumen, icis; m. Plin. à Rumpendo, vel à *ἰσχυρῶς*, propugnaculum; vel potius ab Hebr. *ἰσχυρῶς, lancea, trucidata rompha; & herbæ tribuitur propter similitudinem & ἰσχυρῶς. Etiam teli genus, simile spari Gallici. The herb called Sorrel or Sour-dock: also a weapon like a spear. Rumex acutus, Jun. Sour-sorrel. Sativus, Jun. vide Lapathum. Rumia vel Rumina, dea rumarum. Rumica, æ; f. *ἰσχυρῶς. Gloss. A Cuckoo.* Rumiculus, li; m. dimin. A small rumen. Rumitéro, & Rumigero, as; Plaut. *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. To disperse a rumour, to carry tidings abroad, to tell tales or blaze abroad reports.* Rumiffico, as; idem quod Rumigero, Plaut. Rumigatio, onis; f. A chewing of the cud. Rumiger, eris; m. Gloss. He that brings reports. Rumigatio, f. Plaut. A dispersing of a rumour abroad. Rumigérulus, li. A tale-carrier, Am. Marcell. Rumigetri, al. Rumicestri; Gell. A kind of weapon, quod cum rumore geratur. V. Mart. Rumigo, vel Rumito, as; idem quod Rumino, Apul. Rumina, æ; instrumentum non fabrilis, sed sævitiæ. A sormenting instrument, Tertoll. Ruminalis, le. Of or belonging to chewing the cud. Ruminalis dicta est ficus, quod sub ea arbore lupa mammam dedit Remus & Romulo: mamma autem ramis, al. rumis, unde rusticus voc. hedos fualbrum, qui adhuc sub mammis habentur. Vide Felt. The tree under which the wolf did give suck to Remus & Romulus. Ruminalis ficus Romæ fuit in Comitio, fulguribus sub ea conditis facra, à Ruminando, ut quidam volunt, dicta, quod sub ea pecudes æstatis tempore frigora capientes, herbas ruminando confueverunt; Plin. 18. 19. Ruminales hostiæ, Plin. Sacrifices of those beasts that chew the cud. Ruminatio, onis; f. *ἰσχυρῶς. A chewing of the cud: a calling to remembrance, or considering and pondering a thing in his mind.* Ruminator, m. Plin. He that cheweth the cud. Ruminatrix, icis; f. Col. She that cheweth the cud. Rumino, as; Col. & Ruminor, aris;*

à Rumine, eminente gutturis parte; i. cibum à rumine in os evocat. Metaphoricè in memoriam revoco; *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. To chew the cud of Neat de; to study and think upon matters, Var.* Ruminum, n. Gloss. A coat with a guard of shingles beneath. Ruminus, a, um; ut Ficus rumina; Ovid. V. Ruminalis. Rumis, is; f. Var. ruma; *ἰσχυρῶς. An old coat.* Rumito, as; & Rumio, as; Næv. To spread a rumour. Rumio, as; Felt. rumā alo; *ἰσχυρῶς. To give the seat to a child; also to give him pay. V. Rumino.* Rumor, oris; m. à ruendo, quod cito, & celeriter in omnes partes ruat: al. à *ἰσχυρῶς*, dic. enim rumor etiam de aquæ fluxu: al. ex *ἰσχυρῶς* verbum; *ἰσχυρῶς. A bruit, report or tidings; name and fame, talk, a simliss tale. Also a part of the throat: à Rumine, Felt.* Rumpéro, pro Ruperit, Feud. Rumpi: V. Rumpus. Rumpo, antiqui. Rupo, is, rupi (antiqui, Ruppi) ere, pum; Mart. ex *ἰσχυρῶς*, vel ex *ἰσχυρῶς*, i. frango vi, vel à *ἰσχυρῶς* projectio; *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. To break, to burst; to make weary; to marr, rend or tear: also to beat, Ulp. To easie to be beaten, Mart. Me rupi currendo, Plaut. I ran my self out of breath. Rumpi malis, To be sore grievéd, pained, broken or dented. Leporemque forti calidum rumpes equo, Martial. Rumpotina arbores, Col. quibus vites rumpotinae (de quibus vide Rumpotinum) innituntur. Rumpotinetum, tis; n. Col. à Rumpotinum, The place where the bush Rumpotinum doth grow. Rumpotinum, Rumbotinum, vel Rombotinum; à Rumpis, id est, traducibus nom. habet, qui urinque à matre exportet, & circa medium arborum duarum intervallum sibi occurrentes conneuntur, Col. 5. 6. arbutum è rumpis factum. A bush growing in France, within twenty foot whereof no corn should be sown. Rumpum, pro Ruptum. Rumpus, Rumpis; traduces dicuntur; propagatio vitis ab arbore in arborem traducta; dict. quod facile rumpatur; sicut *ἰσχυρῶς*, quia facile *ἰσχυρῶς*, m. Var. Branches whereby the Vine tree is brought from tree to tree, and tied together. V. Traudux & Rumpotinum. Rumula, æ; f. i. parva ruma. A little teat. Rumuculus, li; & Rumorculus, dim. à Rumor: *ἰσχυρῶς, ἰσχυρῶς. A little bruis or rumour.* Ruma, æ; f. Felt. pugna. *Also a kind of dart, Ruma pilum, Runata pilum; V. Mart. ex *ἰσχυρῶς* vel ex Ruio.* Runacus, i. præliatus. Runca, æ; f. Plin. pro Runcina: à *ἰσχυρῶς* vel à *ἰσχυρῶς*, *ἰσχυρῶς. A long saw wherewith timber is sawed; a bramble or bush fythe as hedg-bill; also a plain that Feyners use.* Runcaster, stri; m. idem quod Runcator, vel Runca. Runcatio, onis; f. verb. Plin. *ἰσχυρῶς. A wedding.* Ggg 4 Run.*

S A P

Sapharum, Avicenna mananria capitis
ulcera, Græci *ἀφάρη* & *ἀφάρ* al. leg.
Sapharum.
Sāphēna, α; f. Fernel. *πῶς*, Arab.
*A vein running about the inner ankle, and
upon the foot towards the toes, especially the
great toe, where it is diversly bifurcad.*
Sāphirēus, α, um; ut. Saphireus ma-
teria, Paracels. est liquor, in quo est li-
quidum ad impetu quovis segregatum.
Pure liquor.
Sāphiris, Jun. V. Achores.
Sāphion, *ὄνις*; f. *līd*. *A cord or rope
in the fore-ditch of a ship.*
Sāpidus, α, um; *σῆμα*Ⓒ. *Well sear-*
soned, savoury, that hath a smack.
Sāpidissimus, a, um, *Most savoury or
pleasing to the taste, ἄμλ*.
Sāpiens, tior, tīmus; *σοφῆς*. *Wise,*
skilful, prudent, well advised, discreet
a wizard, ἄλφ, he that hath a fine and
judicious taste. Leporis sapiens scabitur
armos, Hor. Sapiens arbor, Jun. *The
Mulberry-tree.* Dicitur Sapiens in con-
templandis rebus, Prudens in agendis,
Arist.
Sāpienter, & ius; adv. *σοφῶς*, *εὐσοφῶ-*
τως. *Wisely, discreetly, advisedly, done
with judgement.*
Sāpientia, α; f. *σοφία*. *Wisdom, the
knowledge of things divine and humane.*
Sāpientiōsior, tis; Enn. *σοφιώτερος*.
*Mighty in wisdom, or that by his wisdom
is able to do much, and bring great things
to pass.*
Sāpina, α; *scm*, g. Plin. *A kind of
Pine-tree.*
Sāpinētum, ti; n. *A grove of Fir.*
Sāpinēus, a, um; Col. *ἰσάρινος*. *Of
or belonging to a Fir-tree.*
Sāpinos, Plin. 19, 4. *gemmæ* genus est.
Mart. ex *pinu*, vel *pin* abscondere. *A
kind of Amygdali.*
Sāpinus, quædam species abietis, dict.
quod sapit Pinum in ligno, in fructu, &
in foliis; al. quædam pinum. Plin. 16. 39.
*Abietis quæ pars et terra fuit, credis esse
hæc: quæ diximus rarsine fluviiat, di-*
correctionis, atque ita Sapinus vocatur:
*hæc ἰσάρινος. The lower part of a Fir-tree that
hath no knots.*
Sāpio, i, tvi vel *ii*, Trum; & Sapui,
sapitum, *ferre*; ut ex *ἡκω σοφῆς*. Quando ad
animum referre, *εἰσάρινος* sed quando ad
corpus ex *σάπινος* vel ex *ἡκω libium*
sive α: vel a Sapa succus: *σοφῆς*. To
feel, to have *savours*, smell, taste or a *smack*.
*Also to be wise, to have a good wit, to
know, to have knowledge, εἰσάρινος* to be ad-
vised: a to have a right mind or opinion: to
understand and perceive well: also to re-
semble, refero, Persi. Mare sapit, Plin. *I
hath a smack or taste of the sea.* ὁ Sapis
multum ad genium, Plaut. *Then knowest
well how to make good cheer.* Hic planè
nihil sapit, *Hath no wit at all.*
Sapo, *ὄνις*; m. Plin. *σάπων*, *σάπης*,
σάπων, ex *σῆμα*, quod faciet; vel ex
sapore. *Sæpe.*
Sāponālis, le. *A kind of herb having
a stalk like a Bean, and leaves like a
Plantane.*
Sāponāria, α; f. ex Sapo, Offic. *The
herb Struthy, or Sæperose: also wild Cam-*
panion, or wild rose Campanion, Crawsæpe.
Sāpor, *ὄνις*; m. ex Sapiro: *σοφῆς*,
σοφῆς. A taste, a savour or *smack.* *Also
pleasantness of talk.*
Sāporatus, a, um; ut Virg. *That hath a
favour*
H h h

favour. Cibi saporati, *Savoury* meats and well seasoned, Am. Marcell. Offa melle saporata, *A sugar sop, or honey sop*, Jun. Delicate and pleasant in taste. Calliod. *Savoury and wholesome*, Prudent. Saporifer, *ra, rum*; ferens saporem. Sāpōro, as; saporem facio. *To make a favour*.

Sāpōrus, a, um; adj. *Savoury*. Sappa, ex σαππῆν vide Ligo; Sappula, parva sappa, Mart. ex Gloss. Sapphiratus, a, um; Sapphiris intertextis variegatus, Sidon σαπφίρειν. Suid. *Painted with Sapphires*. Sapphirinus, a, um; Plin. σαπφίρειν. *Of or belonging to a Sapphire*.

Sapphirus, rij m. Plin. σαπφίρειν. *A precious stone called a Sapphire*. Sappho, Σαπφώ, poetria, inde Sapphicus, a, um; ad Sappho pertinens. Sapprophagus, gij m. Am. Marcell. σαπφόφαγος. *ex Sappho & φάγω comedo. He that receiveth the drink Sappho*: qui putridis vescitur.

Saprum, pri; n. ex σαπρῆν putridum. *A potum made with salt, and the fruit Sorba, to help men of the cholick*. Saprus, a, um; σαπρῆν, putris, *Stinking, rotten, vineyard*. Sapia, pro Ipsa & Seipia; Enn. Sar vel Sarra, lingua Tyria vocatur quidam piscis.

Sarabara, & Saraballa, Dan, 3. 27. סרברר sunt fluxa & sinuosa vestimenta, Isid. *A kind of Vest or habit*. Saracēnia, multitudo, vel ritus Saracenorum. Saracēnica herba, Aristolochia; & Saracenicus, a, um; Jun. Saracens herb. Saracēnizo, as; To play the Saracen. Saracum, Cerd. gens palli aut veli. Saracum, Gloss. Σαρακῶν, Scilicet, ad Felt.

Sārāpis, *A kind of Persian garment*: idolum Gentile, *Σαραπῖς*; a ἱερῶν uere. Sārāpus, qui lacus habet pedes; σαράπυς.

Sarcinicus, a, um; irrisorius, & hostilis vel amarus; σαρκινικός. Sarcinismus, m; Isid. Gr. σαρκισμός, ex σαρκῆν, a σαῖς caro, quod in irrisione dentes nudantur carne. *A biting saunt, a scoffing nippingly*. Jocus sarciniscans.

Sarcia, & f. Plaut. *Groceus, stich-nesi, farsis*. Sarcimen, Inis; n. ex Sarcio, Apul. σαρκίον. *A seam or patch*. Sarcimentum, tij n. idem. Sarcina, & f. ex σαῖς caro, Plaut. ex Sarcio, Front. *Onus vehiculorum*, & majus est; *Sarcina* est hominum; Σαρκίνη, ὀνὸς ὄνους, *A tria, a pack or fardel*: a carriage, bag and baggage: ibi ubi mentis travelling may carry on their shoulders: also goods or stuff heaped up in coffers, Quint. an unprofitable burthen.

Sarcinilis, le; adj. Am. Marcell. ad sarcinam pertinens, φορτωτής. *Of or belonging to pack, serving to carry burdens*. Sarcinātia, & f. idem quod Sarcinarius, Am. Marc.

Sarcinarius, a, um; Cxf. idem quod Sarcinilis; & subit. Sarcinarius qui sarcinam fert. Sarcinātis, vide Sarcinatis. Sarcinātor, oris, m. Paul. σαρκινάτωρ. *A loader, or a mender of old garments*.

Sarcinātrix, icis; f. Caius. σαρκινάτριά, ἡντιπῆρα. *She that mends old garments, she that keeps back and fardels*. Sarcinatus, a, um; Plaut. Σαρκαυγέ. *Loaded with pack*.

Sarcino, as; Σαρκινῶ. *To load; also to sow, sātino*. Sarcinofus, a, um; Apul. *Weighty*. Sarcinūla, & f. dimin. a Sarcina, Cat. τὸ μικρὸν ἢ ὀλίγον φορτίον. *A little pack or fardel, fluff*. Sarcinuncula, & f. Hul. idem quod Sarcinula.

Sarcio, is, ſi, tum, ſire; ῥάπῃν reficio. Felt. *Sarcire*, iterum ficere; al. ex σαῖς. Mart. Sarcio qu. σάω ῥάπῃν, euro laceros vestes: Σαρκινῶν, ἀκίρηται, ἡσπαζέτω. *To make whole again, to repair that is decayed or worn, to clothe, to patch; also to make amends for that is done amiss; to pay damages or losses*, Mart. ex Sero, ῥάπῃν. *σωεῖν* est consue.

Sarcion, sarcion, caruncula; diē. a σαῖς. est veluti carnosula quaedam vena, gemmarum vitium, carchedontis smaragdus admodum peculiare, unde & nomen, Plin. l. ult. c. 5. *A stone of carnation color. Also a fault in the Emerald stone*. Quasi quaedam gemma caro, *A fishbone in it, Idem*.

Sarciteor, Isid. qui ex multis hinc inde conjunctis tabulis unum teū faciat corpus. *A repaier*. Sarcites, σαρκίτης: gemma, ex σαῖς caro, Plin. 37. 10. *A precious stone like be-f*.

Sarcito, as; Hul. *To pay costs and damages, to recompence*. Sarcōcle, σαρκώ κέλυ, carnis tumor: V. Ramex. Sarcōcolla, & f. Plin. Græc. σαρκίς κέλυ. diē. a glutinandis carnisibus, i. vulneribus, *A gum of a tree in Persia like the powder of Incense*.

Sarcōma, i, σαρκώμα, ex σαῖς superfluum carnis incrementum, quoultro modum corpora agnuntur, Isid. Sarcophālon, σαρκόφαλον in umbilico incrementum carnis. Sarcophāgus, gij m. Plin. lapis Affius, σαρκόφαγος. *dictus ab edendo carnes, quia ὁ σαῖς φαγῶν foler. A graves a sepulchre: a certain stone called Eus-fis, because the dead bodies being inclosed therein do consume and waste away within forty days, the teeth excepted*.

Sarcos, gener; a σαῖς caro. Sarcōticus, a, um; σαρκώτικος, ἵ, ὅν, carnem refituens. *Bringing flesh again*. Sarcūlātor, onis; f. verb. Plin. σακάλω. *A wedding, a rāting*.

Sarcūlo, as; Col. σακάλω. *To rake or weed up with a rake or like instrument*. Sarcūlum, n. Cat. & Sarculus, li; m. a fariendo, qu. farietulum: σακάλω. *A wedding-hook or rake in some places bush-handmen use to dig ground*. Arat. fariulus, Plin. Findere sarcūlo agros, *To ear the ground*, Hor.

Sarda, & f. Plin. diē. quod a Sardibus primum fuerit inventa: τὸ σαρδίον, ἡ σαρδῶν. *A red stone of the colour of flesh, esse to be graven in, and therefore it is much used to seal: also the name of a fish, a sprat*, Plin. σαρκίς. Sarcāthātis, Plin. σαρκάθῃς, ex Sarda & Achates. *A kind of scath, a gem*. Sardālia, & f. *A wild Lentice*. Sardānia glans, Jun. σαρδάνην βάλαν-

τῶ. *A Chestnut*, Plin. 15. 23. Sardānus mundus, poē. pro unguentorum deliciis, Turneb. leg. Sardianus, a, um; a Sardibus. Balani Sardianæ, *The Chestnut of Sardinia*, V. Sardiana glans. Sardinicus, a, um; *Wife*.

Sardina, & f. Col. ῥάπῃν. *Sardina. A kind of fish called a Sard*, for Sardin. Sardinus lapis, Plin. quia in Sardinia laudatissimus nascitur. *A kind of Onyx of black colour, called a Carmel*. Sardo, as; Nav. a Sardin. quod homines illius loci lubriles sunt ad intelligendum: vide Felt. *To understand*.

Sardoa, & f. Virg. σαρδῶν, in πῖα. *An herb like Smalage, which being bitten causes great laughing and grim-vig, whereupon it is said: unde Sardonius rictus, *A laughing without cause, the end thereof is to rowl*. Dicitur Herba, Sardonius vel Sardo; dicitur & Ritus Sardonius, quia Sardi carivos Saturno imolabant, qui ut suam fortitudinem indicarent, ridebant; vel quod qui iuxta vitæ tempus apud eos vixissent, dum fulibus a filiis in fossam compellerentur, in qua fepeliendi essent, ridere solent; vel quod Sardi solent ridere quando malum contra aliquem intendebant*.

Sardōmōn, i, nasciturum. Vide Cardamm. Sardōnica, & f. V. Sardo. Sardōnius & Sardous, a, um; ad Sardiniam pertinens. Sardōnius rufus; vide Sardo. Sardōnychus, a, um; Mart. σαρκονυχῶν. *Having apparel garnished with a stone of the colour of a man's nail, or dyed of that colour*.

Sardōnyche, ches; & Sardonys, ychis; m. & f. Plin. σαρκονυχῶν. ex Sarda & ὄνυς unguis. Gemma est in summa sua parte unguis humani candorem, inferiore autem dilutum Sarda ruborem referens; vide Cal. *A kind of precious stone*. Sargus, gi; m. Lucil. σαργῶ vel σαρκῶ, a carne multa diē. quia carnosus piscis, Gelin. *A certain fish in the Egyptian sea*.

Sarginus, & Sargo; piscis ex genere mugilum, a Sargi similitudine diē. σαργῶν, σαργῶν. Sati, Plin. σάτι. *A kind of herb growing in the water, having a hard root necessary for Smiths*. Voc. Egypt. Sāto, as, āvi; vide Laxo: unde Sarcus, a, um; i. laxatus; item murus destructus.

Sāto, onis; m. Auson. rectius Fario, *A Salmon-trout*. Sātia, & f. Liv. σάτια. verbum Macedonicum, Mart. ex σάω quatio, & πάω frango. *A long spear or javelin which the Macedonians used*. Sātiōphōrus, i; m. Curt. Soldiers armed with the Sātia. Sarmenārius, a, um. *Made of swigs or small boughs*.

Sarmenitici, a, um; Col. σαρκινῶν. *Of or belonging to swigs or branches*. Sarmenitia Aristolochia, Scrib. Saracens herb. Sarmento, as; antiqui. *To top, to they use to top trees*.

Sarmenitosus, a, um; Plin. σαρμένωτος. *Full of swigs or branches*. Sarmenitum, ti; n. a Sarrio Scal. a Saro antiqui, (quod a σαῖς) sarpo; unde Sarmenita, quasi sarpo menta. Sarpe-

re antiqui. pro Purgare dicebant. Isid. ex Srendo, quasi sarmentum: σαῖς, σαρκῆς, φρύγανον. *A twig of a tree, or a branch of a vine growing in the tree; also the little bough whereon the grapes hang on clusters*, Plin.

Sāton, Icopa. Sārōla, leno vel lena. Sarpa, vel Sarpta vitis; Felt. σαρπῶ. *ex Sarpere, i. purgare; al. ab ἀρῃ. A vine when it is out or shed: also fabx putatoria, A curing book*. Sarpo, vel Sarpio, is, ēre; ex ἀρῃ. *To prune or cleanse*.

Sarpus, a, um; i. Sarpa putatus. Looped, cut off. Sarra, ex ῥα; Syrus, Tyrius; vide Scal. ad Felt. Sarballum, li; n. *The leg or thigh, unde Sarballa, Breeches*: Chaldaicum. Sarraacum, cij n. Juv. ex Sarra, quæ olim Tyris dicebatur; vel ex Sar, piscis, Felt. Soracum: σαρκῶν. *ex σαῖς acervus, quod in eo vehiculo plures res congerere possint*: σαρκῶ. *A cart to carry loads or burdens*: a sled, drag or wheelbarrow, Jun.

Sarrius color, Jun. ex ῥα Tyrius. Purple colour. Sarritūla, Offic. σαρκίτης. Vide Sarritula. Sarrio, is, Ivi, itum, Pre; Plin. ex σαῖς scopia purga, Mart. ex Chald. ῥα, scopia, vel ex Hebr. סרר. *ex σαῖς, σακάλω. To weed corn, to rake, to harrow, to cut vines*.

Sarritio, onis; f. verb. Var. σακάλω. *A wedding with a wedding-hook, or such like*. Sarritor, oris; m. Col. ex Sarriendo & fariendo; Non. σακάλω. *A weeder, raker, harrower; also a b. tcher or mender, a sator*.

Sarritura, & f. & Sartura; idem quod Sarritio. Sarfor, vide Sartor. Sarra testa, Cic. Opera publica quæ locantur ut integra præstentur; decimus autem, Exigere sarra testa, locare, conducere, tradere, habere, præstare. *A common building kept in sufficient reparation*. V. Sartus, a, um.

Sartaginēus; de sartagine existens, unde Sartaginosus. Sartāgo, Inis; f. Plin. Σαρτῶν, i. a carne diē. patella in qua caro frigitur, Isid. a strepitu soni, quando in ea ardet oleum, Becm. ex Sar vel Sart ex ῥα, ῥα, ῥα, Eym. verif. quavis poll hac Mart. ex σαῖς, & ῥα, ῥα, ῥα, *A frying-pan*. Sartago loquendi, Perf. *A rude manner of speaking, making as used like the frying of meat in a pan*. Sarte, adv. Felt. wholly.

Sartor, oris; m. verb. a Sarcio, Plaut. σακάλω. *A taylor, a botcher, a mender of old garments*. Sartor, oris; m. verb. a Sarrio, Plaut. σακάλω. *An harrower, a weeder of corn, a cutter of vines*.

Sartōrium, tij n. Vitr. *A coblers shop*. Sarcimentum, idem. Sartōrius, a, um; ad Sartorem pertinens. Sarrix, icis; f. Front. *A woman taylor or butcher*.

Sartūra, & f. ex Sarritura, Col. σακάλω. *A wedding, a raking or harrowing*.

Sartūrium opus, i. sartum tectum, Cerd. Sartus, a, um; Σαρκοδωδῆ. *Repaired, amended*: reconciled. Sartum tectum, Σαρκοδωδῆ. *Whole and sound, safe*. Sartum tectum ædificium, *A house kept in good and sufficient reparations*. Sartia exigere, *To look that they which hired houses, should keep them in sufficient reparations for wind-right and water-sight*.

Sartitillus, Coop. *The body of a pig stuffed with meat*. Sārus, Helych. *A figure or number among the Babylonians*. Scal. Sarius diebus, est mensis xxx. dierum; Sarius periodicus, est periodus xxx. quadrienniorum, & c. vide Scal. & Mart.

Sas, pro Suas vel Bas; Sam pro Suam Ver. dicere, Enn. Sas, adv. ex Satis: ὅλῃ, ἰσχυρῶς, ὁδῶ, *Enough, sufficient, right well*. Teltium fat est, *There is witness sufficient, or there are witnesses enough*. Satis habeo, Ter. *It is sufficient*: I desire no more: I am content: I have enough.

Sāta, Grum; n. ex Sero, Virg. Cern. Sātāgus, ij m. Sen. Epist. 28. qui fatagit, anxius. *One that hath or makes enough to do*. Sātō fatagos, ac sibi molesto. Sātōgo, is, ēgi, ēres ens; Ter. ex fat & Ago: σακάλω. *to be greatly occupied: to be in great care and anguish of mind about a thing. Also to be diligent: to do with speed: to have as much as he can do*. Nunc fatagit, Ter. *Now he bestirreth him, or maketh speed in the matter*. Sautum rerum fatagit, Ter. *He hath enough to do about his own matters*. De vi ac multitudine hostium fatagantibus Consulibus, Gell. *The Consuls being in a great perplexity by reason of the strength and multitude of their enemies*.

Sātan, & Satanas; σατανᾶ, Isid. ex Heb. שָׂטָן adversarius. *An adversary or Devil*. Sātelles, Itis; ex Satago, Per. stipator, apparitor. Cath. qui adheret alteri ad ejus custodiam, & dicitur Sātelles, quasi satis tuus; idem qui antiqui latro, quod latus cingeret, ῥω, δειπνῶν, σαρκοῦ, σαρκῶν, Mart. item ex Syr. ῥω latus. *One retained to guard a mans person: a yeoman of the guard: an halibird-mane an officer: a sargeant: a catch-poll, one that attacheth*. Jovis satelles, Jun. *An Eagle*.

Sātellitium, tij neut. Σαρτῶν, *A guard: the office of such a person*. Sātērium, tij n. animal quadrupes in humido ac siccō pariter vivens, & ex mari vicium quarens, Aristot. hilt. an, a Sātō, propter salacitatem: σαθῆρ. Sātābilis, le; adj. ad satiantium habitus, unde Sātābilis, & Sātābiliter. Sātānter, adv. Apul. σακάλω. *Fully, contentedly*.

Sātias, Itis; & Saties, cij Ter. a Satiētas, tatis; ex Satis; al. a Satio: σακάλω. *Glutting, plenty, satiety, fulness, loathsome, tediousness*. Sāticius, a, um; part. κακῶς, ὁδῶ, *Sati-fied, having enough, or as much as he desireth, glutted or cloyed*. Sonno satiatius, Liv. *Satisfied with sleep, having slept enough*.

Sātēs, gij f. Sil. V. Satias. Sātētās, V. Satia. Sātīn, pro Sātīn. *Well enough*. Satin salva? Ter. *Be at things well?*

Sātio, as; ex sātīn. vel ex Satis vel Sati: καπνῶν, ἰσχυρῶ. *To fill, satiate or satisfy, to cloy*. Legendo non posse satiare, *That cannot be satisfied with reading*. Animum non posse satiare in lacerando corpore alicujus, *Not to be able to satisfy himself with mangleing his body*. Sātio, onis; f. verb. a Sero, σακάλω. *A sowing of seed, a plowing*.

Sātīonālis ager. *A field that may be tilled*. Sātior, us; comp. a Satis Plin. σαρτῶν, Σαρτῶν. *Better, fuller; rather to be chosen*, Mart.

Sātīs, Mart. ex Sātō al. ex Satis: Scal. in Theophr. Adverbium, nota mediocritatis, sumptum ab agricolis post semen-tem factam, perinde ac si dicant; Satis frugibus, non præterea laborandum: ὁδῶ, ὁδῶ, ἰσχυρῶ. *Enough, as much as one hath need or desire*. Sufficient, able enough, very well, much, very. Satis offerre alicui, Ulpian. *To offer one assurance*. Satis credo, Ter. *I think well*. Satis tem-
pore, *In good time enough*. Satis cause, Ter. *Sufficient cause*. Satis superque didicim est, *Enough and too much*.

Sātīacceptio, onis; f. Pomp. ἰσχυρῶς. *A taking of assurance of sufficient fortunes*. Sātīacceptor, oris; Ulp. *He that taketh sufficient surety or assurance*. Sātīacceptio, is, Epieptum, ēre; σακάλω. *To take sufficient sureties or assurance*. Judicatum solvi sātīaccepti, *Let him take surety of the party to pay that which he is condemned*.

Sātīagere, curare; vide Mart. ex Ulp. Sātīfāctio, onis; f. verb. ἰσχυρῶς. *A putting in of surety sufficient for performance of covenants, to be bound with sureties*. Sātīfatio capitalis, *A suretyship with binding of body for performance*, Plin.

Sātīfātō, *Upon bond with sureties to pay the debt*. Sātīfātōr, oris; m. *He that is bounden for performance of covenants*. Sātīfātum, tij n. ἰσχυρῶς. *A bond or surety laid for payment of money, or performance of covenants*.

Sātīdo, as; dēdi, ātum, āre; do satis: σακάλω. *To put in sufficient sureties for performance of covenants*. Vide Reprimite. Judicatum solvi sātīfātō, *To put in sureties to pay that which he is condemned in*. Sātīfātō damni infecti, *scilicet nomine: Let him put in surety to pay the damage, that he hath not satisfied for*.

Sātīfīctio, is, ēci; ἰσχυρῶς, σακάλω. *To satisfy, to pay that one hath lent, to content, to make satisfaction, to pay debts, to fulfil, to purge, to exorcise, to do as much as one can require, to handle a matter well, and as it should be*. Satisfacere alicui de re aliqua, *To satisfy or content ones mind in a matter*. Satisfacere de visceribus suis, *To satisfy or pay of his own cost or charges*. Quia in allem, vel in solidum satisfacere, Digest. *To discharge a debt book*. Satisfacere uno, *To satisfy one to the utmost*. Satisfacere alicui, *To excuse himself to one*. Suer.

Sātīfāctō, onis; f. σακάλω. *A satisfaction, a contenting, a purging, an exorcising*. Sātīfāctum est. *We have fulfilled, or done as much as, &c.*

Scamnātus, a, um; per scamna divi-
fus, *Dine with benches one by another.*
Scamnatus ager, Aggen, Urbic. *A field*
running in length from West to East: as
Strigatus was from North to South: vide
Strigatus.

Scamnūm, & Scamnellum; dim, a
Scamnūm, Diomed.

Scamnūm, ni; n, a scandendo: βα-
σκαν, βασκανιον, *A step or grece to go up*
to a bed: also a balk unskilled between two
furrows, Plin. a bench, a form, Ovid,
houghs of trees whereby the vine climeth,
Plin. also a shelf in the Sea.

Scāmo, vel Squamo, as; squamas au-
ferre.

Scāmōsitas, itis; f. Scālineſt.

Scāmōsus, a, um; adj. *Ful of scales.*

Scāmūla, vel Squamula, dim.

Scāna, Græc. arborum densitas, Cerd.

Scandālides, a kind of Dates, V. San-
dalides.

Scandilizo, σκανδαλίζω, *To offend.*

Scandilium, li; n, ex σκάνδιον, quod
claudicare eunem facit: σκάνδιον, *any*
manner of thing whereat a man taketh
harm, a stumbling-stone or block, an offence: occasion of sin
given by another.

Scandella, as; f. Pap. *A moiety divid-*
ed among many.

Scandāna mala. *A kind of apple est-*
led in the goldings.

Scandicopola, as; m, qui scandicem
vendit, σκανδικωπολην, Eurip.

Scandix, itis; f. Plin. Gr. σκάνδιξ, ex
scdere, & πρῶτον, *a wildcucumber, σκάνδιξ*
the pherd needle, Plin. Cerevis.

Scando, is, di, sum, etc; ex Scala;
ex-por, Aven, qu. σκαίνω, *corpo-*
re sursum prode: σκαίνω, Doricē,
pro σκαίνω, corpus: σκαίνω, σκαίνω,
To mount up, to climb, to leap. In ag-
grement scandere, Liv. To climb up the ram-
pire. C. Muros scandere, Virg. To get
up, or climb up to the top of. Scandor,
pass, vide Brem.

Scandūla, as; f. Plin. σκάνδις, quidam
a Scandendo: Perot, a Scindendo, quasi
scindula. *A state, a lath, a shingle of wood*
serving in stead of tiles to cover houses
withal: a kind of cane.

Scandūla, as; f. Felt, a Scando, quod
frugibus, scandendo qu. hedera, nocet
at: itē, *A word that winds about*
cane, chokeweed, ropeweed or weedbind.

Scandūlatis, re; adj. Apul. *That is*
of wooden slates or tiles.

Scandūlarius, it; m. Bud, qui ædes
scandulis tegit. *A maker of shingles to co-*
ver houses or Chappels with: a tiler, a flat-
ter or shingler.

Scāno, i, stupor, MS.

Scansile, n, σκάνσιλος, *A stirrup.*

Scansilla, gradus ubi honorati in ædi-
bus sedent.

Scansilis, le; Plin. σκάνσιλος, *That*
which may be climbed or gone upon.

Scansim, adv. *By climbing, or by degrees.*

Scansio, onis; f. *A climbing up.*

Scansorius, a, um; scandendi vim ha-
bens: item per quod scandendi, Turneb.
9, 20. Vitruv. 10, 1. Scansoria machine,
An engine to scale with.

Scantiana poma, ex Scantio inventore
dicta, quæ Caro tradit in dolis optime
condi, Plin. 14, 4. Scantiana uva, quæ &
Amninea major, Var.

Scantus, impetigo, sicca scabies,

Scāpārūm, laſer; vide Laſerpitium
& Caulis.

Scāpha, as; f. ἐσκάφω, σκαφή, a
convincatē dicta, ex σκαφω, *quod*
primūm ex prægrandi arbore capere lū-
excavari. A ship-hoat made of a whole
tree; also the inner compass or roundness of
the ear: also a torture or strait prison; a
chamber.

Scāpha, vinculi genus. *A kind of fillet*
to bind the temples or head: ex σκαφίον,
i. vinculum, Mart.

Scāphātus, it; m. *A boat-man.*

Scāphēphōrus, it; m. qui σκαφω φέρει,
Scāphētus; tormentum a Scaphio,
vase stercorario, cui inclusi vermium ex
putredine exortis infeliciter consumeban-
tur, Cerd.

Scāphistērūm; parva scapha: item
alveus in quo infantes & lineamenta lavi-
bantur, Cerd. σκαφίον, ex σκαφή, *also a*
fan or riddle, Cael. 8, 3.

Scāphūm, it; n. Juv. ex scaphæ si-
militudine; vel σκάνδιον, i. a fo-
diendo: σκαφίον, *A water-pot, an urinal:*
also a kind of iron bar, which champions
use in activities to dig the ground with;
also a broken vessel, a vessel to drink in.

Scāphē etiam horologium, quod aliter
Scaphium, hemisphaerium: Scaphitæ qui
scaphis navigant. *A dial, a kind of vessel*
hollow like a nautilus, in the midst whereof a
pin or eye being pricked, did show what
was a clock, Jun. a fan: vas ad retinenda
alvi, A close stool: Vas muliebres, ut
Isianum virile; Giff. The scalp of the
head; item σκαφίον, σκαφίον, ligo, Mart.

Scāphōides, σκ. σκαφίον, scapha simi-
le; ex scaphoideis, qu. naviculare, Sup.
An hull-wane.

Scāphūla, as; f. σκαφίον. *A little*
boat.

Scāphūm, & Scāpīlūm; idem quod
Scapula.

Scāphus, phi; σκαφός, *cavitas; ex*
σκαφίον, fodere.

Scāpīlūm, it; n. vide Scapula: vol-
tū. *The space between the shoulders: also*
the back.

Scāpīlūm, Antiqui Scabillūm appel-
Ter, Scaur.

Scāpīrō, est ex Scabreo. Scapres pro
Scabres, Mart. ex Enn. vide Scabris,
Non, Marcell.

Scāpīrō, est ex Scabreo. Scapres pro
Scabres, Mart. ex Enn. vide Scabris,
Non, Marcell.

Scāpīrō, est ex Scabreo. Scapres pro
Scabres, Mart. ex Enn. vide Scabris,
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tormented, or to boil with. Urtica Scater
plurimus medicus, Plin. Is medicinale
or good for many things. ¶ Molestiā scate-
bat, Gell. He was full of misery and trouble
Scateleo, is, To begin to flow.

Scātīna lex, quæ præpostere veneris
usum corcebat, ita dicta, Scatinio latore:
Juv.

Stilodica. *The supposed binder part of*
Cornua membrana.
Stilodica, Gloss. *καμυλός*, Mart. leg.
Stilodica, *καμυλός* humile plostellum.
Vide Mart.

Stilodetarii, *orum*; m. *Gummers*.
Stilopus, m. Pers. Scilopus, & Sclopus;
a sono, ex subita oris aëre diffenti
apertione dict. *A sound made with puff-*
ing of the cheeks: also an harquebuss, an
harqum, a pistol or snaphance, Scilopus
idem. Jun. Also a gun of an elder stick
idem.

Scnips, *ipis*; *σκήπ*, *σκήπης* culcx,
ex *κνίδα* *rodo*; V. Cynips & Scynipes.
V. Ips. *A gnat.*

Scoba, *æ*; f. *A broom or broom.*

Scobina, *æ*; f. Plin. ex Scobe vel
Scabendo: *βιν*. *A graver that buyers*
use to shave bows withal, a file wherewith
roughness is made smooth; Jun. *Also that*
which is scraped or filed out; Plin. Scobi-
na: *casei*, *Scraped cheese*.

Scobino, *as*; Nonn. *To shave off, to*
wound.

Scobio, *is*, *bitum*, *ire*; i. mundare, &
propitè domum.

Scobs; illa seu farina, quæ limā abra-
ditur, quia scabendo deturrit. Aliqui, he
Scobs, mæle, Phocas, Leg. & Scobis; *is*, f.
Hor. ex *zaw*, vel quod ex scrobe foditur:
βιν. *Αμυλός*. *Any manner of powder or*
dust that cometh of sawing, filing or be-
ring; *σανδύς*, *pinde*, *grit of stones, fi-*
led dust of metal.

Scodiscus; vide Scordiscus.

Scodiscula, *æ*; f. inter epitheta im-
puræ mulieris est apud Varr. 6. L. L. Scod-
iscula ab Sceno nugario unguento. Tur-
neb. dict. quod sceno unguentario non-
nullam odoris gratiam accerferent: ita &
Fest. *A perfumed whore*; V. Scheniscula.

Scolax, *Scolax* (Id.) quod nos fua-
lia dicimus, eo quod sint *σκολαί*, h.
e. *inerti*.

Scolēctā, *æ*; f. Plin. 34. 12. ex ver-
miculorum specie dict. nam *σκολήκτις*
vermis dicitur: *is* *idē* *σκολήκτις*. *A kind*
of fish and canker.

Scolēctum, *li*; n. Gr. *σκολήκτιον*, Plin.
24. A. *A kind of worm.*

Scolice, *σκολι*, al. *σκολία*, al. *σκολία*.
A kind of fish; V. Scolius.

Scolius, *a*, um; *σκολίος* tortuosus;
prævus. Scolia, carmina convivalia, dict.
quod à primo cœptum carmen, nequa-
quam à proximo, sed ordine flexuoso, qui
Græcis *σκολι* est, ultro citroque exci-
peretur; Vide Fung. & Mart. & Scal.
Scolius pes; a. scolio, citharæ genere;
V. Amphibrachys. Scolium carmen,
quod in conviviis canebatur ad citharam;
V. Voss.

Scoliox, *æ*is; Jun. *σκολι*, *gal-*
linago. *A Wood-cock, a Snipe*. Est & ge-
nus piscis.

Scolopendra, *æ*; f. Plin. Græc. *σκολο-*
πένδρα; a *σκολος*, i. palus præcinctus
sive *χρῆς*, quoniam gestat quasi *σκολο-*
πας & *πύδρα*, i. corniculum seu palum
in extremo, inde etiam *σκολοπία* dicitur;
Multiplex; Vide Geln. *A certain fish*
that casteth out his bowels, until she hook
wherewith he is taken, be out, which being
done he sucketh them up again. Also a
certain worm with many legs. Also along
ear-wig, Jun.

Scolopendria, *æ*; f. Offic. *Hares tongue*.
Scolopendrium, dict. quod folia habe-

at scolopendræ similia, Fung. *σκολοπέν-*
δρον. *A kind of herb which the Apothe-*
caries call Cetrarch or Stone-wort, Finger
fearn.

Scolopomacherium, *li*; n. Gr. ferra-
mentum chirurgicum ad paxilli figuram
accedens: unde nomen. *An instrument*
serv'ing to cut out the roots of ulcers or fores,
it is commonly called the scissile knife or
Gammot, Galen.

Scolymus, *mi*; m. Ruel. *σκόλυμος*.
dict. quod spinis sit *σκολι* *Asper*. *An*
Artichoke or sowbistle.

Scombrus, *br*; m. *σκόμβρος*, Mart.
quod accipiunt in *σκού* *βραγ*, vel ex
σκού *βραγ*, quod concoctu difficilis,
σκού est *βραγ*. Usurpat, pro Solido,
Plaut. *A kind of fish called a Maccherel,*
or a kind of Tunny.

Scomma, *ætis*; n. Macrob. Græc.
σκόμμα. *A scoff, a mock, a sentence*
spoken in mirth, that soundeth otherwise
than it is meant of him that speaketh it:
παρά το σκόμμα.

Sconna Iponius, Mart. ex Gloss.

Scopa, *æ*; f. V. Scopæ.

Scopa regia; vide Ruscum vel Bruscum.
Buschers broom.

Scopæ, *arum*; f. a Scobe, quod iis
scobem verimus, Perot. vel ex *σκολία*,
quod copis solent omnes angulos per-
quirere: *σκολήκτις*, *κίρμα*. *A broom or*
broom to sweep houses withal. In lacrisiis
idem quod Verbenæ. Also the crops of
herbs or trees in handfuls. Scopæ regiz
Plin. The broadest milfoil. Also Fruticum
vel stramentorum fascies, Wispes of straw,
æ, for soldiers to shoot or sling at, Ve-
get. 2. 23.

Scopæus, *Casub.* Nani *σκολοπ*, an-
tiq. *σκού* *πάς*, ex Scopa ave, Coop. *A*
man that is of little stature.

Scopæia, *æ*; f. *σκού*. *She that*
sweepeth the house.

Scopærius, *li*; m. Dig. *σκού*. *He*
that sweepeth the house.

Scopenna: V. Scops.

Scopes, Plin. dict. quasi *σκού* *ἐπι-*
χρηται, sunt enim rauce & minime cano-
re. *A kind of night birds*; V. Scops.

Scopetum, *ti*; n. Alex. *A broom-field,*
or the place where broom groweth; leg. Scup-
tum, id.

Scopreuma, genus saltationis, Mart.

Scopæus, *a*, um; de scopa existens,
Scopinus, *a*, um; idem.

Scopio, *pediculus*; vide Scopus: idem
quod scēpan uvas, Cato.

Scopo, *as*; *σκού*. *To sweep, or make*
clean, to dig, to beat. Alii leg. Scopo, *is*,
æ; v. Mart.

Scoppus, Gr. *σκού* vel strophium.
Fest. quod sacerdotes pro insigni habent
in capite.

Scops, *σκού*, avis nocturna parva,
Mart. ex *σκού* & *σκού*. *Also the skipping*
of that bird; V. Scopes.

Scopes, *σκού*; cavillator, Mart.

Scopula, *orum*; n. Celf. ex Scapula,
vel ex Scopolus: *ἀμυλός*. *The shoul-*
der blades: two broad bones coming from
the neck to the shoulders on both sides.

Scopula operata; al. Scapula operata,
ex Scapula, vel Scopulo; Mart. ex Celf.
V. Scopula. idem.

Scopula, *æ*; f. dim. Col. *σκού*. *Idem.*
A brush that painters or painters use.

Scopulositas, *ætis*; f. *Abundance of*
rocks.

Scopulosus, *a*, um; *σκολοπύλος*. *Full*
of rocks.

Scopulus, *li*; m. dim. a Scopus; vel
σκολος, a *σκού*, quod inde procul
prodigere possumus. *Id.* a saxo eminen-
ti, quasi a Speculando; sive *σκού* *πύ-*
λος, a tegumento navium: *σκού*,
αύλος. *An high rock: that whereas a*
ship takes hurt, and periseth, danger
also a mark, Suet.

Scopus, *pi*; *σκού* ex *σκού* *πύ-*
λος speculor; meta ad quam collimant sagita-
rii. Periti enim sagittarii, postquam in-
tenderunt, haud prius emittunt, quam
teli mucrone punctum obtexerunt, cuius
mucronis obiectu, scilicet, inobscureverint
puncti visionem: idcirco ad eam primam
exercitationem deducta vox, ex *σκού*
πύλος: ex Scalig. Alii ex Hebr. *sp* pro-
spicere. *A but or pick that men shoot at*
Also the end whereto ones purposes are di-
rected. Item pedunculi vel pediculi quib-
us adherent acini. Scopus uvæ, Varr.
The bushy stalk that grapes be on inclu-
sions.

Scorbütus vel Scurbütus, *A disease cal-*
led the Scurvy, Scurb.

Scordalis, *le*; adj. *Savage, wild.*

Scordalus, *ferox*; Gloss. *Id.* a *σκού*
merda; al. vol. Sordalum dici, a Sordi-
bus; sordidus: Vide Sen. ep. 56. Al.
Scordalus, Scordulus, Scordylus; quasi
Alliatus, aut allium oleis. *A nasty and*
ranch smelling fellow. Seneca; Tullius
Cimber & nimius eras in vino & scordalu.
Scordiscarius; qui scordiscum facit, i.
cephippium, *A saddler.*

Scordiscus, *scis* Gloss. *βειππών*. *A raw*
hide of a beast; Vide Mart. ex Scortum, i.
corum, corium crudum.

Scorditis, idem quod Scordium,

Scordium, *li*; n. *σκού*, *δόν* *πύ-*
λος ab alio. *An herb having leaves like*
to German's, but larger, and the stalk
four square, it hath somewhat the taste of
garlick: water German's or Scordion,
Gal.

Scordylus, *σκού* *δύλος* reptile quoddam
maris: Cordylus, *κέρδύλος*, Arist.

Scorēa, *æ*; f. *σκού*, *σκού*, ex *πύ-*
λος. *Dross, the refuse of metal tried by*
the fire: also misery. Virg. al. a *σκού*
stercus, qu. sit ferri stercus, ut voc. Scrib.
Larg.

Scorēo, *ōnis*; m. Plaut. *A fool.*

Scorēoballum, *li*; n. Vide Scariobal-
lum.

Scorēodina, *Dod.* *Wood sage.*

Scorēodrapum, *Lat.* qu. allium por-
tinum. *An herb as big as a leek or scallion,*
having the qualities of a leek or onion.

Scorēodum, *li*; n. *σκού*, *δόν*, qu. *σκού*
πύλος *δόν*, *παρά το σκού* *δόν*,
qu. *σκού* *πύλος* *δόν*, quia male dicit; al.
a *σκού* & *δόν*, quod quasi merda oleat;
Ety. *Garlick.*

Scorēpna, *æ*; f. Plin. *σκού*. *A*
kind of fish; V. Scorio.

Scorio, *ōnis*; vel Scorpis, *pii*; m.
σκού *πύλος* dict. *παρά το σκού* *πύ-*
λος, quod venenum digerit fere diffun-
dat; vel ex *σκού* *πύλος*, Ety. *mol.*

Venenum worm called a Scorpion, ha-
ving seven feet, and striketh with his tail,
ever seeking occasion to strike: a figure in
the firmament: a certain Sea-fish, Plin. an
herb having seeds like a Scorpion's tail, and
very few leaves; uva marina: *is* *is* *is* *is*
cible against the sting of that venenous

worm, Plin. *A whip having plummets of*
lead at the ends of the cords. Scorpionis
herba, Turnsole or Warwort. A kind of
weapon. Also an Engine to shoot small
named arrows or darts: Vide Manu-
balista, & Onager. Scorpionis etiam a-
cervi, qui sunt jacis lapidibus, ut ter-
mini loco finit, quod in metam desinant.
Scorpi enim dic. quicquid in metam
vel conum fastigiatum est, ad modum
caudæ scorpi, unde & tutulus erinium in
puero sic vocabatur; Voss.

Scorpioides, *σκού* *πύλος* scorpi form-
am habens. Scorpioides, *piscis*; dict.
quod capitis forma scorpiionis marino fi-
milis: item herba, quod folia caudæ
scorpiionis similia habet: est contra scor-
piionis idus præsentaneo remedio.
Mart. Scorpiion-grati, or Caserpiiker, Ge-
nard.

Scorpiōnariū, Jun. *They that shoot in*
Crop-bows. V. Coop.

Scorpiōnis, *a*, um; Plin. *σκού* *πύ-*
λος. *Of or belonging to a Scorpion.*

Scorpi; Scorpius parvus, Arist.

Scorpiet; Plin. 37. 11. *σκού* *πύλος*. *A*
fine of the colour of a Scorpion.

Scorpium, *ti*; n. Plin. *Scorpiion-*
grati; al. Scorpiurus. *σκού* *πύλος* herba
fic dict. quod scorpi caudæ similis,
Plin. 22. 21. *An herb having seeds or*
flowers like a Scorpions tail: Scorpion-
wort.

Scorpius, *li*; m. Col. *σκού* *πύλος*, *πα-*
ρά το σκού *πύλος*, quod oblique reperit;
vel *παρά το σκού* *πύλος* *πύλος*, quod sac-
cum five venenum spargit; & Ety. *mol.*
A sign in the Firmament; V. Scorio.

Scorpiot, *ōis*; m. *πύλος*. *A where-*
mange, a hunter of harlots.

Scorpius, *ūs*; m. Apul. *Whoring.*

Scorpiotium, *rii*; n. lupanar: *πορ-*
νείον.

Scortēa, f. Jun. *A leatheren pouch: also*
a leather cloak used of travellers in old
time to keep off the rain. Martial.

Scortes, *Fest.* *The cod of a man or leaf,*
or the skin of the cods (testium arctino-
rum, Fest.)

Scortēus, *a*, um; Mart. *σκού* *πύ-*
λος. *Made of hides or skins.*

Scortia, *æ*; f. *Id.* *An eye vessel made*
of leather.

Scorticus, *ci*; m. Vitr.

Scortillum, *li*; n. Cat. *σκού* *πύλος*, *πα-*
λάδιον, a labouring to void steam out of
the lungs by reaching, hauking or hum-
ming; *σκού* *πύλος*, *πύλος*. *To go a who-*
ring.

Scortotius, *a*, um; ad scortum perti-
nens.

Scortulum, *li*; n. *πύλος*. *A young*
whore.

Scortum, *ti*; n. *Scortum* *δόν* *πύ-*
λος, *ερίσσαν*, Don. Alii ex *σκού* *πύ-*
λος, quod tanquam pellicula subigatur, cum
solum calcamentorum omnibus subie-
ctum sit. Antiqui omnia pellicibus facta
scortia vocabant, unde vocatur a scortis,
i. pellicibus quibus utebantur pro litato.
Scortum, annosa meretrix, & instar pel-
liculæ & corii rugosa; vel quod se proli-
tantes pellem nudam ostentent, Voss.

Scortus, *li*; n. *σκού* *πύλος*, a *quas*, a
commotus whore. Scorta Tiberiana, quibus
Tiber, Cæsar abutebatur, Suet. *It is also*
taken for Puer meritorius. Properly it is
the hide or skin of a beast: πύλος
Scorta humo, *Raw or wet hides*, Marcell.

Philippicum, Pænum, carum ac nobile
scortum, Liv.

Scorzonēra, five Scurzonerā, *after the*
Spanilh name. An herb: Vipery grass, Ge-
nard.

Scotia, *æ*; f. a *σκού* *πύλος* *obscu-*
ritas; item Trochilus, orbicula: Vide Mart. & Jun.
pars cava in ima columna, ita dict.
quod cavitas ista adferat obscuritatem;
Vitruv. *The round in the bottom of the*
pillar.

Scotōdinos, *A swimming in the head.*
Scotoma, *ætis*; n. Herm. vertigo,
σκού *πύλος*. *A disease in the head when all*
things seem to go round: a σκού *πύ-*
λος, *tenebra.*

Scotōmaticus, *ci*; & Scotomicus; Scrib.
Larg. *σκού* *πύλος*. *He that hath such a*
disease of giddiness.

Scotōmia, *a*, um; V. Scotoma.

Scotus; *σκού* *πύλος*, *tenebra.*

Scraēco, *es*, *ere*; Scal. *To haue, to*
spit: vox ex sono screantis, *πύλος* *πύ-*
λος.

Scraēcia, quasi Scraecia. *Harlots ex-*
contemptible as is Scrae, Plaut. apud Var.

Scraēma, *teli* genus. *A little knife or*
wood knife, Mart.

Scraēmaxus, *A ponyard, a little dag-*
ger.

Scraētum, *li*; n. vide Cal. a Scorto
dict. *A skin wherein arrows be put.*

Scraētia, *æ*; f. Scraēcia, vel Scraēcia; alii
leg. Scraētia vel Scraēcia; sicca mulie-
res, quæ iussendo & excreando exhaustæ
sunt, *A dry harlot*. Ex Scraeco.

Scraēra, *arum*; f. ex Scraeo, quasi
scraēra; expuēda, despiciēda, Plaut.
Turneb. leg. Scraēra, quasi Scraētia,
Basse, *contemptible harlots. Vide Scraē-*
tia.

Scraētia vel Scraētia, *æ*; f. Fest. *A*
worm found in naues; a drizzling quean,
Cal. V. Scrupeda.

Scraē, *æ*; f. quia scraendo ejicitur;
Vide Saliva in Cal. *Dry spit's, fetched*
up hardly with reaching, Turneb. in Varr.

Scraēbilis, *le*; *χρῆς*. *That may be*
spitted out.

Scraētio, *ōnis*; f. Plaut. *χρῆς*, *Hem-*
ming in spitting.

Scraētor, *ōis*; m. verb. Plaut. *σκού*
πύλος. *A spitter, a teacher, a hauker*
or hummer.

Scraētus, *ūs*; m. Ter. *χρῆς*, *Hum-*
ming, a labouring to void steam out of
the lungs by reaching, hauking or hum-
ming.

Scraēo, *as*; Plin. *χρῆς*, *ερίσσαν*,
Aven. Perot. ex *κνίδα* *caro*, qu. carnem
ipsam spuendo emitto. Sed ego ex fo-
no expuētis duco. *To spit, to reach in*
spitting.

Scriba, *æ*; m. Scriba fuerunt librarii,
rationēque publicas scribebant; imò le-
ges quodammodo in manibus habebant;
ex *πύλος*, Aven. interpositio *ε*: *χρῆς*
πύλος. *A Scribe, a clerk, a scribe, a se-*
cretary, a notary, a writer of books, a
Counsellor and Lawyer ad. Scriba *æ-*
riarius, *A keeper of books of accounts and*
reckonings; a Clerk of the Exchequer.
Scriba navalis, *The notary of ferry-men*.
contemptible persons. Scriba, *arum*; m.
Fest. *Town-clerk*. In sacris literis, *Scribes*,
that expound the Law, Jun.

Scribātus, *ūs*; m. scribæ munus & of-
ficiū.

Scribello, *Voc.* *usi sunt pro Scribo,*

a quo compos, Conscribello,
Scribigo, *An unripe kind of speaking*
or writing, called also Solacismus. Vide
Scribello.

Scriblita, *æ*; f. Plaut. ex *σκού* *πύ-*
λος, idē potius scrib. *Scriblita*, *Scrib-*
lita, *æ*; Turn. 23. 20. quod notis qui-
busdam signata, & quasi scripta videatur:
ερίσσαν *πύλος*. *A tart, a delicate*
meat of paste, stuffed and wounded like a
rope, a Portugal jess, a waster.

Scribo, *ōnis*; scriba, Anastaf.

Record, Felt, Scripturarius ager, *Pasture for a farm.*

Scripturarius, *ii*; Nonn. *γραφεύς*. A Clerk that writeth books of reckonings for Biliffs: the chief Clerk of Auditors or Receivers.

Scripturio, *is, ivi, ire*. To have a desire, or to begin to write.

Scriptus, *a, um*; part. *γραφειν*. Written, printed, made; Also transf. *sed in* scriptus lapis, Felt, where *scriptus* was made.

Scriptus, *us*; m. Gell. *γραφειν*. A writing.

Scrito, *as*; Varr. *Scritare* ab eo, qui scribit agere. Scal. leg. Scritare; ex Tendere, *tritare*, & *S*. praep. antiquo more, *tritare*. To halt.

Scrobiculus, *li*; m. dim. Plin. *τρυβλος*. A little ditch or furrow.

Scrobs, & Scrobis; f. Col. aliqu. m. Mart. ex Scabere, vel ex *κρυβειν*, vel ex *σκαρβειν*, ex *κρυβειν* fodio: *σκαρβειν*, *βδ-σκαρβειν*. A ditch or furrow.

Scrobula, *ae*; f. & Scrobulus, *li*; m. dim. *βδβλιν*. A little ditch.

Scrofa, *ae*; f. Varr. *σχιφ*. Quidam ex sono confectum volunt, ut & *σχιφ*, *σχιφ*. A sow that hath bad pigs more than once. Scrophia.

Scrofa, dimin. ex Scrofula. Scrofulatus; qui palcit scrofus, *σχιφ*. A feeder of old swine; Plaut. in Capt. ac. 2. *sc. i.*

Scrofula, *ae*; f. *σχιφ*, dim. The Kings evil, a wen; a scabrous dict. qui peculiariter hoc morbo infestantur. Cels. 5. 38. *Alfo a little pig*. Plin.

Scrofularia, & Scrophularia, *ae*; f. Jun. dict. quod ejus estu scrophae delectantur. The herb Blind nettle. Scrophularia minor, Jun. *Pilewort* or *Figwort*. Scrophularia major, Offic. *Brown wort*, water betony.

Scrofulosus, *a, um*; abundans scrofulis.

Scrophina, vel Scrophina. A certain Carpenters tool, quo scrobem faciunt.

Scrophipatus, Plaut. Vide Scrofulatus.

Scrotum, *ti*; n. Col. Scrotus, ex *σχιφ*. *σχιφ* pellis: *σχιφ*, *σχιφ*. The outward skin of the coats, wherein be the stones of a man. Ex Scrotum.

Scrupeda, *ae*; qu. *scrupeda*, ex Scaturus & Pes; qui extritus habet talos. Est convicium in meretricis: a Scrupus & Pes, qu. quae per scrupos & lapillos cant, quo incessus difficultas significatur; Voss. *He that hath crooked ankles*.

Scrupedus, *a, um*; dict. quod qui per scrupos & lapillos incedunt, difficile ingrediuntur. Varr. ex Val. *Scrupeda* ex Pede & Scrupa. Scalig. *Scrupeda* qu. *scrupeda* vel *scrupeda* dictas, *scrupeda* enim, quae & *scrupeda*, Grac. dic. sculponcz. *That goeth hardly, or with pain*.

Scrupus, *a, um*; Virg. ex Scrupus: *σχιφ*, *σχιφ*. Of or belonging to little stones: *alfo superstitum*. Scrupus vitus, Plaut. 1. *aper*, quique nihil habet nisi terat natum, i. *sine sanguine canis* ut Hor.

Scrupi, *orum*; m. Lud. Viv. The Chief, an ingenium game. Scrupum duodecim lufus, Quint. *σχιφ*. V. Jun. The game of draughts.

Scrupositas, *ae*; f. *σχιφ*; item anxietas, difficultas.

Scruposus, *a, um*; Lucrer. *σχιφ*. Full of little gravel stones, difficult.

Scrupulosis, *re*; Plin. ex Scrupulus. *σχιφ*. Of or belonging to the third part of a dram in weight, small.

Scrupulatum, *adv.* *σχιφ*. By little pieces, by piece-meal.

Scrupulo, *as*; & Scrupulus, *aris*; depon. To molest or hurt as a stone in ones shoe.

Scrupulose, *adv.* & *issimè*; Col. *σχιφ*. Curiously, exquisitely, doubtfully.

Scrupulosissimus, *a, um*; Col. Very difficult and hard.

Scrupulositas, *ae*; f. Col. *σχιφ*. Curiousness of conscience, scrupulosity, anxiety, niceness of conscience.

Scrupulosus, *adv.* Plin. Secund. *Mere precisely* or carefully. Scrupulosus cibari, Apul. To feed very precisely.

Scrupulosus, *a, um*; *σχιφ*. Full of little gravel stones: *alfo scrupulosus, curius in tristitia*.

Scrupulosus, *Gloss.* Full of little gravel stones: *alfo scrupulosus, curius in tristitia*.

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Scrutarius, *a, um*; Forum Scrutarium, idem quod Promerciale forum.

Scrutatio, *onis*; f. verb. *σχιφ*. A searching.

Scrutator, *oris*; m. Lucan. *σχιφ*. A searcher of such as come before Princes. Suet.

Scrutellus, *al*. Scrutillus, Felt, ex Scutulus. Mart. qu. *scroetus*. The belly of a swine stuffed or farced.

Scrutetum, *ti*; n. i. pellicea pharetra, M. S.

Scrutinium; n. Apul. *σχιφ*. A search, a scrutiny.

Scrutio, *as*; Plaut. & Scrutator, *aris*; depon. ex *κρυβειν*, quod quae occulta sunt scrutantur; vel ex Scrupus; ex *σχιφ*, *σχιφ*. A search, a scrutiny.

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cur Militaris, Plaut. A Parasite, Hor. A Buffoon.

Scutrans, *tis*; Hor. Playing the scotter, or jester.

Scutrilis, *is*; *σχιφ*. Of or belonging to scutrilis, *σχιφ*, *σχιφ*, or other jacy; f. *σχιφ*.

Scutrilis, *ae*; f. *σχιφ*. Immoderate; f. *σχιφ*, *σχιφ*, *σχιφ*, *σχιφ*.

Scutrititer, *adv.* Raylingly.

Scutror, *aris*; depon. Hor. *σχιφ*. To play the scotter, rayer or sawcy jester or Buffoon.

Scutrola, *ae*; Felt, & Scutrolus, *li*; dim. A scutler.

Scus, indecl. i. rotundum; i. inde Scutata, *ae*; f. V. Scutata.

Scutale, *is*; n. Liv. *σχιφ*. A scutale, *σχιφ*, *σχιφ*, *σχιφ*.

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S E M

I i i Oculi

Seritas, aris; f. *Slowness*.
 Sérius, adv. comp. à Sero: ὁψαίμεν. *Very late, very slow*.
 Sérius, a, um; ex Serendo, i. afferendo. Peror, al. *Serius quasi sine risu, αὐτὸς αἰρ.* *Serious, grave, earnest, of importance or weight, necessary*. Cath. ex Serus.
 Sermo, onis; m. Iñd. Peror. à Serendo, quòd inter duos seritur; vel quòd sit ex verbis serie compositis. Serv. quòd est confectio orationis; vel ferta oratio: ex ῥος. Aven. ex ῥωσ, quòd in corde custoditur: V. Aug. de Civit. Dei. 7. c. 14. al. ex ἱρμῆς, vel ex ῥος, vel ex ῥωτῃ. Aven. al. ex ἕρῃς: λῆγ' ὅ, ὁπλῖα. A speech, a language, discourse, rumour, report, a bruit. Sermo est de te, Thy talk of you. ¶ In sermone, Trebon. Al. we talk together. ¶ Sermo est, eum. Plin. The report goeth that he, &c. ¶ In sermonibus, In common talk. ¶ Sermo medius, Unperfect speech, or not finished. Virg. ¶ Sermo numerosus, ligatus, affricatus; Poetry. Jun. ¶ Sermo solutus, Prose; Jun.
 Sermocinatio, onis; f. verb. Mart. ἀδελφῶν. Talk, communication.
 Sermocinātor, oris; m. Tac. He that talketh.
 Sermocinātrix, vel Sermonatrix, icis; f. verb. Quint. ἀδελφικῶς. She that instructeth to teach, ἀδελφικῶς, Platon. Bespeeming private talk & Communication.
 Sermocinor, aris; & part. ans; dep. ὁπλῖα. To talk, to commune. Sermocinatum aliquo, To commune or talk with one. Sermonē utor.
 Sermōnor; sermemonē habeo, loquor, To speak, to confer. Gell. 17. 2.
 Sermanculus, li; m. dim. à Sermo: ληγ' ὁ γούρ. A little bruse of a thing, a little communication or talk.
 Sēto, as; Col. ex Sera; κατακλῆθι. To lach or slub.
 Sēto, ius; adv. V. Serus: ὁψῆ. Late, in the evening, too late.
 Sēto, is, ēvis, sātum, ēre; ex αἰσῆς' al. ex ῥῳ, vel ῥῳ: αἰσῆς, οὐδῆς. To sow, plant; af. to ing. nē: to spread abroad, to move, to raise, to give occasion of. Campis hordea ferere, Liv. To sow barley. ¶ Colloquia cum aliquo ferere; Liv. To commune or talk with one. ¶ Apud in finis plebis homines crimina serabant in Senatu. Liv. Thy speech of the Senators, and reproved them in the presence of the best sort of men. ¶ Mentioem alicujus reiserare ad vulgus, Liv. To spread a rumour among the people of something. ¶ Mili iñte nec seritur, nec metitur; Plaut. This is nothing for my profit, I have nothing to do with it, I neither win nor loost by it.
 Sētor, pass. Col.
 Sēto, is, sēri, erum, ēre; & ordino. Ut ex eis, sic ex eisgo fero: ἀπὸ, ἀπὸ μῆ. To approach, to put so, to lay in order: à Sērio, as; ex Sero, semino.
 Sērofus, a, um; ut, Lac serofum, Jun. Butter-milk, belonging to whey.
 Sērotrous, a, um; adj. Col. ex Sēro, ἀπὸ ὄ, ὁψιμῶ. That is in the evening, late, lateward.
 Sērpēdo, iñis; f. Iñd. 4. 8. à Sēpendo. A venenē in the skin with rebells.
 Sērpens, tis; part. ἐπῶδον, ἐπῶδων. Creeping, proceeding forward, spreading abroad by little and little.

Serpens, tis; m. & f. à Serpendo : *ἑρπης, ὁ ἐκ δυνάμει, ἵππτος, ὁ κελός*; unde Dion. Halicarn. Σίτι, vocat *Σειρόν*, i. *Serpentinam*, *υπερρινάμ*, quia sibiulum habet *ἀσπενδης* : forlan & ob formam. *Αἰ ἑρπεῖον ὕμνηται* that *creep upon the belly*, as a Snake and adder, &c. a dragon, Suet. *Alto à the Shingle*, Lucet. Serpens regulus. Jun. *Α Coketrivce*, a *hafiluk*, Serpens cæcus, Plin. idem quod Cæcilia, Serpentes, Pediculi; *Lice*, Plin. Apul. Serpentaria, Jun. quod Serpentes fuerit. *The herb called Dragons, with Bugs, or Bourrage*. Serpentaria major, Jun. *Dragons pores*. *Serpentine the greater*. Serpentaria minor, Jun. Vide Arum. *Some aske* Serpentaria for Bitorra : *Alfo it is used for Moety-wort*, the herb *Tow penny*. Serpentigēna, æ; com. gen. Ovid. *φιερὸν*. Engendered or bred of a Serpens. Serpenterior, ra, rum; Ovid. *ἐρπιοχόρ*. *bas beateo a Serpent*. Serpentinus, a, um; *ἐρπινός*. *Offer bringing to a Serpent*. idem quod Serpens, &c. Serpentina oris ulcera, Celf. nisi leg. erpentina. Serpentulus, & Serpentinulus, li; m. im. i. parvus serpens. Serpētafter, ftri. *A most vile and mischievous man; it was the offspring of serpents*. Alii legunt Cerberafter, quasi ameliculus, Nizol. Serpētrastrum, ftri; n. Varr. ex Serendo; Serpenti enim magis pueri, quam raduntur. *A band or swathe to bind childrens knees to make their legs straight, solens be bound to the legs and knees of children while they learn to go, that they may at grow bow legd or crooked knerd*. Serphus, αἰσφός, Græc. *αἰσφός*, locuta. *A little vermice like an ans*. Serpigo, Inis; vide Herpes : Stup. *A stiter or the mrales*. Serpo, pis, pñ, tum, ēre; *ἑρπω, ἑρπύω*, ex *ἑρπω*, idque qu. *ἑρπώ ἔπω serram* *equor*; vel ab *ἑρpes* affix à *serre* *σάβη*, *trah*. *To creep* : to proceed or go forward by little and little : to go or slide on the belly : *Serpens do* : to spread abroad by little and little, as herbs *da growing closely to the ground* : to augment or increase. Serpere umo, vel ad humum; Ovid. Humi. Hor. *to slide or creep along on the ground*. Hoc in immenium serpit, *This thing spreads very far*. *¶ Serpit per omnium vic* in amicitia, *Spreads it self far to, &c.* Serpūla & Serpūlla, dim. ex Serpens : Felt. *ἑρπυλλός*, *ἑρπ*. Serpyllum, li; n. Plin. *ἑρπυλλός, παχὺ ἑρπείν* à Serpendo. *A kind of wild or running Betony, smelling like wild Maram*. Serra, æ; f. ex Secando, qu. *secerra*, id, a sonoductu, i. stridore. Mart. ex halid, *roci detraçto Nun Sar*, quod est *sare*. Serpam ducere est Alterarci, si quē qui serrā aliquid. Pecant, eam in diuersum trahunt. Serream reciprocare per eundem lineā, est Rem eandem repetere; Pertull. Serra præliari; Cat. cum afflicto accedat recediturque, neque ullo inficitur tempore, Serra Vegetio dicitur, æ à strenuis directā ante frontem appor- hobilibus, ut turbata acies repare- re; acies exercitiis in modum serræ in- uicta, Gell. to. 9. *πρωλ*. *A saw, an Armentum that men were tormented with drawing of oxen; also a certain fish*, lin.

Serracūlum, li ; n. dim. ex Serra : vel qu. *seraculum*, a Serra : Vide Seruaculum : gubernaculum. *The part of a ship which guides it, the stern* : Vide Digest. Mart.

Serracūlum, a little saw.

Serrāgo, inis ; f. Jun. *πρωμα* quod errā dēteritur, Cæl. Aurel. *Saw-dog*. Serrantia rostra, līa. art. 15. absolute pro Serrata, vel quæ ferrare possint. Mart.

Serrārīus, m. Jun. *οπισθς*. A *Sawyer of wood and timber*.

Serrāta, æ ; f. Plin. à serrata foliorum texture sic dicta ; chamædrys, *κισσος, μωχόρεος*. An herb called *Germander*, or English *treacle*.

Serrātūla, æ ; f. Plin. idem.

Serrātūra, æ ; f. Vitruv. A *sawing*.

Serrātura, a, um ; Plin. *περσωνίς*. *Saw-dogs, made after the fashion of a saw*.

Serricūlum, li ; n. Gloss. A *smiths ink*.

Serreo, as, ære ; Sil. *οπισθ*. To *saw* ;

Serrans, ntis ; part. *Sawing, or like a saw*.

Serror, passiv. Serrantur. Veg.

Serriūla, æ ; f. dim. à Serra : *seris*. A little saw.

Sereta, æ ; f. Cor. Sev. idem quod Serum. A *line, a rope*, Pallad. ex Serendo, V. Ricchila. Seratam ducere, i. Funem ducitare.

Serrārīus verveæ ; qui gregem ovium æcedens ducem se illis præbet, Plaut.

Serrātus, a, um ; ordinatus vel coratus.

Serricūlum, li ; n. ex Serendo gramine : Gloss. A *sibb, or swath of grass*.

Serco, as ; Gloss. densè vel læpius ro. ordine, ut cūm corona plectitur. To *own with a garland*.

Sertor, ōris ; m. adsertor, à Serendo, alium aliquem serat perendo in liberatam eandem, quā ipse sit, id est jungat : Vide Fide. Vide Adsertor. Sertor etiam æroenomen Romanum ; Qui per farionem natus est, *Born in feed time*, Tit. rob.

Serutiā Campana ; dict. quod circa olam Campaniæ urbem laudatissima ovinia : *σέρια*. The herb *Melilot*, linn. 21. 9.

Serutūlum, dim. à Sertum.

Sertum, ti ; n. Corolla ex floribus conarta, i. contexta : à Serie, quod à Sero dicit. *σέρια*, *σέρια*. A *garland of flowers, a sweet posset, a nosegay*.

Sertus, a, um ; part. Lucan. *πανάγος*. Ser with flowers as in a garland.

Serinc, Serti flores.

Serita, æ ; f. Ulp. *δελαν, δελαν*. A *woman serving*.

Servābilis, le ; Ovid. *σέρια*. That *is kept*.

Servacūlum, li ; n. Ulp. dict. à Serendo, pro Serraculo navis, Pand. *οπισθ*. A little *shawp for shoes to rest in* : albe the stem of a ship (Gloss.) to be *in, in-law*.

Servandus, a, um ; part. *οπισθ*. That *is to be saved or delivered, that is so to be served*.

Servans, tis ; & iſſimus, a, um ; Virg. *ζαν, πιναν*. *Keeping, preserving, delivering, saving, marking, defending ; a nat observer of*.

Servasio, i, Servabo,

Servatō: ōnis; f. Erasim, τήρησις. *A saving.*
 Servatōr, ōris; m. σωτήρ. *A preserver, a deliverer, a saviour.*
 Servatū, icis; f. verb. σώτηται. *She saves; save and delivereth: a preserver, a maintainer.*
 Servatūrus, a, um; Ovid, σώσω. *Abounds, or has aught to save or preserve.*
 Servatūs, a, um; part. σωθεῖς. παρ-
 ληλυμένος. *Kept, preserved, secured.*
 Servīa, æ; f. Plin. 21, 2. Cūm ē florib-
 ribus fient serīa, ā servendo servīa appell-
 at. leg. Servīa. Turneb. Servīa: τριαντα-
 ριανθία. *A garland of flowers.*
 Servīentia, æ; f. pro Servitū, Plaut.
 Servīcolē, plur. nam. com. gen. Serv-
 ile and base folk, Plaut. Pœnal. de merce-
 tricibus.
 Servilis, le; δούλειος, δουλοπρινός. *Of
 or belonging to a servant or bondage, slav-
 ish.*
 Servilitē, adv. δουλικώς, δουλοπρινός.
Slavishly, bondman like.
 Servilla, æ; f. & Servillum, li; n. *Offic.
 The rest of the herb Stervilla; or
 Stirret.*
 Servilla, ōrum; m. Plin. Liv. *A mul-
 titude or company of bondmen.*
 Servio, is, ivi, itum, ire, iens; c.
 Servus. Servio & Serviam in futuro
 Plaut. & Ter. δουλεύω, σκωπῶμαι. *To serve
 to do service unto one: to give all ones en-
 deavour or diligence to a thing; to labour or
 do the best he can to help a thing or person
 in all things to obey: to give himself alto-
 gether: to go about to get: to do nothing
 but attend one, &c. to do according to, or
 apply himself to: to have a respect or re-
 gard of, to see or provide for. Attali alicui
 servit. To apply himself to one he
 serves domino dicuntur ædes. To be his
 in service, not in free tenure, Cic. de Offici-
 o.
 Servior, iris; Sen. To be served.
 Servitōlūm, li; n. dimin. ā Serviti-
 ō.
 Servitōlūs, a, um; servitio plenus.
 Servitūm, tili; n. δουλεία, τὸ δουλεύειν
 ὡς δούλος. *Bondage, service: the many: &c.*
 in plur. *The multitude of bondmen or ser-
 vants.*
 Servitriciūs, i, servitio tritus. Plaut.
 Servitūdō, inis; f. Liv. V. Servitus.
 Servitūs, a. um; part. Ovid. Th.
 servitū. *He serves or doth homage to.*
 Servire, impet. *Alas it dote to the ful-
 therance of.*
 Servitūs, ūtis; f. δουλεία, δουλεύειν.
Bondage, slavery, thraldom.
 Servitūtum, pro Servitutum, Feud.
 Servius. Prænomen Romanum. Quis
 mortuæ matre in utero servatus est; Titus
 Probus.
 Sërūla, æ; f. dim. Seta.
 Sërūm, ri; n. aqua lacris, vel hume-
 ro famulis; dist. quia serum, i. extremum
 est quod relinquitur post buryrum & casū
 a lacte separatū. Ita possit duci e-
 tiam refiduum: ὀπίσι vel ὑπὸσι. *White
 butter-milk; also the last part of the day
 the evening. Liv. Sērūm, ὀψίλη.*
 Servo, as; ex nullo. Perot. ex Sero,
 affero, libero, Rodin. ex ὀπρῶ, servos, &
 ῥαδίσι: σωζῶ, ποδῶμαι, πῆμι. *To pre-
 serve, defend or save: to dwell in place:
 board: to pass: to follow: to stare: to
 watch diligently and curiously; to take go-
 heed, to observe, mark, and weigh: to
 recover, free, to attend, to defend.**

reditum, vel Ad alia tempora fervare, To keep *it* *one* *return*, &c. ¶ Servare de celo, verbum augurale, To *await* *tokens*, and *signs* in the firmament, ¶ Eo me lectu-
vavi, I kept myself for the s-*me* purpose, ¶ In vercatum servare vinum, Col, To keep wine a long time, ¶ Servare suum, To recover his own, ¶ Servaberis, Plaur, Take heed what ye do.
Servor, āris; pass, Liv.
Sērus, a, um; ex clausis feris, quando-
mok venit, Irid, εἰρηώδης, εἰρηώδης, εἰρηώδης.
Late, lateward, late in the evening, night
to night: that is long a coming, or coming
long after; long a growing; great, grie-
vous: Also dry, εἰρηώδης, Scram-lane, why-
V. Serum, ¶ Sera crepuscula, Ovid, Twilight.
Servīla, αἰ, f, δαδλαῖα, δαδλαῖα, A hand-
maid, a wench; a woman servant; a little
maid servant.
Servūlus, li; m. dimin. δαδλαῖα. A
little or lesser man servant.
Servus, a, um; δαδλαῖα, That is in
bondage or subjection: that wench or b-
band to certain service.
Servus, vi; m, a Servando; δαδλαῖα, quod
hi, qui iure belli possent occidi, a vi-
toribus conservantur, & Servi fiebant
Scal. 120, unde εἰρηώδης Homero: 121
εἰρηώδης, & Eritudo servitudo apud Fel-
ξip 100, addito sibi Servos, ut scrib-
olim, nunc Servus: δαδλαῖα, δαδλαῖα
A drudge, a servant, a bondman, Can, τ
120.
Sesāma, α; f. Sesāmu, mi; n. vobis
exorica, Plin. Græc. σισάμη, A white
grain or corn growing in India, where
oil is made.
Sesāmius, a, um; Plin. σισάμη, Of
or belonging to that grain, Sesāmi-
officula, Jun, Certain little round bene-
under the joints of the fingers and toes; cre-
ated of nature as well to fulfil the voi-
places next to these joints where they grow
as also in the hands to strengthen them
the apprehending and holding of any thing
and in the feet, to the equal passing on the
ground.
Sesāmis; vide Sesamum.
Sesāmiu, i; n. A kind of cake made
of the herb Sesame, upright or virgin-bone
and oil.
Sesāmioides is; f. Plin. Græc. σισάμη,
μαδλαῖα: quod sesame fit similis, An herb
that purgeth melancholy.
Sesāmu sylvestre; V. Cicci Plin.
Sesēcāris bovis jecur, quid fit vid.
Liv. 1, d. 8.
Sescu, in compos. aliq. jecur Selsqui;
Selscun, Mart.
Selscūla, α; f. Col, ex Selsqui
Uncia: σισάμη, σισάμη, An ounce and
a half.
Selscūcālis, le; δαδλαῖα, δαδλαῖα, Of
or belonging to an ounce and an half
or inch and half.
Selscunx, cis; m. in. quod Selscūci
Col.
Selscūplū, pli; vel Selsquiplus; quod
numerum, pondus, aut mensuram totam
in se continet, & præterea ejus dimidium
μαδλαῖα; aliās Selsquiplus, Sic Sels-
cum esse Selsquiplus quaternarii decimum
The whole and the half part.
Selscū, accul, a Sot; τωσῖν, Himself.
Selscūlis, is; f. five Selsci; σισάμη, m
εἰς τὸ σισάμη ἑνὸς quod solutarius
hinnulo, An herb called of the Apothec-

Siler montanum, Sicily Mastic-tree;
Lavage and bread Cummin, Sefeli Ethiopium,
A kind of Libanotis, Peloponnesic
Creticum, Dodon.
Sesquialtera, pl. n. Gloss. idem quod
Sesquialter.
Sesqui, indecl. *σῆμι*, Gloss. i. tria dimidia, i. tantundem & femi : ex Semis, qu.
Semisque, h. e. & semis ; quæ repositum
habet ad totum, cui *semis* superadditur.
Voss vel ἡμισυ αὖλ. *Sesqui* quæ *semis* aequat,
idem enim est ἡμισιον, i. quod femis &
totum : So much and half so much. V.
Scal. Mart.
Sesquialter, ra, rum ; ἡμισιόϑηρ. Con-
taining one and half, Quint.
Sesquiannona, A soldiers pay and an
half, Veg.
Sesquiannus, ni ; m. Bud. An year and
an half.
Sesquicūlaris, re; Col. Dolium sesqui-
leare, quod culei menlorum continet, &
dimidii, Containing the full measure of
Culeus, and half as much more.
Sesquicyathus, A Cyathus and an half.
Celf.
Sesquidytes, eis dub. gen. A day and an
half.
Sesquihōra, æ ; f. Plin. *σῆμιώριον*.
An hour and an half.
Sesquijuggero, ri ; n. Plin. *σῆμι-
παιθρον*. An acre and an half.
Sesquilibra, æ ; f. Col. *τετραμίσλητρον*.
A pound and an half.
Sesquimeritis, m. Varr. ἡμίσηρ & μισή,
A month and an half.
Sesquimodius, iis m. *σῆμιμοδιόν*.
A bushel and an half.
Sesquibobolus, li ; m. Plin. *τετραμωβό-
λιον*. A poise consisting three parts of a
scruple, in England three farthings.
Sesquioctāvus, a, um ; ἐπὶ τριδύτῃ. Eight
and an half.
Sesquiorētra, æ ; f. Col. τὸ ἕκτον ἡμί-
λιον. A days work, one journey in six days
and an half.
Sesquiorpus, Plaut. A days work and
an half. Nisi sesquiorpus quotidianum
conferas.
Sesquipazan, A measure consisting of one
Pazan and an half, Cic.
Sesquipedalis, le ; & Sesquipedaneus,
a, um ; Plin. οὐ πέντε πεδιαία ἡμισιόλη. Of
a foot and an half in measure; Sesqui-
pedalia verba, Hor. Great, stout, and lofty
words.
Sesquipes, esdis ; m. Varr. *σῆμιπῆσι-
διον*. A foot and an half : a cubit, Col.
From the elbow to the end of the middle
finger.
Sesquiplaga, Tac. A stroke and an half,
more than a blow.
Sesquiplaris, Veg. lib. 2. c. 7. Dupla-
res duas sesquiplares unam semionem seque-
ntibus annorum: vulgo Similares unam.
Vide Mart. Soldiers that have allowed more
of eat more than ordinary by half.
Sesquiplez, icis ; ἡμισιόλη. Half so
much again.
Sesquiplum, Plin. idem quod Sescu-
plum.
Sesquiplus, a, um ; Quid aliter non
est sesqui, illud plus est imitatione Græ-
cum quibus παλαις sive his appendix
Pap. Sesquileve est sesquialter & q̄
plus, cum aliquod contra alter habet
& illud totum, & dimidium, Gloss.
ἡμισιον, scutulum vel sicculum: Vide
Mart.

Sesquiquartus, a, um; Sesquiseptus, Sesquiquintus, & Sesquicentus.

Sesquiseptem, Papin. *More than old or very old: spoken of a woman*, Varr. Epigram.

Sesquicentus, a, um; *Sesquicentus*, which contains as much as another, and a third part more.

Sesquialter, quasi Ulysses unus & integer, & unus dimidius; Turneb. ex Var. *A very crafty and subtil fellow*.

Sesquialtera, æ; f. Bud. *tripudius*, Hor. *An ounce and an half*.

Sesquialteralis, le; adj. Bud. *Belonging to that weight*.

Sesquo, unde Sesquati numeri, tanquam sesqui facti; vide Sesqui. Sic Græcis *ἡμισέως* est quasi *sesquatio*; V. Mart.

Sesquunx, vel Sescunx, vel Sescuncia; i. uncia & dimidium. Pap. Sescunx, qui & Sescuncia, quasi uncia & semituncia quoque: Vide Mart.

Sesquill, a, um, *Little of stature, which cannot stand but sit*.

Sesquibulum, li; n. Plaut. *ἰσοσκαῖα*, *ἰσοσκαῖα*. *A bench to sit on, a couch, a settle*. *A close stool or a foker*.

Sesquilis, le; Plin. *ἰσοπέδι*, *ἰσοπέδιον*. *Thas fivesixes cast to sit on: also one of a small stature*. Sessiles laëuca, vel sedentes, Mart. h. e. *ἡμισέως*, i. latæ magis quam altæ, qu. quas sedere cogat natura, Voff.

Sessimonium, ii; n. est templum & sedes, i. locus, ubi dii vel homines sedent; deductio quoque a Sessu & Sede, ut a Merce mercimonia. Deorum sessimonia, Vitruv. i. ubi simulacra reponentur & qu. sedent.

Sessio, onis; f. verb. a Sedeo; *ἰσοδύναμις*, *ἰσοδύναμις*. *A sitting, session or assise*.

Sessitatio, onis; f. Cels. *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *An assise sitting*.

Sessitator, onis; m. Sen. *He that sits to sit*.

Sessio, as; freq. a Sedeo: *πολύς ἡμισέως*, *To sit often*.

Sessor, onis; m. Hor. *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *A siter*.

Sessum, sup. Poll. ad Cic. *ἡμισέως*, *To sit*.

Sessurus, a, um; part. a Sedeo, Hor. *Thas is to sit*.

Sessus, us; m. V. Sessio.

Sestans, tis; V. Sextans.

Sestantarius; V. Sextantarius, Plin.

Sestertius, qui sestertia erogat.

Sestertium, li; n. vel Sestertiolus; dim. a Sestertius. *A little Sestertium*.

Sestertium, ii; n. valet mille nummos sestertius, habere eandem proportionem ad libram Romanam, quæ a Mina & Pondo dicitur, quam nummus sestertius ad assum, h. e. ad libram æris gravis; continet n. in se singula sestertia duas libras Romanas & semissem: singulae autem libras drachmas vel denarios centum, h. e. sestertius quadringentos, duæ autem libras & dimidia valebant sestertius nummos mille. *A thousand Sestertii*.

Sestertius, ii; m. ex Semis & Tertius; semitertius vel semitertius, Var. Dupondius, n. & semis antiquus sestertius est. Dupondius nummus est bilibris per duas LL. perferrius; Sestertius nummus du-

arum semis librarum, per duas LL. & S. nunc HS, ex qua incipit Semis, perferrius. Al. volunt *sestertium* dici, quod de tribus assibus semis deficiat, denariisque quartam partem dupondium & semis esse, quod denarius decem asses habuerit. *A coin amongst the Romans, in value the fourth part of denarius, and so called quasi Semitertius, for it contained two and an half of the brazen coin called As, and it is marked with this figure HS, which signifies 2, lib. & dim. Continet decem denarios Teutonicos & semissem. Mille sestertii, & Mille nummi, vel Mille sestertium, & Mille nummum, vel copulata, Mille sestertium nummum; Five and twenty crowns French, five pounds sterling.*

Item Sestertius pes, duo pedes & semis voc. Sestertius unus, duo asses & semis. Vide in fine Diction. tractat. de ponderibus & mensuris. ¶ Sestertius etiam locustæ cruce defixæ aliæque quæ ad plebis supplicia; Plutarch. V. Sestertium.

Alfo a veil or lorer kind of garment, a foot and an half every way, that men used to cast about them like a sheet, and it was for women, that every third thread was bigger than the other two, Suet. Beroaldus legit Sestertia, è Suida: vestis Imperatoris. Segeltre vel Segeltrum, Cujac.

Sestiana mala. A kind of apple so called of Sestius. Col. Al. Sestiana; & Septiana. Sesium pro Sessum, sup. a Sedeo, Var. Sessivum, ii; Opil. V. Sedum majus.

Seta, æ; f. Mart. ex vin: al. Seta a Sue, quasi *suavis* vel a *χαιμα*, qu. *chaeta*. *A brittle or big rough hair, also the fishing line*, Jun. al. ex Sentic.

Setaba ludaria. Catul. *Handkerchiefs of fine Lawn or Cambray cloth*.

Setaceus, a, um, *Of bristles*. Seraceum (al. leg. Serarium vel Secarium) eribrum, Jun. *A sieve or strainer made of the hairs of an horse tail, to range coarse meal*.

Setacium, ii; n. A Sieve or Templo, Medul. Gram.

Setania. A kind of Medlar-tree. *Alfo, Cepæ vel bulbi genus*, Plin.

Setanion, ii; n. A kind of Bulbus or Onion, Plin.

Setanium, & Setamium, Sitania. *March or summer-wheat, that lasts three months*, Col. Setamium trimestre. Setaniam, melpilum. A kind of medlar fruit, Plaut. Setamio, i. sinetamio, i. penu.

Setanulus, a, um; *onidius*, idem proprie quod Hornotinus, a *ἡμισέως* Ionico, quod Dorice *ἡμισέως*, Attice *ἡμισέως*. *Of this year, of this spring, or three months growing: also pure*. Setanuis panis, *Pure bread well bolted*, Turneb. Advers. *Non possunt militare pueri setaniis educer*, Plaut.

Setarius, a, um; V. Setaceus.

Setiger, a, um; Plin. Mart. *ἡμισέως*, *Thas bears or has bristles on his back*.

Setim; V. Shittim. *A tree like a white thorn which never resteth*.

Setinum vinum. A wine much commended of Augustus Cæsar, Plaut.

Seto, as; fetas purgare.

Setophori, & Serophori; vide Siphonari aut Syrophori: *ἡμισέως*, *Wearing silk clothes*.

Setorium, ii; n. A bolster.

Setositas, atis; f. *Hairiness or fulness of bristles*.

Setofus, a, um; Plin. *ἡμισέως*, *Full of bristles, rough, hairy*.

Setula, æ; f. Mart. *A little bristle*.

Seu, conjunctio disjunctiva, va: ex Si-ve, per contractionem, ut Neu ex Neve: *Si, Either, or: Seu Jurisconsultis non disjunctiva sed augmentativa est*. Ut in hoc Testamento; *Septima filia mea impuberis virginitas erit: fundum suburbanum vel ædes meæ, quæ in via lata sunt, delegi, tam fundum quam domum*, Alex. ab Alex.

Sèvecus, a, um; part. Prop. *Carried away apart from: that hath passed the bounds prescribed*.

Sèveho, is, exi; Ovid. *To carry aside*. Sèvehor, pass. Stat.

Sévériana pyra; a Severo infatore dict. Plin. 15. 15. Al. Sauriana.

Sévère, & Severiter; Ter. adv. *ἀσπρότητα*, *ἀσπρότητα*, *ἀσπρότητα*, *ἀσπρότητα*. *Severely, strictly, constantly, gravely*.

Sévérus, atis; *ἀσπρότητα*, *ἀσπρότητα*, *ἀσπρότητα*, *ἀσπρότητα*. *Rigour, roughness, severity, gravity, constancy in misfortune, justice, sharpness, strictness, hardness*.

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barus, ceptosco, annorum homines jaci in Tiberim. Sed exploratissimum illud est causæ, quo tempore primū per pontem coeperunt comitibus suffragium ferre, juniores conclamaverunt ut de ponte deicerentur sexagenarii, qui jam nullo publico munere fungerentur, ut ipsi potius sibi quam illi deligerent Imperatorum: V. Felt. *Of or concerning sixty*.

Sexagēni, æ; sexies denis; *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *Sixty, therefore*.

Sexagēsima, a, um. *The sixtieth*. Sexagēsima Dominica, *The Sunday before Quinquagesima, so called of sixty days*, (vide Quinquagesima & Quadagesima) before the Pascha.

Sexagēs, adv. sex decies; *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *Three score times*.

Sexaginta, decies sex: idem quod Sexagēni.

Sexagūlatus, a, um; Solin. *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *Six cornered*.

Sexagūlus, la, lum; Plin. *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *Six corners, a form of six corners*.

Sexatrus, vide Quinquatrus.

Sexcēnarius, Bud. *Of or concerning six hundred*.

Sexcēni, æ; a, ex Sex & Centum; *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *Six hundred*.

Sexcēnti, æ; a, Col. *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *Six hundred*.

Sexcēntismus, a, um; Plin. *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *The six hundredth*.

Sexcenti, æ; a. *Six hundred*. *Put for a great number*. Indefinitē, *or will never finish*. Venio nunc ad epistolas tuas, quas ego sexcentas uno tempore accepi, Cic. ad Attic.

Sexcenties, adv. *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *Six hundred times*.

Sexcentoplāgus, Plaut. qui sexcentas plagas accepit, *He that receiveth six hundred stripes*.

Sexcupes, vel Sescupes; i. pediculus, quod sex habeat pedes; inde Sescupeolus, a, um; sexcupedibus plenus.

Sexcupulus, (V. Sescupulus, a, um); *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *Six times so much*.

Sexdecies, adv. Plin. *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *Six times ten, sixty times, sixteen times*.

Sexdecim, indecl. *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *Sixteen*.

Sexdēnus, a, um; sexdenarius, fedecimus, fedecies, Fedecies, Fedecies.

Sexennālis, Plin. *Thas is done every sixth year*.

Sexennis, ne; Plin. *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *That is six years old*.

Sexennium, ii; n. ex Sex & Annus; *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *The space of six years*.

Sexles, adv. Liv. sex vicibus, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *Six times*.

Sexit, adimplar: *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *V. Sexus*.

Sexprimi, orum; m. ut Decemprimi. *Six principal Magistrates*.

Sexsignati, Plin. *Soldiers of the sixth Legion, or of six Ensigns, like a Quatuorprimi*.

Sextrans, tis; m. vel Sestans; sexta pars assis, i. uncia duæ; *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *A coin less than that is called Quadrans by the third part of weight containing two ounces, after some called Obolus; after other, the sixth part of a pound: the sixth part of any measure, sum or quantity, that is divided into twelve parts: also two inches, Jun. the sixth part of Jugerum, Var.*

Sextransarius, a, um; *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *Of or belonging to Sextans*.

Sextratus; mensura liquidorum & a-

ridorum; dict. quod sexta pars congii. V. Pond. *Signis. A measure whereby all other may be made; after Budaus, and certain trial by weight and measure, the Roman Sextary consists of wine or wheat two pound Roman, that is twenty four ounces, a pound and an half of haberdashery weight, less than the Paris pint by eight ounces. It may try is following Glaucæ rule by making a measure four inches long, by square three inches deep, and as many broad, which is the true Sextarius: according to this account it is just our pint and an half: for in our wine pint are but sixteen ounces, or at the uttermost twenty to Sextarius, and then it is but two or four ounces more than our pint. Sextarius, after Georg. Agricola, consisteth two Hemina, one pound measure and eight ounces, that is, twenty ounces or inch measures. Sextarius is in weight of sixteen ounces five drams and one scruple of wine eighteen ounces and an half, two Siliques, two grains, and two third parts of a grain.*

Sextarius, vel Sextricium, ii. A place where condemned persons were put to death, Plutarch.

Sextiana pyra vel mala, Col. ex Sextio. *A certain kind of pear or apples of marvellous roundness*. V. Sestiana, &c.

Sexticepsus, V. Quarticeps.

Sextilis, m. dict. quod sextus sit a Martio mensis (a quo Romani annum auguriabantur). *The month of August*.

Sextilia, æ; f. *The sixth part of an ounce, that is, a dram and a scruple: also a measure of lands*, Col. Rhem. Fann.

Sextum, adv. *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *The sixth time*.

Sextiplex, icis; adj. *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *Sext. Sixfold*.

Sextuplus, a, um; adj. Hul. *Six times so much*.

Sexus, a, um; *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*, *ἡμισέως*. *The sixth*. Sexus casus, *The ablative case*.

Sexussus, Bud. *Six pound weights*.

Sexus, us; m. a Sexum, pro sedum, sup. inusitatum a Seco. Est Sexus nota, quæ mas & femina disjunctur aut

§ 1 L

V. Silus,
ale, *Offyell-*
alled Crow-
alf. A Con-
lanos; Sex-
n; dracpu-
at foun-
ram: *Bojjes*.
trata jace-
aliquid ad
s. Cornel.
ard by makes
also called
jesses inter-
t. est merē
pentaculum,
m ante me-
Sile.
ugler.
of herb,
ordeo, feia-
herb called
whereof they
e which they
m. A bread-
tella quæ est
s ita dicta,
Rutlicorum
men, Virg. i
tribus nois-
taccens, Ca-
taccens (surreuli,
dois no yet
taccens, Catul.
Dead men.
ary, veror.
x. A gentle-
le and quiet-
Auriculari-
illy, without
ter.
mñ, huxia,
sularines,
mñ, Plin, idem
tesco, is, Gre-
n putat, qua-
tum indicere
nciamus: ex
m, *hypocis*.
sco. Mart. ex
eleritate cre-
e, ex Salix;
withy or O-
Siler monta-
tum.
syræe ziv-
ce, so wax still
they speak no-
r. quod silen-
quod de eo
s. Scal Siler
ctus est lapis;
ctus, a marble,
with a flint-
s hard as flint.
Siler.

quæ sunt capita dictionum, ut P. R. 1. Populus Romanus.

Sinister, ra, rum; qu. sine astra, bonis scilicet, ἀστρος, λαιος, οκαίς, δαίμον. Pertaining to, or that is on the left hand; unprosperous, unhappy, ill, evil, contrary, hurtful, noxious, unlucky, unfortunate. Sinistral liberalitas, Preposterous and foolish liberality, Cat. Fidei sinistres, Perfidious or faithless, Sil. Ital. In foolish saying it is taken for prosperous and lucky: quod sinist fieri, Felt.

Sinistrior, us; comp. Var.
Sinistritas, atis; f. Plin. jun. οκαίς, Unhandsomeness, forwardness, lack of grace in doing a thing.

Sinistritus, & Sinistritus; Felt, pro Sinistritus. Sinistritum antiqui, pro Sinistritus; i. Sinistritum auspiciis (i. quod sinist fieri) cum aves a sinistra conspiciuntur: Eo à dextra felicitas habebatur: Causa vanitatis inde fuit. Crediderunt augures, quod homine in meridiem (quæ decorem sedes æstimabatur) spectante, ad sinistram partes mundi orientes sint, ad dextram occidentes. Inde sinistra auspicia faulta dici; quod ex quæ oriuntur, & quæque ortus causam tribuunt, meliora sunt his quæ occidunt, quæque interitum rei demonstrant.

Sinistral, adv. ponitur aliqui, pro Parte sinistra. On the left hand.

Sinistral, f. Felt, à Sino, eò quod aves, quæ ad levam apparent, sinant nos agere rem instituant: οκαίς, ἀστρος. The left hand, the part toward the left hand Sinistral manus fuisse appell. V. Cal.

Sinistral, adv. Hor. οκαίς, 'Unluckily, unhappily, unfortunately, not in good fort, in ill part.

Sinistral, as; i. Per sinistram ducere vel dimittere; vel Sinistral uti: Plaut.

Sinistral, adv. Cæf. τὸ ἀριστερὸν, Toward, or on the left hand or side.

Sinistral, Plin. A kind of stone.

Sino, is, ivi, tum, ères; ex Sine præp. qu. sine illi facere, Perot, vel ex nunt, Mart. permetaph. idem, ἀδύμν, οκαίς, πῶ, To suffer, to permit, to give one leave to do a thing.

Sinor, pass.

Sinon, The herb Laser.

Sinonita, vel Sinophia, æ; f. Paracelsi. A white and glewist matter lying in the joints of mans body, much like unto the white of an egg, wherein if any gravel chance to grow, the gout is caused thereby.

Sinopicus, a, um; Vitruv. Græc. Of or belonging to the red stone Sinoper or ruddle.

Sinopsis, Ἰδιος, οκαίς, rubricæ genus præstantissimum, quod circa Genus Ponti urbem effodiebatur, unde & nomen; Plin. 53. 6. A red stone commonly called Sinoper or ruddle. Sinopsis præfior, Is semetipso to be Spanish Brown, Plin.

Sinoris biga; currus genus, Alex, ab Alex.

Sinuatim, nis; n. An hollownes, Riarparum sinuamina, Turnings or reaches in rivers, Prudent.

Sinuatim, onis; scem. g. A bending or bowing.

Sinuatus, a, um; part. Ovid. κόλπωδες, Crooked, bent, gathered into hollow hollows.

Sinum, nis; Jun. antiq. Senum, Scal, Mart. ex τῶν, vel Chald. πο, vel σῆν.

A tub to put under the tap to receive the droppings, a churn to churn butter. A cup to drink wine or milk in, a milk-pail. Var. à Sinu, ob concavitate similitudinem, Turn, ex δῖν, vortex.

Sinuo, as; Virg. ex Sinus: κόλπω, κόλπω, κόλπω. To turn or wind in the form of a serpent, making hollow bows or furrows, to bend or bow, to fasten wind round: it is also applied to garments plaited or gathered up: to streams or rivers, which in running make divers turnings & banks, having divers crooks or bosoms. To make hollow, as in a Fistula or such like fore, Cell.

Sinuosus, osus; adverb. Gell. οκαίς, Involucely.

Sinuositas, atis; f. Involucens, &c.

Sinuosus, a, um; Val. Flacc. κόλπωδες, The bath many turnings, windings or bendings, crooked, full of crinkles & crinkles, that is indented.

Sinus, ni; masc. Virg. idem quod Sinum.

Sinus, us, m, πῶν: à Cingo: vel ex novis, procul dubio quod inanis sic ac defidat: al. ex πῶν: κόλπω, κόλπω, κόλπω. A bosom: the turning or hollownes of water-banks, κόλπω, κόλπω. The bending, the hole or hollownes of the eyes, Sinum lachryma implevit obortis, The watered her plants, Virg. or her eyes flood with water: a bosom or gulf of the Sea between two capes: a lapplait or fold in garments, properly the large lappet of a gown, which they used to cast over the shoulder, Sen. Also an bitch or boy: net, or the hollownes of nets: also a great friend or familiar: the mind or inward and privy place: also the hole or hollow winding of the stalk, whereat the branches do sprout and shoot, Jun. An apron, Jun. Around circle in hair, Ovid. The middle of, Salut. The hole or foul hollow corner of an impostume or sore, Jun. In Mathematicis, is from the end of any arch there be drawn two straight lines meeting, one of the which be a piece of the Diameter, & the other Perpendicular to the former, the said right lines have the name of Sinus or Sines. And in the former signification, Sinus torus is the Radius or Semidiameter: Sinus rectus, the Sine falling upon the Diameter: Sinus versus or Sagitta, That part of the Diameter, which from the end of the arch meeteth with the other Sine. Sinus secundus is the sine of the complement. Sinus cordis; vide Ventrisculus. In finu gaudere, i. in pectore; Heartily, not in labris & fronte, Sen. Bec. ex δῖν, οκαίς, vel πῶν.

Sio, as; id est, mejo, ex σῖν colare, Mart.

Sion, n. Plin. 22. 22. τὸ σῖν, Sibi nomen afficit à Concussu, quod Græc. σῖν dic, nam excutiendi vim namum elat, utpote quod renibus calculus emolliat, urinam & menses exigit: vide Laver, & Sium.

Siphrum, & Sipparium, iij; n. ex Separatione, Id. al. ex Sipo, as; τὸ σῖν, A certain or veil drawn when the players come upon the stage: vide Supparum. Positum pro Scena & Scenica professione, Juv. Consumptis opibus, vocem, Damisippe, licti Sipario. An leum tragicum, Siparium scenicum vel comicum, Apul. And therefore Siparium is par for Comædia sive Mimis, Apul. Alia corbano, non tantum sipario fortiora, Sen.

Siphrum, ris; n. Id. A salt wherewith the cup or voyage of a ship is holpen, when the wind is weak and faithless.

Siphach; V. Peritonæum.

Siphilus, & Siphilus. A stone of water soft, but being beat in oyl, is waxed hard. V. Coop.

Sipho, onis; Jun. An instrument of brass serving to cast up water to quench fire: a water-fountain, Cel.

Siphon, or Sipo, as; σῖφον, To sprinkle or scatter abroad, Felt.

Siphon, onis; m. Plin. σῖφον, πῶν, A cock or pipe in a conduit, the tap or faucet wherewith liquor runneth: also a funnel or sumpet, a quill or pipe to suck wine: also the disease called Diabetes, Jun. Incendarii siphones, Jun. Fire-buckets, or any thing serving to quench fire.

Siphon, aut Siphonior, Sorophori aut Serophori; Gloss. That wear silk clothes.

Siphra, ex πῶν, numerus, quod suppleat locum numeri, cum per se nihil sit; vel à πῶν Arab. deficiens: ad nihil sign. Schindl. A cypher, nothing.

Siphunculus vel Siphunculus vel Siphunculus, m. parvus siphon; Plin. Jun. τὸ σῖφον, A gimblet: also a pot-gum made of Elder, or such like, Plaut. ex Siphon.

Siphylis, Jun. Græc. πῶν, τὸ σῖφον, The French-pox.

Sipillus, Gloss. ἑρῶν, Mart. leg. Scapellus, al. à Siphra, dim.

Sipla, quæd Simpla tapera, Id. Hairy on one side.

Sipo, & Supo, as; antiqui, in usu erat pro Spargere, inde manifestum in usu, disipio, insipio, obipio. Spicare est farinam ad faciendum pulcem emittere. To sprinkle, to scatter abroad, Ex Siphon, vel Siphon.

Sippus, pampinus.

Sipus, capulus supra dorsum maris.

Siquando, adverb. i. Si aliquando, ex Si & Quando: ἑσπέρως, τὸ σῖφον, If any time, although.

Siquidem, conjunct. ex Si & Quidem; σῖφον, ἑσπέρως, For because, for truly.

Siquis, qua, quod & quid, ἑσπέρως, Id. If any.

Sira, æ; f. A line, Sura, οκαίς, σῖρα, σῖρα, σῖρα.

Siraus, a, um; & decoctio, σῖρα, ex τὸν olla, Decoctio, V. Hespem & Sapa.

Sirapa, æ; f. gen. A syrupe or pickle of Olives; Jun. ex Col. σῖρα, vide Serapium & Syrupus.

Sircum, V. Spinetum.

Sircups, Felt. Ponitur pro Eadem, vel proinde quasi similis res ipsa. That which is in every point like another thing: quasi idem, Sircup & antiqua dictio, sed usitata in legibus ferendis, Sircupile legem justis esse fupier, Plaut.

Siren, onis; & Sirena, æ; f. σῖρην, τὸν σῖρην, (vel σῖρην) h. e. trabenda: vel παρὰ τὸν σῖρην, i. à decipiendi; vel τὸν σῖρην, quod sign. catenam & vinculum; propterea quod advenas incautos amore sui, veluti vinculo quodam injecto, retinebant: Aven, à τῶν, recitit; nam suavitare cantus sui trahabant præternavigantes, A Meremata: vide Syren.

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Sirapa, æ; f. gen. A syrupe or pickle of Olives; Jun. ex Col. σῖρα, vide Serapium & Syrupus.

Sirenus, a, um, Of a Syren.

Sirentis, A kind of marble.

Sirexis; ruptio apostematis.

Siri, defossiones terræ in modum puteorum, ubi transmarinæ provincie loco horreorum frumenta defossa servant; a Col.

Sirialis, is; f. Gr. Plin. σῖρα, τὸν σῖρα, i. capitis inflammatione laborante. A fault in trees, when by exceeding heat they be burnt and starve: a disease in children, proceeding of the inflammation of the brain.

Sircum, ci; n. fericum, Vide fycricum.

Sircupio, fanies ex vulnere.

Siringa; vide Siringa vel Syrinx.

Siris, pro Siveris, à Sino, Plaut. Epid. act. 3. sc. 3.

Sirius, m. Virg. σῖρην, σῖρα, τὸν σῖρην, h. e. faciendo, prætere quod & fluvius & fontes nimio calore exiccat; vel τὸν σῖρην, h. e. ab evasando; quod corpora nostra sudoribus evacuet, Canicula or the Dog-star of which the Canicular dog-days are called. Ponitur & pro Sole, Virg.

Siridacres, i. fortitudo.

Siridacres, i. A sword.

Siridacres, ex Siren & macron; al. ex σῖρην, vel σῖρην, & σῖρην, vel σῖρην. A spear or javelin.

Siron, onis; Heurn. An Hand-worm.

Siron, vide Acarus.

Sirophum, pallium virginale.

Sirpe, Syrpe, quod & Silpe, Silpium, & Sirpex; plur. Sirpices. Instrumentis made with teeth like a saw, σῖρην, up by the roots weeds: also an herb growing in Cyrene, yielding out of the stem an odiferous liquor, Solin.

Sirpæ, vel Scirpæ, æ; f. vehes ex crate que virgis, inquit Var. sirpatur, i. colligando implicatur: al. ex Sirpano Sirpæ, & Sirpux; al. ex σῖρην, trabo: σῖρην, A mat or other thing of rushes.

A sifter leap or little weel or bow-net of rushes, Plaut. A sifter, Arnob. A sifter or cori sifter with hurdles, mats, &c. Salmas.

Sirpex, V. Irpex.

Sirpi, vel Scirpi, Mor. σῖρην, Flagi or wild rushes: also works or verses very hard to be understood: also dark and intricate questions, Græc. σῖρην, à Sirpis, i. juncis, unde sunt nasse piscatorie.

Sirpicula, Sirpiculum, & Sirpiculus; vide Sirpiculum; ex scirpis.

Sirpo, ligo; ex σῖρην, vel σῖρην, vide Scirpo.

Sirpus, vide Scirpus.

Sirus, sive Sirulus; ri; m. Col. σῖρην, & σῖρην. A cave in the ground to keep corn in, Var.

Sis, sync. pro Si vis; particula usurpata ad imperium leniendum, Don. ei dicitur. If thou wilt, Lucret. Lucil.

Sisidæ; vide Comp. A hanging stove.

Sisamum, mi; n. & Sifama: vide Sefamum & Sefama. A kind of grain.

Sisara, ovis major, Gloss. σῖρην, enim τὸν σῖρην.

Sisara, æ; vel Sifara: iselun, Heath. Plin. 11. 16. Idem quod Erica vel Terracine, Scal. A little vine of pomis faciem, Sider.

Sifer, eris; vel Sifarum, ri; n. & in m; Nemo tui siferes edens continere,

Plin. 10. 5. σῖρην, The shirish or shirret root, the white earrot or yellow Parsnip.

Alterum Sifer, Jun. Skirmoor.

Sifon, Dioc. σῖρην, Mart. ex wiu latari. A small sted growing in Syria, like parsh, black, hot and long.

Sifpes, pro Sospes, Felt.

Siffo, Gloss. σῖρην, σῖρην, τὸν σῖρην, qu. σῖρην, σῖρην.

Sifarcia, al. Sitarcia; σῖρα, qu. σῖρα, ex Cistā & Arca: V. Mart. A captured or obse.

Sifento, Tac. V. Sufento, V. Mart.

Sisto, is, stit, statum, ère, ens; simul facio stare; ex σῖρην, σῖρην, τὸν σῖρην, To make to stay or stand still, to retain or keep back, to stop: to present or bring before, παρεσθαι. To appear or one doth fixed in the law: to stay, to confirm, to make more strong, σῖρην. In judicium stiti, Judicio stiti, & sistere in judicio, Ulp. To appear personally in judgments. Capite sistere, Plaut. To fall on ones head, or to lie along. Sistere in sua sede Republicam, To settle the state, Suet.

Sistræus, us; m. Mart. The playing on a timbrel.

Sistræus, a, um; Mart. Holding such an instrument.

Sistrum, tri; n. Ovid. σῖρην, τὸν σῖρην, ex quatiendo, eò quod concussum argutum sonorumque ederet tintinnum: Itiacorum insignis, ut Cymbalum sacerdotum matris Deæ. An instrument like a horn, used in barrel in stead of a trumpet; also a brazen or iron timbrel: vide Crotalum; much like to the Dutch or Danish kettle-drum, Jun.

Sisybrium, iij; n. Græc. Ovid. water mint, Balsaminis. Aquaticum Sisybrium, Jun. Water-cresses; qu. σῖρην, quod olei οκαίς.

Sisybula, æ; f. A kind of stone.

Sisyra, æ; f. σῖρην, pellis lanata; proprie oviss; ex σῖρην, A course or simple coverlet, Am. Marcell. vide Sufurna.

Sisyrrhion, Græc. Plin. 19. 6. Bulbi genus, ejus imæ radices hyeme crescent; verno autem tempore, cum apparuerit viola, minuuntur ac contrahuntur, bulbo interim pinguescente: σῖρην, bulbosa herba, dict. quod radices ex diversis pelliculis.

Sitanium, Gr. τὸν σῖρην, V. Setanum, σῖρην.

Sitanius, a, um; Plin. σῖρην, qu. σῖρην, σῖρην. Of or belonging to a kind of wheat that groweth in the space of three months.

Sitarcia, æ; f. ex σῖρην & ἀρκία, annonæ sufficientia; vel Sitarchia, Apul. σῖρα, ex τὸν σῖρην, τὸν σῖρην. The office to provide corn and usual sufficient; anno nre præfectura, Hæc sitarchia navisium Veneris indicet s' a, juxta illud; Sine Cerere & Libero friget Venus, Apul.

Sitarchus, chij; m. vel Sitarcha; σῖρην, σῖρην, τὸν σῖρην, præfectus annonæ. He who hath that office.

Sitellæ, æ; f. dimin. à Situla: σῖρην, ἡδῖον, ἡδῖον, A little pot wherein lots were brot.

Sitërolgia, A preposterous speech.

Sitëlcas; V. Dioc. The great hawk-weed.

Siti, apud Ciceronem & Gellium dicitur mortui. Interred. Ibi majores sunt sici, Therie mine Ancestres buried, Plaut.

Sitibundus, a, um; σῖρην, Very thirsty.

Sitien, Enis; e. g. Cato: qui apud sitos, i. mortuos canere solitus esset, Gell. αἰδῶν, He that did blow in the trumpet, or sing to pipes, when men were buried.

Sŭm, ōis, Jun. Water-parly. fallad-parly, yellow water-crystals, betrays; id. quia ab aquis oſivay, id. est, quatitur.

S ante M

Smaltum, tis Paracels. idem quod Anatum.

Smargadinus. Made of, or pertaining to an Emerald.

Smargadites, σμαργαδίτης, genus marmoris smaragdi referens; item montis nomen ubi legebantur Smargadi.

Plin. 35. 5. Vide Carthodnius.

Smargadus, di; m. Plin. Græc. ex σμαργάδης, lucio; σμαργάδης δὲ λαμπρότης, id. est, lapis splendidissimus, ex melleo, melleo, σμαργάδης, inde melleo, σμαργάδης. Ety. A precious stone called an Emerald; also a gemstone, which doth very much comfort the eyes.

Smarris, idis; f. melleo, σμαργάδης, id. est, eadem ac Mena candida. A kind of smas, scissib, Plin. 33. 2.

Smecſicus, a, um; Plin. σμυκτικὸς. That hath a cleansing vertue.

Smegma, ōis; n. Gr. σμῆγμα, id. est, smegma, id. est, albugo, A wash-ball, sope, or any thing that scours; Plin. 22. 15.

Smegmaticus, a, um; ad smegma pertinet. That bath the strength to scower.

Smegmātopola, qui smegma vendit, σμυγματοπωλὴν.

Smigma; vide Smegma.

Smilacius, A kind of gem.

Smilax, ōis; f. Plin. σμῖλαξ. A tree called a yew tr. is: also an herb having leaves like Ivy, with berries, and a white flower; it smelleth like a lily, and runneth upon trees, of it be divers kinds. Lævis smilax, Jun. Ropeweed or Weedbind. Aspera, Jun. The sharp or prickling Bindweed or Ivy. Dicitur etiam Smilax Peruvia. Smilacis fer volubilis genus est Scamonea, verubus dicta Colophonium, Dodon. Hortensis, Jun. French beans or beans of Rome.

Smilium, ū; n. Græc. Jun. ex σμῖλον, vel σμῆμα. A shoe-makers shaving, paring or cutting knife: also a Chirurgion's knife to cut wounds.

Smiris, vel Smyris, Gr. Plin. A stone that Glaziers cut their glass withal, and Jewellers burnish their Jewels. Mart. ex σμῖρα.

Smyrnium, ū; n. Gr. σμύριον, id. est, quod myrrhæ odorem referat, Plin. Laveage or Parly of Macedonia. Alexander.

Smyrus, A kind of fish; Plin. 32. 11. ex σμύρα vergo.

Saipes, vid. Ips.

S ante O

Sōbōles (antiqui Suboles) is; f. Isid. id. est, quod substituitur filii generis, ex Sub & Oleo, id. est, cresco; nam crescunt & substituitur loco parentis: γυνὴ, ἱκτορ, Issue, stock, generation, succession of children, aff. spring; n. s. s. young branches, Gell. folones, παραπόδες, the young of any thing.

Sōbōlesco, is, ēre; Liv. ἀποφύωμι. To increase people, to increase stock or lineage.

Sōbrē, adv. νηφαλιός, σωφρονισμός, prudens, temperate.

Sōbrēficio, To make sober.

Sōbrēficus, a, um; Apul. Made sober or dulced.

Sōbrētās, ōis; Hier. σωφροσύνη, Sobriety.

Sōbrinus, nism, & Sobrina, nē; f. Sobrinus duarum plurimue sororum filii, quasi forinſis avunculi. A cousin-german, a sisters child, any kinsman, Ter.

Sōbrus, a, um; quasi sobrius; ex Se, i. seorsum vel sine, & Ebris: ex Bria potius, poculi gen. νηφαλιός, νηφών, sobrius, Nos drunk, well advised; also where little wine is drunk, or where no wine is made, Stat.

Sōcāmlauchum, σοκαμλάχον, truncatum ex σοκαμλάχον, Meuri, Pileolum interius.

Sōcāgium, ū; n. Just. Soccage, a kind of service of tenants.

Sōccatus, a, um; Sen. That weareth sock, ἱστάρης, or bagging shoes.

Sōcculus, ū; m. dim. Suet. ἱμῶδον. A little sock or stirrup.

Sōccus, cū; m. a Sacco, ob similitudinem quod siccos servet pedes: ex τος vel τος segummentum: ἱμῶδες. A kind of old sandals or shoes worn by the Cynicks, and by the Apostles. Comedians also wear them: ubi verum est Soccus put for Comædia. Hunc Soccus pedem, grandæque cothurni, Hor. Comedians and Tragedies have made use of the Lambick foot. Also a linnen or wollen sock.

Sōcellus, ū; m. vide Soccus.

Sōcer, ōis; m. ἱμῶδες, πατρίης Socer magnus, uxoris mæ avus; id. est, qd ex consubitu confederatione generum aut nuntum habet; a societate generis. A wives father, a father in law.

Sōcētus, rī; m. Plaut. vir qui generum habet; Soccus, fœmina quæ nuntum habet. scil. & generum, idem.

Sōcīa, ōis; f. Ovid. ἱμῶδες. A mate, a fellow; vid. Socius.

Sōciālis, lē; Plin. κοινωνικός. That may be easily joined in fellowship or society, friendly. Abies maximè sociabilis glutino, in tantum ut findatur ante, quā solida est; Bist. to be glued.

Sōciālis, lē; Ovid. συμμυκτικός, ἱμῶδες. Of or belonging to allies, fellows, confederates or friends: maintaining, or causing company and fellowship: also pertaining to marriage, Ovid.

Sōciālitās, ōis; f. Plin. jun. ἱμῶδες. Fellowship, company.

Sōciāliter, adv. Hor. ἱμῶδες. Like fellows, fellow-like.

Sōciandus, Hor. & Sociatus, Ovid. ex verbo Socio, Having a fellow.

Sōciāns, συναγαγών. Making to agree, following, joining. Ovid.

Sōciātor, ōis; m. Stat. He that joyneth together.

Sōciātrix, ōis; f. verb. Val. Flac. She that joyneth.

Sōciātus, a, um; συμμυκτικός, Ovid. Accompanied.

Sōciennus, alii Socienus; pro Socius, Plaut. A fellow or companion.

Sōcētās, ōis; f. κοινωνία, ἱμῶδες. Fellowship, alliance.

Sōcō, as; & part. ans, atus, andus; συμμυκτικός, συναγαγών. To accompany, joyn, confederate, couple, match or fit; also to entertain, or make partaker of, Virg. To confer & talk with one of or communicate.

Sōcōr, ōis; f. verb. Val. Flac. She that joyneth.

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Val. Flac. Cum scientia diligentiam sociare, Col. To add or joyn dilig. to his knowledge. C. Cubilia sociare cum aliquo, Ovid. To let one lie with him. C. Domo sociare aliquem, Vir. To entertain one in his house.

Sōcōfraudus, adj. A faithless fellow, a deceiver of his friend. Plaut.

Sōcōr, pass. Stat.

Sōcūs, a, um; id. est, quod fecer, id. est, dividat laborem alterius. Perot, vel quod cum in re seria & laboriosa sequatur: μάχης, κοινωνίας. That helpeth take the part, that is a companion: also parents and kinsfolks. Torus socius, a table whereat man and wife do sit, Ovid.

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Solāmen, ūis; n. Virg. v. Solatium: παρηγοριον, παραποπία. Comfort, consolation, solace.

Solāndus, a, um; part. Ovid. To be comforted.

Solānū, nī; n. Plin. ex Sole; al. qu. Solānū, a subus, quasi solium, quod subus adversus venenosos morbos exhiberi solet: σπυγός. An herb called Nightshade, morelet, or death herb, or bane-wort, Letchale, Dwell or great nightshade, Somniferum, Sleepy, Manicou, Raging, Vescicarium solanum, Jun. Winter-cherry, or Akahenge.

Solānus, a, um; idem quod Solaris; vid. Solifolius.

Solānus, re; Ovid. quod est solis: ἡλιον, Of or belonging to the sun. Herba solaris, Celi, Turnsole or Waterwort.

Solārium, ū; n. a. Sole, quod horæ ad solem conspiciuntur; vel Solarium, quod pro solo penditur. Locum ubi homines solent apricari: ἡλιον, ἀγρογόν. A sun-dial; also the solar in the house, Plaut.

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S O N

Sōlidāto, ōnis; f. Gell. *A making whole, a soldering.*
Sōlidatōr, m. Sidon, *He that strengthens.*
Sōlidatrix, icis; f. Solidatrix ossium infantum, Osiago Dea, *That hardeneth and maketh firm infants bones,* Arnob.
Sōlidatus, a, um; j Lucret. *Strengthened, &c.*
Sōlīdē, adv. στεῖλός, βέλαιος. *Soundly, very well, wholly, perfectly.*
Sōlīdeō, is, ēre Plin. συνηλωμένοι, στεῖλας. *To close as a wound doth, to wax found and whole.*
Sōlidipes, ēdis; adj. στεῖπας. *That hath feet whole without toes.*
Sōlidissimus, a, um; j Ovid. *Very firm and fare.*
Sōliditas, atis; f. στερότης, στέριος. *Soundness, magnific.*
Sōldo, as; j Virg. firmo, στεῖπω, στεῖπω. *To make firm, to consolidate, to ply-firm, to make whole and strong; leg. & Solder, pass.*
Sōldum, di; n. Plaut. d Solum, id est, solo firmiter fixum, ἡμετέρω vel ex ἀλλοτρίᾳ, *Continual, whole, fully and wholly. Solum suum cuique solvere. To pay to every one that which he oweth, fully, and wholly.*
Sōldus, a, um; j istmus; j Ovid. ex Olco Sollus vel Solus, id est, totus, Varr. & Scal. *Soldus* nuncupatur, quia nihil ei deesse videtur. *Solidum* antiq. integrum & totum dicebant; *Soldae* sellæ dicuntur, quod sola, id est, totæ. στεῖλες, στεῖπες, πλῆρες. *M. spēs, found, whole, continual, hard, stiff, strong, not hollow. noi br ken or cut, fist and cut perfir, δὲκακταρ* firm and constant: *alk gear*, Plaut. *Solidus* paries, Vitruv. *An upright wall raised from the ground.* q Solidā proprietās dicitur, in qua usus fructus inest Ulp. *Solidus*, scil. numus, idem quod Aureus, fides Rufatus; j *A Spex-royal*: valet 16. f. 8. Jun. *Solidata*, Epicuri corpuscita prima, μακρά. Lucret.
Sōlidus, di; m. Jun. τέμνισα. *Solidus vocatur numisma vel nomisma, pro eo quod nominibus principum effigiebusque figneitur. Ab initio unum numismatum argenteus erat. Solidus apud Latinos alio nomine Sextula dicitur, hinc vulgus aureum solidum vocant, qui pendebat Attica grana 96. Roimana 84, cujus tertiam partem ide dixerunt tremissim, lisd, 16, 24. A kind of coin among the Romans diversly taken, sometime for a coin of brass containing twelve ounce, a shilling some time it is taken for Drachma in silver. Aureus solidus in Alexanders time was two drams of gold: after, in the time of Iustinian six of them made an ounce, they being of the weights of our old money, &c.*
Sōlifer, ra, um; ut, Plaga solifera, qu. solem ferens, ὁλοποιός. *The Zodiacque that containeth the Sun.*
Sōliferreūm, i, quod n. Liv. id est, quasi totum ferreum, Pelt. quod sit ex solo ferro. *A weapon wholly of iron.*
Sōlifuga, æ; f. Plin. 23. 25. genus furcicæ venenatæ, a fugiendo sole dictas. Al. voc. Solfuges. *A serpents in some countries. But in Sardinia a creeping creature, like to a spider, burful and venomous;* Solin. Arnob. vide Solipanga.
Sōligēna, æ com. g. Val. Flac. insolare. *Deviety of the Sun.*

Soliloquium, *ŷi*; n. Aug. *μονολογία*.
Talk alone, ones talking, or meditating with himself.
Soliloquus, *a*, um; quasi solus loquens: *μονολόγος*. He that talks alone.
Solino, pro Confilio; Felt, confilio.
Solinum, *i*, n. *ἡ Σολεία*, or meal *th*: one alone maketh without company, Medull. Gram.
Solipaga, vide Solipunga: quod sole pungat.
Solipædes, um; pl. Hug. *μόνονοτοι*. Birds: whole fatted, & all water-fowl are for the most part.
Solipunga, Solpunga, *a*; f. Felt, dicta, quod in Sole acrius pungit; *κλειστοπέρις, μωμίκου*. A plover or pite, that in the Summer picketh most voraciously.
Solis dies; V. Sol.
Solis gemma, quæ ad speciem solis fulgentes radios habet. V. Sol.
Solistimum, *mi*; n. tripudium dicebatur, cûm in auspicando eîca ex ore pulli decedens solum *i*. terram pavicab; a folo dictum Solistimum, ut a medio Mediatimum: v. Sonivium apud Fest. A kind of dancing among the *Augures*, or a divination taken by falling of the bread on the grounds, which was given to chickens.
Solitane; cochleæ ab Africa loco dictæ, quibus Plinius 30. 6. principatum tribuit.
Solitaneus, *a*, um. Solitary, single; Marcell.
Solitartè, adv. Alone, solitarily.
Solitarius, *a*, um; *μόνος*, φιλόκομος, *μόνικος*. Alone, solitary, without company. Solemn, loving no company, but to be alone, Cic. Solitarius homo: vide Solus, Solitarius passer, Sipont. A bird somewhat bigger and blacker then a Sparrow, going alone on the tops of houses, and singing sweetly.
Solitas, aris; f. Accius: v. Solitudo.
Solitaurilia, *orum*; n. Felt. Hostiarum trium diversî generis immolationem significant, tauri, arietis, verris, quod omnes eî solidi integreque sunt corporis; dictæ ab integris genitalibus hostiarum, quæ immolabantur. Sollum vel Solum Ofici integrum dicebant: Taurum etiam Græci eam pudendorum partem, quæ a castratore in sacrificio eximitur: Vide Felt, cum Scal. Offerings of three things of sundry kinds, as a bull, a ram, a horse.
Solito, abl. qui nisi adverbii aut nominibus comparativis non jungitur, Ovid. *Thyn it is wont or accustomed*.
Solito, *a*; freq. a Soleo, *πολύς ἰδιόζημα*. To be wont or used. Plaut.
Solitudinarius, *a*, um. Solitary.
Solitudo, *inis*; f. ex Solus: *ἡρημία, ἡρημία*. A desert, or wilderness where no man dwelleth, solitarieque, a living alone, as hermitage, a successive estate without friends or other means to help him.
Solitus, *a*, um; a Soleo, Cell. *ἐπίσκησις*, *ἐπισκῆσις*. Wont, accustomed; also alone.
Solivago, *onis* m. Gloss. id. quod Solivagus.
Solivagus, *a*, um; *μοναδικὸς, μονάζων, μονάτης*. That goeth here and there alone, and flith company, solitary, wandering all alone, that turneth and robbeth about alone. Solivaga cognitio, Knowledge imparted to no other, Cic.

Sōluntii; n. Quidam quod solidum erat; al. quod in eo soli reges sedebant; al. quasi posuit, a sedendo. Scal. L. I., a Solum, id est, *σολῦντῳ*. Dehio. A place or seat of state where a King sit eib; a throne, a feat royal made of whole stuff, without any piece: Serv. also the tip of a cup: also a vessel serving divers uses, as to transfer liquor, to wash in, &c. but in, which sometimes was made of silver, Cast. *ισκία*, id est, alveus in quem descendente lavatur: abier et cessit for dead be-dies, Plin. *πύλινθ*.

Solla, *θύμ*; n. Fests, idem quod Sol-la; v. Solum.

Sollus & Solus, & Solo, Fests. Ofcē dicitur id, quod nos Totum vocamus; *θλθ*.

Solo, as; Stat. locum aliquem defer-tum, & solum reddo; *ἐρηκω*. To make desolate; also to dry in the sun, unde De-solo, Mart.

Solécismus, mī. m. Gr. *σολεκισμός*, dict. a colonis quibusdam Athen. quos Solon Salaminis in Solos Ciliciz urbem transtulit: qui cū patrii sermonis ni-torem corripissent, & parū convenienti structūrā partium uti cōspicissent, factum ut qui in ea parte peccarent, *σολεκι-ζει* dicerentur, Laert. A sole-isim, in-congruity or fault, out of order, disorderly, wrong.

Solécisso, as; Delp. Solécizzo & So-lécistico, as, To speak false Latine.

Solécisticus, as, um, Pertaining to a solécism.

Solēcōphānes, Gr. *σολοκοφανίμων*. Whoseever has shew of that solé-cism, though excusable.

Solēcūm, n. Gr. *σόλεκον*. Idem quod Solécismus. Gell.

Solor, aris; dep. propriē ei. qui solus ac derelictus est, bonam spem facio: ex Sole, qui omnium creaturarum nobis ma-ximum addere solamen; v. Solatium: *παρρηγορία*, παραρρίψω. To comfort, to ease, to recreate, to make passime. Didis amicis solari aliqueum: Virg. To comfort one with, &c.

Solox, Solōcis; m. Festi pecus lanā tectum vel lana crassa, quasi foida, non tonsa; *δολος*. Course wool or flecks. So-lox lana; vide Oesypum.

Solpuga. genus venenatę formice, quę sole lucente vehementer pangit: vid. Solipunga.

Solatius, id est, ante solis occasum qui in judicio non stetit, Cerd.

Solsequium, ii; n. Jun. *ηλιοσημιον*. The M.rigid or such like flower, qui se-a perit cū sol lucet: & contra.

Solsequius, a, urh; a sequendo Solem. Following with the Sun. Solsequius thy-malus, *Συν θωρα*, or *θωρα-μορι*.

Solis; & Sollequia; z; f. i. Calha. Solstitialis; les; ad, *αεστησις*, *διεστησις*. Of or belonging to the time when the Sun is at the furthest; also that which continueth but a little time. Solstitialis morbus, Plaur. A sickness lasting within one day, or a short space. Solstitialis herba, Plin. The same that Conardion & Heliotropium. Solstitialles metæ; The Tropick of Cancer, in Summer, Lucret.

Solitificum; are; n. Solis statio; cū si-tere vel stare videtur, & non ultra pro-greditur, sed retrocedere incipit: *αεστησις* illud. The shortest day in the year, about the 12 of December, and the longest day about

the 12 of June, or the winter and summer Solstices. It is taken for the whole time when the day doth not appear, for 14 days together, either to lengthen or shorten : vid. Varr. Scal. The Longest. Properly, Midsummer, for Midwinter is termed Bruma, Vidior, in Varr.

Solubilis, lē; adj. Boët. λύσιμος. ὁ δι-
λυτός. Which may be untied.

Solubiliter, adv. ὡς ἔλεν. f. Loosely.

Solvito, asq. freq. To untie or loosen.

Solum, li; n. Omne quod sustinet, a Soliditate. lfid. ex ἄλεν. Est ipsum to-
tum, atque totius facies & superficies.

Serv. Solum, unicuique rei quod subja-
cet, unde navium solum est mare, avi-
um aer, astrorum celum; proprie, pa-
triae terrarum, natale solum; unde Solum ver-
teat, pro Exilium fieri : ἡνδρ, ὁ ἀνδρὶ
ἰδανός. ¶ A thing that doth sustain or bear
any thing on it : the earth, ground, floor,
land or soil : the bottom : sometime the up-
per part of a thing, the sole of a foot : a
ground-work or foundation of the earth
the sole of a shoe, ὁ σόλην. (c.
ἡ καλεατ, Mart.) Soli res, i. Jun-
Goods moveable and unmoveable. Cereale
solum, Virg. A treasurer of bread. Al-
idem quasi Solum; Sola Regum basia
ta, Marcial. Nullius arde trita solum
Lucr. That no man hath trodden on before
Sola marmorea, Pavements or floors of
Marble, Cic. Pecunias in solo collocare
To lay out money, in house, land and such
unmoveables, Suet.

Solūm, adv. μόνος, μόνως. Only, alone.

Solummodo, adv. idem.

Solvo, is, ūtum, ēre; ex σῶω ἵναμι vel
Sub, & λύω vel ὡψ. λύω, ἐκτίω, ἀφί-
νω. To loose, to release, to dispense : to
deliver, to break, to undo, to raise : to dis-
solve, to unweave : to pay or recompense : to
put or take away : to recreate : to acquit or
purge : to resolve, to weaken, to melt : to
open : to dispart : to depart from the haves
and take : to fulfil and accomplish. Qui
solvet arde homines, Ovid. They were it
a dead sleep. Esse solvendo. To have weaved
wib, or to be well able to pay his debts
Solveneraves ē portu, Cael. Solvere e-
portu, & Solvere Alexandria : To depart
by ship from. &c. ¶ Ab amplexu alicui-
jus solvi. Ovid. To be pulled from. ¶ Cae-
de solvere aliquem, Ovid. To acquit one
for murder. ¶ Corpora solvere in Ve-
nerem, Virg. To weaken his body by over-
much use of women. ¶ Solvere linguam
ad jurgia, Ovid. To begin to chide. ¶ Sol-
verementes, To distract mens minds, and
put them out of their rights : wits, Plin.
Quae fuit venia monstrandi, quae mentes
solvenerunt? Who gave them leave to show
mens how to put men by their rights : wits
¶ Zonam solvere virgineam, To divine-
ginate or deflower a maid, Catull.

Solvor, ēris. To be dissolved, to vanish a
way, and to be loose or dissoluble.

Solus, a, um; gen. Solus, & (olim Soli-
li, m, li; &c.) Ter, ex Solum; vel e-
Sole; vel Soleo : quod. Osce Solus, id est
totum significat : Omne enim quod
proportionem habet ad totum; & totum
est solum, si partes intueare, quae non so-
le, non unē, ē quibus constituitur. Dis-
fert Solum, id quod, ἡνδρ, a Solo
quantitate; utrumque tamen eandem
agnoscit originem, Scal. μὲν. ὁ. ἄλ-
de fers, solitarius, ἄρμος. Matt. ex ὅδε totum

Solūtio, adv. λύλυσις, εὐλυσίς, ἀλύσις, ἀλύσις. Freely, wantonly, loosely.
Solūtilis, le; Suct. λύλυτος, ἀλύσις. That will be from loosed, or undone.
Solutio, ōnis; f. verb. a Solvo : λύω. A paying; λύσις; releasing, relieving, disolving or waiking. Solutio linguæ; Liberty of the tongue. Ready speech. Cic. Ne tongue vide. Solutio, pl. solitudines, vel potius otia. Sedere in solibus auiditioni operatur, huiusmodi erat. quibus per solutio, et quætere herbas alias aliis diebus anni. Plin. de Criticis.
Sölutor, m. Digelt. He that payeth a discharge.
Sölutorius, a, ū; ad solutionē pertinens.
Sölutus, a, um; ior, ißimus; a Solvo; λύλυσις, ἀλύσις, ἀλύσις. Loosed delivered, set at liberty, quitting from, free without care : calm, quiet; diminished, relaxed : taken or weighed up : dispen with, exempted : discharged, quiet : payed melted; swimming in : clear out of strength, diffolute, weakened. Somno solutus, Eup sleep : also bread awake. Oratio soluta. Quint. Profr. Soluti agri, Sic. Faintly limits and bounds cannot be found out. Iurejurando solutus, Discharged of his oath. Q Solutus a cupiditatibus, Delivered from his sensual appetites. Famulus soluti operum, Hor. Servants resting from their work.
Sōma, σῶμα, corpus.
Sōmatica; obsonium episcopis debitum.
Cerd. Sōmatica eriam fervei, ut cūm κτῆματα ἢ σῶματα junguntur.
Sōmaticus, σωματικός. Of the body or substance.
Sōmāthylax, G. Lat. Larro; σωμαθυλάξ. He that bath the keeping of the palace body, or of the Guard.
Sōmāthorax, G. σωμαθοράξ. Figuraffinis Proserpiorax, quā rei incorporeæ corpus tribuimus.
Sōmnifans, cis; part. δυνάμις, Dreaming.
Sōmnifor, ōris; m. A Dreamer.
Sōmnifatrix, icis; Gloss. She that dreameth or slepeth.
Sōmnifatur, imp. Plin. They dream.
Sōmnifilofe, adv. Plaut. δρεμνίως, καὶ ὄρα, ἀμύλως. Dreamingly, sleepily, flugely, negligently.
Sōmnifilofus, ātis; f. Sleepiness.
Sōmnifilofus, a, um; δρεμνίως, ἀμύλως. Negligens, sleep, drowsie, flugely, fleshly, lister : also that maketh drowsie, drowsy of sleep; Sifen. Cinna de Apidibus.
Sōmnifer, ra, rum; Ovid. δρεμνίως, Th bringeth or causeth sleep.
Sōmnifcus, a, um; Ovid. δρεμνίως, Th maketh or causeth to slep, sleep.
Sōmnifcus, a, um; Gloss. Which dreameth away sleep.
Sōmnio, ās, ōverpā. To dream; also trifles and dully : to speak dreamingly.
Sōmniofus, a, um; Plin. ὁ πάλαι δρεμνίως, δρεμνίως. That dreameth often much, troubled with dreams.
Sōmniporator, m. Gloss. He that causeth his dreams to the conjecture.
Sōmnio, asfreq. To dream often.
Sōmnium, ū; n ex Somnus, quia sic Somnos δρεμνίως, dreges, ὄρα. A Vñ in over sleep, a dream; also a vain trifles like to be true. Mart.
Sōmnolēntē, adv & Somnolēnter.
Sōmnolēntus, a, um; Coop, δρεμνίως.
Sōmnolēns, idem.

[illegible]

S P A

Sônos, a, um; adj. *Sounding*.
 Sôpes, *Night birds*.
 Sôphênâ, a; f. Avic. V. Saphena.
 Sôphîa, a; f. *sôphi*, *Wisdom, sapience*; also the herb *Flaxwort*, *Loaf-wort*, Jun. Also a kind of *frey*, which for the excellency thereof above other kinds, is called *Sophia aurea*, not commonly known but to the Illyrians and Liburnians, Paracels.
 Sôphîma, âtis; n. ex *sôphê*, quod valde ingenioſe excogitatur: *οφισμα*. A crafty or deceitful sentence, an oration or sentence seeming to be true, but false indeed; a *devil* or *sophistication*.
 Sôphîsmâtizo, as; antiqu. To entrap by arguments.
 Sôphîsmâto, as; idem.
 Sôphîsta, vel Sophites, a; m. *σοφιστής*, ex *sôphîs*. He that professeth Philosophy for lucre or vain glory; *sophisteria* deceiver under an eloquent or crafty speaking.
 Sôphîstica, & Sôphistica, es; f. *Grac.* The capitious part of *Logic*, *sophistry*.
 Sôphîsticus, a, um; Boët. & Sôphîmaticus, *σοφιστικὸς*. D. *causal*.
 Sôphron, ônis; m. *σωφρον* * cui est salva mens, *σωφρων*, *moderatus*, *sapiens* & *prudens*. A temperate person.
 Sôphrônîcus, a, um; *σωφρονικός*. Temperate.
 Sôph-ônîsta, qui juvenes ad *σωφροσύνην* redigebant; *σωφρονοίται*. Certain magisters among the Athenians, not much unlike to Censors.
 Sôphrônîstêres, quod nascuntur circa id tempus, quo sapere incipiunt; *σωφρονοίται*. The two teeth which grow last of all, and thus about the twentieth year.
 Sôphrônîsterium, rii; n. *σωφρονοίτειον*. A place to keep *frisky* men in, or usually met at *work*, a *Bridalm*, *Bridewell*.
 Sôphrônêsis, es; f. *σωφροσύνη*, *σωφροσύνη* καὶ τὸ φέρειν, ἡ ποιεῖν τὸ ἐν μέτρῳ ἐμμενῆναι διὰ τὸν πόδα τὸν ἐν μέτρῳ. *Temperance*, a bridling of carnal appetites and lust.
 Sôphos, plii; m. *σοφὸς*, *μακάρι* τὸ σίμωλον, *σοφὸς* καὶ *σοφὸς*, *ἐξέστη* καὶ τὸν *σοφὸν* ἀνέστη. Erym. A wise man, *Grande sophos*, Mart. Plin. Epist. The Orators or Lawyers, such as the dead causes in Rome bear certain fellows of purpose who should in time of their speaking give a shout with this note, *σοφὸς Scitus*, or *σοφὸς Scitè*! O! learnedly or wisely said! Such Orators were called *σοφολογῆται*, q. d. *μακάρι* τὸ καλεῖσθαι *σοφῆ*, Latine, *Laudicconi*, as *wise* were, praised for a *supper*, for that was the praifers hire; so that *Grande sophos*, was magna voce acclamatum, i. with great applause and acclamation.
 Sôpîbîlis, lês forsan pro Soporibîlis. That may bring sleep, MS.
 Sôpîentia, a; f. V. Anodyna, Scup.
 Sôpio, is, ivi, itum, tres; Liv. *ἄρδω*, *κατακοιμίζω*. To bring asleep, to set a rest. Somno sopire aliquem, Ovid. Tull. one asleep, V. Sopor.
 Sôpor, pass. Ovid.
 Sôpîtivum, qd conciliat soporem, Cerd.
 Sôptor, ôris; m. That makes to sleep.
 Sôpîtus, a, um; *κατακοιμητός*. Brought or newly laid to sleep: also found or fast asleep, Col. covered every Vyr. Subiectum sopitus, Liv. Laid asleep or asstoned with, &c. ¶ Sôpîtus ignis, Virg. Fire raked up or covered with ashes, that is appeared not.
 Sôpor, ôris; m. somnus, ex *σωπ*

Peror, ex ὑπνῳ Scal. κόπμα, ὑπνῳ, κοιμῶ. A sound, deep or dead sleep; also a dreamy-sickneſs, Ovid.
 Soporaria, arteria; V. Carotides.
 Soporatus, a, um; Plin. ὑπνοκώμιος. Fast asleep, brought asleep, that haſt reſted or taken quiet reſt; appeaſed; ſoſed in, Virg.
 Soporifer, a, um; Plin. ὑπνοποιός. That brings ſleep, that induceth or cauſeth ſleep, dreamſie, Medicamentum ſoporiferum: V. Scapeſativus.
 Soporosus; Plin. ὑπνοκώμιος. To bring or induce ſleep.
 Soporor, ariſ; paſſ. To be ſakeen ſoſtly aſleep, Celf.
 Soporus, a, um; Lucret. ὑπνοκώμιος. Brought to ſleep or to reſt. Nox ſopora Virg. Wherein all things ſleep ſowly.
 Soracum, ex ſορῶντο oncro, A wagon: V. Saracum, Scal. Saracum.
 Sorbarium, V. Sorberum.
 Sorbeo, es, ſi vel pſi, ptum, ēreſ; ῥοβίω, ῥοβῶ. verbum fictitium a ſono quem edunt qui ſorbent. Can, ex Puncto סורב. To ſup or one ſupperth poſſage: to receive in: alſo to concieve and imagine: to ſuſtain, endure or ſuffer: alſo to conſume or make lean, Scil. To fillup that cannot be perceived, Sat. Sorbere odia alijus, To ſwallow or poſe up diſpleaſures, to bear patiently. Q Sorbere animo, To concieve and imagine in the mind.
 Sorbeor, paſſ. Plin.
 Sorbeſco, inchoat, a Sorbeo.
 Sorbētum, ti; n. A place where Service trees grow.
 Sorbſcula, æ; f. dim. A little ſupping bowl to ſup.
 Sorbills, le; Celf. ῥοβίλος. Which may be ſupped up. Ovum ſorbile, Jun. A reatly reſted egg.
 Sorbillo, æ; Ter. ῥοβίλλος ὑπνοῖος. To ſip oſten.
 Sorbillans, tiſ; part. Suavia ſorbillantia, Whence kiſſes of lovers, Apul.
 Sorbillum, li; n. Plaut. ῥοβίλλιον. Poſſage or other liquid meat made to ſup: ſupping.
 Sorbites, ēi; f. ῥοβίται. A ſupping poſſage, trench.
 Sorbitio, ōniſ; f. idem.
 Sorbitſcūla, æ; f. V. Sorbicula.
 Sorbum, bi; n. Plin. ῥα, & ῥα, arbor & a, fructus, Theophr. diſt. quod ejus ſuccum ſorbere ſolent: The ſorb apple, or the fruit of the Service tree: a ſervice berry. Martial. Sorba molles nimum durantia ventres.
 Sorbus, bi; f. Col. ῥιν, ῥα. The Service tree. Sorbus aucuparia, The ſame that Ornus.
 Sordecūla; f. i. parva ſordes, Plaut. A little filth or ſfilibing.
 Sordēo, es, ſi, ēreſ; & Sordesco, ſi ēreſ; ῥοβιαιος, ῥοβιαιος. To be filthy unclean, ſfilthy or ſfilthy, ſo be judged vile, contemned and nothing worth, ſo nothing eſteemed, regarded or ſet by. Sordere ſuis & contemnatib; Liv. To be nothing regarded of his ſervants.
 Sordes; ſi, f. ῥοβός, ῥοβός, ῥοβός. Sordes; ῥοβός, ῥοβός. Scailg vel ex ſοβίω vel ex ῥοβίω verro. Filth or ſoſt matter, uncleanness: the ſweeping of houſes and chambers: alſ. avarice. Aſpōnſi cōvitiſ; ſeſſi. ῥοβοκράγλα, Sparing diſkoſt gain, or ruſpion by brikes & gifts in officers: Alſo the drugs of the people

the rashtal and vile sort of men & women, the sink of a city : also the heavy and sorrowful state and condition of those that are accused, and in great danger : the mourning countenance and apparel, Sordes oculorum, Gorrh. The same that Lippitudo, Sordet, imperf. *It pleases not.*
Sordidatus, a, um; *jaundice, jaundy.*
Sluttishly arched, vilely or rufally apparelled for sorrow and heaviness of mind, as a person arraigned or accused, either because himself or friend is in great danger of Law and Fustice.
Sordidæ, adv. *σκιερήνως, sumpid, awkwardly, uncleanly, shily, dishonestly, corruptly, with taking bribes in a dishonest manner.*
Sordido, *as, sumpidus, σπιλιν.* To make foul, to a rasy stuttish and filthy.
Sordidulus, a, um; Plaut. *sumpidus, sordid.* Somewhat stuttish or filthy, somewhat covetous, & sloth or vile.
Sordidus, a, um; *sumpach, awkwardly, filthy, unbonest, unclean, all be-aid, stuttish; foul, naughty, corrupt, base, ill favored, unpleasing, unpleasant, vile, of no estimation, a niggard, a paltier, a darger, a penny-father, a miser, a pinch penny, a covetous wretch that willst not so filly serve for gainful, αλγερήσας.* Sordidus panis, Plaut. idem quod acerosus, Vitis sordida, *A murrwing weed, Liv.*
Sordidum, cis n. Infid. *Agrens hie: ex Sordibus: cibus Sordicium ex scortum.*
Sordities, eis; *f. sumpia, Filthiness.*
Sorditas, idem.
Sorditudo, mis; *f. Plaut. sumpid.* Filthiness, stuttishness.
Sorex, icis; m. Plin. dict. quod rodatur, & in modum ferræ præcidat, Infid. Peror. *à sono quem rodendo facit: αρουρος, μός. A rat, a dormouse, a field-mouse.* Sorex quæ *σέρξ, Acolic lingua, quod sorm significat, ut Mus, quasi fæ, quod rostrum habet suilli perquam simile, Schol. in Nicandri Alexiphar.*
Sorientes, m. pl. Cor. *Sorma brethren.*
Sorica, æ; vel poridis Sordica, f. *An beeping.*
Soriceum, tis; n. Plin. *A place where rats live.*
Soriceus, & Sorinicus, a, um; Plaut. *μυός, Pertaining to a rat.*
Soriceula, æ; f. *A vessel of water.*
Soriceulata velitis, & Sororiculata, & Sororeculata (al. undulata & scutulata) quæ perperis quibudam furis & latioribus virgulis regulata erat, & ex eo tendendi genere confecta, ut fit tanquam *suriculata vel soriculata, al. Surcus, cujus dimin. est Surculus; al. à Rica & Ricula deducunt; al. ex surpa, αδερξ, αωξ, propter copiam colorum & picarum, Fung. Quid si post omnium conjecturas, leg. Suriculata, ex Serico; toga variis confecta coloribus, à Conferendo : αμπνινα, A garment of changeable stuff.* Plin. *à 48, or of branched stuff.* V. Surus.
Sorícùllus, li; & Soricellus, dim. à Sorex. *A little rat.*
Sõilla, æ; f. *à σπιλιν bery. Shipping calke & stipped with hemp and flax.*
Sõrtes, Græc. *σπερτες* *δοτ ποτ σπερ* quod significat *acervum*, ab acervando, quod semper ascendunt in cumulum hæc argumenta. *A kind of argument or imperfect Syllogism, where after many propositions, the first subject and last predicate are joined.*

Soriticus, a, um; ad Soriten perti-
nens.
Sōrix aut Saurix; avistributa ab augu-
ribus Saurica, quia tarditati & veculati-
ti & senectuti convenit; nam in vete-
ranis maximè verisat locis, & notis
maximè primæ ætæ tempestatis nuntius,
atque index parvi laris; ex Calep. *σα-
ρίξ, πριμάλις, παπῶ, χαλκίς*. A kind of
bird.
Sōrōpes, a, Cespitæ, MS.
Sōrōphagus, gi; m. A certain kind of
falcon: also a spittlebre.
Sōrōr, ōrōr; f. dict. quodd qu. *seorfim* à
sua stirpe scaturit, separatèque ab ea do-
mit, in qua oritur; vel qu. *diversa forte*
orta; vel quodd sola cum fratribus
in agnationis sorte habeatur, *hfd*, Cæl.
al. ex Sero: *σδδελφῶν*. A sister; *Αἰῶ*
very like unto, or of the same kindred;
Plin.
Sōrēcūla, æ; f. dim. à Soror.
Sōrēcūla; virgin; Plaut. V. Sororio. A
young maid, whose breasts begin to be fit
out to flow.
Sōrērix, Maidem paps.
Sōrōricida, æ; com. gen. *σδδελφῶν*. A murderer of his own
sister.
Sōrōrio, as; & Sororior, aris; Jun.
Sororarii pæculum maximè dicuntur,
cū iam inutemum, quodd non fingun-
tur, sed velutigenimæ sorores simul na-
scentur. To be resund and embossed as mai-
dens breasts.
Sōrōrio, as; antiqu. To imitate her
sister: al. Sororiflo, vel Sororizo, as;
are.
Sōrōrius, a, um; *σδδελφικός*. Of or be-
longing to a sister. Sororium tigillum,
appellatur locus sacer in honorem Juno-
nis, quem Horatius quidam staturari
causā sororis à se interceptæ, ob suam
expiationem, fessit. A certain place dedica-
ted to Juno.
Sōrōrius, rii; m. He that is wedded
by ones sister.
Sōros vel Sororum, *σωρῶς*, dicitur sepul-
chrum vel arca, in qua mortuus fectus
vel reconditur. Dicitur etiam Acervus
Pap.
Sōrracæ, ci; m. Fect. vel Soracum
& Soracca; *σδδρακῶν*, ex *σωρῶσι* onero
Aears or baskets, a coffer to carry garments
in for Comædiæ. Alii leg. Sacrum vel Sar-
racum; V Soracum.
Sōrta, tis; f. rōb. Var. quodd suum fi-
forte. Soris ex Fortis, *καὶ ἀντιστοιχῶν* fors
Fors ex Fortē, *πῶς καὶ φερῶν*, Scal. a;
ex Serie, quodd in duabus rebus seriei
& ordinem aperiat, Fute Pung. *σδδρακῶν*
μίσκῃ. Lot, chance, fortune; pars, a portio
in an inberviance: the whole or prin-
cipal sum in a common bank or flock, where
in many have a share: a principal sum
money borrowed or laid out to usury; *σδδρακῶν*
or, κεφάλαιον. Destiny, judgement, fate,
necessity; charge, office: State, condition
manner of life: offspring; a finding out
thing by divination. Sortem trahere, Sue
& Sortem legere, Virg. To draw lots
¶ Pari forte, In like sort, Amm. Mar-
cell.
Sortē, adv. Plaut. *κατὰ κλῆρον*. Hay-
pily or by hap.
Sortes, Val. Max. *χρησμοί*, Oracles,
the rolls wherein the answers of idols were
written.
Sorti, adv. Virg. By chance or lot.

Sorticulus, *le*; *exam.* Of or pertaining to *lot*.
Sorticarius, *ῥησμομαδός*. *A guesser or diviner by lots*.
Sorticula, *α*; *f. dim.* Suet. *ὁ μικρὸς κλήρο*. *A sortarius wherein the lot or Valentinus is written*. Unde, Sorticulam in urnam dimittere; Huet.
Sortilegiæ, *ῥησμοδία*; *Sul. Defining readers, or fortune-tellers*.
Sortilegium, *ῥησμοδία*; *n. Plin. ῥησμομαδία*. *A divination by lots, orcery*. Medull. Gramm.
Sortilægus, *ῥησμοδία*; *m. qui per sortes aliquod eligit*; *ῥησμομαδός*, *ῥησμοδία*. *A teller of mms fortunes by lots*.
Sortio, *is*; *Varr. & Sortior, iris*. *Itis sum, iris*; *depon. ῥησμοδία*. *To make or cast lots for, to take or have any thing allotted or given by lots or by chance*; *also to dispose or order, to let or appoint another in the place*; *to let and choose out places*, *&c.* Virg. Ad pœcanam sortiri, *To be allotted or appointed to*, *& Sortiri aliquibus*, *Plaut. To make or cast lots for others*. Sortiti sunt, *utri dedicaverit*, *Liv. They cast lots whether they should, &c.* Sortiri provinciam, *To have a province by lot*; *also to divide a province by lot*.
Sortis, *pro* Sors. *Plaut.*
Sortitio, *ῥησμοδία*; *f. κλήροστος*. *A choosing by lots, or casting by lots*.
Sortitò, *adv. κληροτῶς*. *By lot or chance*, *hubbub*.
Sortitor, *ῥησμοδία*; *m. κληροτῆς*. *A caster of lots*.
Sortitus, *a, um*; *part. ἄ* Sortior; *λαχὼν, κληρομαδός*. *Which casteth lots, or which hath gotten by lots*; *given or appointed by lots*. Sortitum in singulos, *Given to every one by lots*.
Sortitus, *ῥησμοδία*; *m. κληροστος*. *A casting of lots*.
Sortivîdus, *qui videt per fortem*, *Cath.*
Sortuillus, *ρετίδης* Scruuillus, *Fest. venter fulvis farre condito expletus*; *al leg. Sarcuillus*.
Sory, *Σορύ* Mart. *ακ ην ποδη νηρον* *proper fœdantem*. *A metal very like to Melantria, but that is shinier and more lustrous*. *It hath the same virtue that Chalcitis and Mily hath*.
Sos, *pro* Eos vel suos, *ut* *Sis pro* Suis ergò *Sus, a, um*; *est* *Sus*, *item* *Is*; *V. Fœstus*, *est* *lorica*, *Cerd.*
Sôsânâ, *ῥησμοδία*.
Sofpes, *ῥησμοδία*; *com. gen. Liv. salvus incolumis, qui saluum præstat, servator incolumis*. *Est & mutata literâ Sîpes*; *& σωψης, ex σωψ.* Mart. *qui fos petiit, salvus vadit*; *ex σωψ.* *salvus, & Spes*. *Fest. σωψ, ἀλφαβητος, σωψ.* *Safe and sound, whole*; *Also he that giveth health*. *Enn.*
Sofpica, *α*; *f. σωψεως*. *She that giveth health or preferreth*.
Sofpicalis, *le*; *Plaut. σωψικῶς*. *The cause of health, that driyeth from danger, medicinal, while some, α bathes*, *Am. Marcell.*
Sofpitas, *ῥησμοδία*; *f. Gloss. σωψαλμ*. *Safeness, sanitas*, *Sofpitati tuæ gratulor*. *Am. Marcell.*
Sofpitator, *ῥησμοδία*; *σωψ.* *A Saviour*.
Sofpitator Chrittus, *Arnob. Aternus ammanium* *Sofpitator Deus*, *Apul.*
Sofpitatrix *Dea*, *Idis*; *Apul.*
Sofpito, *as*; *Plaut. σωψω*. *To keep*

afflicte, Felt.
Sotifrum, litri; s. n. Jun. *Cōtēry, hāpō-*
ov. *A Physicians fee, &c. a reward given*
for saving one: a fee given for curing of a
patient.
Sor, antiq. pro Utz Gloss.
Sotādi, i. Cinzdi & Cal. Rhod.
Sotādēum, vel Sotadicum carmen, *con-*
tra dēum iūrey, pedes habet septem, i. est
spōndus, 2. pariambus, 3. spōndus, 4.
pariambus, 5. & 6. Tribachus, ultimus
spōndus, 7. Cal. à Sotade, Cretensi
Marone, qui primus cepit mētridēdē ēē,
Sotadea impura parris amovenda. Quint.
Sotē, ēris; m. Gr. *οὐλῆ, ex οὐλῆ*
salvus, & ὠλῆν solum. He that givesh
health, Soter, qui salutum dedit, Cīc.
Sotēria, ōrum; n. Mart. *οὐλῆα, mu-*
nera quæ convalescentibus ab amicis mī-
tebantur; Vide Cal. Healthful things;
festi in honore of that Geniū Idol, sup-
posed to have preserved or recovered one
; rewards sent to a Physician by his recover-
ed patients, Quæ & οὐλῆς & ἰσπῆς.
Sotēria, æ; f. Græc. *σώμψα, s. dila-*
tionis: also good Friday, Parasceus dies,
Jun. Nomencl.
Sotērici (vel ut alii scrib. Sotherici)
lēdōs admirari, dixit Seneca, de re de-
ficienda potiūs, quam admiratione dignā.
Vide Col. A Sotherico, antiquo qui-
dem, sed rudi artifice; Mosell. in Gell.
12. 2. Vide Erafm. in Chiliad.
Sotūjāre; V. Subulare, Mart.
Soucheur, ti; Gorrh. *A kind of herb,*
Galangal.

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Spāco, canis Persis, Just lib. 1. He-
lych. *σπῆκος, κῆλος, σπῆκος, κῆλος,*
1. Dog.
Spādicūs color, Jun. Spadicus, idem;
ἀσπιδίτης, A light red, a lustry gallant
colour: s. in an horse, a bright bay.
Spādic, tici; adj. *σπῆδης, ex σπῆκος*
convulsus; vel ex σπῆος. Spādic dict.
à colore palmæ, quam Siculi spādicam vo-
cant, Idem, est enim avulsæ palmæ ter-
mes cum fructu, qui quoniam puniceum
refert colorem, h. est rubrum, cum exu-
berantia quam splendoris, fāsum est ut
Spādicum pro Puniceo colore accipiamus.
A scarlet or light red colour; substant.
A Date-tree branch plucked from the tree
with the fruit thereof: an instrument of
musick, Quint.
Spādo, as, *Te gold.*
Spādo, ōnis; m. Hor. *σπῆδος, con-*
dor, σπῆδος ὁ δασυκτὴς τὸ πῆδος ὀνεί,
quod ab eo aliqua pars sit avulsa, That is
golded, be it man or beast; also a branch of
a tree which beareth no fruit, Col. Calamus
Spado, Plin. Gistered Pini.
Spādonātus, ūs; m. Tert. *σπῆδογῆτος*
Spādonicus & Spadonius, a. p. am. *Gilded,*
barren. Plin. 15. 30. spadonia lau-
rus, A kind of bay tree. Mira opacitatis
impatiens, quantalibet sub umbra solum
impler.
Spādonūm, q. d. Eunuchon.
Spagas, Plin. piscigenus; aliter Spar-
gas, Epargos, Piegas, Saladag, Stageni-
as; Mart. *ἐξ πῆκος προπῆτος S. Rozzer of*
the pitch tree or red fir tree.
Spāgyrus, vel Spagyricus dicitur, qui
cunque novit optime discernere verum
à falso, à bono malum, & impurum à

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Spiramen, idem quod Spiraculum; *φύσμα*. *Alfo a chimney or tunnel of a chimney*. Spiramentum animæ, Virg. *The lungs or lights*. Spiramentum cavernæ, Jun. *The breathing hole of an hill (as of Aëna and Velluvius) where it they spit out*. V. Crater. *Spiramentum foliis*, acrophysium, Jun. *Thipsie or nose of the belows*. *Alfo rest, delay, intermission or a breaking time*, Am. Marcell. *Sine spiramento*, *Humoris spiramina*, *Mist vapours*, Am. Marcell.

Spirans, tis; part. *Breathing or casting out a breath or favour*, *smelling*, *blowing*, *living*, *that is alive*, *πνίνω, πνέω*.

Spirarchus, chijs; ex *σπείρα* & *ἀρχή*. *daz*; V. Cal. qu. primipilaris. *A captain in a foreward*.

Spiratio, onis; f. verb. *πνίσις*. *A breathing*.

Spirator, oris; m. Quint. *He that breathes*.

Spirillum, li; n. Felt. dict. quod sit tanquam spira sub mento capræ. *A geass beard*.

Spiritalis, lis; n. machina quædam, cum spiritus impressionibus impulsus, & plagæ vocæque organice exprimitur. Vitruv. *A kind of engine, a kind of venting or breathing*.

Spiritualis, vel Spiritalis, le; *πνευματικός*, *Lively*, *that breathes*, *spiritual*.

Spiritualitas, atis; f. Cyrill. *Devotion, devotione*.

Spiritualiter, adv. Hier. *πνευματικῶς*, *Spiritually*.

Spiritus, us; a, um, *That is full of spirit*, *that hath a good spirit*.

Spiritus, us; a, um, *Spīrande*, *πνεύμα*. *A spirit, the soul, the life*, *that is a sign of a breath, a favour, a breathing or a living breath*, *wind*; item: pro Animo five affectu; pro Memoria. Spiritus controvertit, *wind* blows contrary, or against.

Sol. Spiritus tranquillitas, *A gentle or soft wind*, Apul. *Spiritus*, five pirandi difficultas, *Celf*, *Spīrme of wind or hard drawing of breath*. Vide Spondylium.

Spiritus radix, Jun. *The holy Ghost*.

Spiro, as, are; *πνέω*, *πνέω*. *fiatitium ex sono spirantis*; alii quasi *and eleg*.

Gloss. *σπείρω, πνέω*, *spiro, spūale*, *paspis*, quod a *σπείρω*, *Eust*, *To blow or breathe*; *to cast a seed*; *to endeavour to breathe*; *to live*; *to breathe*.

Spirula, as; f. dim. a. *Spira*, *σπείρα*. *The base of a pillar, a little tower*.

Spiramen, idem quod Gloss. *Any thick*.

Spiramentum, idem quod Plin. *σπείρα*, *σπείρα*. *A thing put into ointments or medicines to make them thick*; *any thing used to stuff an hole withal*.

Spiratio, onis; f. *Spiro*, *πνέω*. *A breathing*.

Spirator, oris; m. qui spūm haurit. *He that breathes*.

Spiratus, as; u, m; *part*, *Lux*, *πνέω*. *A breath*.

Spiro, as; u, m; *part*, *Lux*, *πνέω*. *A breath*.

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Spiro, as; u, m; *part</*

Spūdarchæ. Gr. qui anxie dignitates affectant & imperia. Cæl. Rhod.
Spūdaltes, αὐτοδῶντες, qui alicui student, aliquem amat, fautor. A lover or supporter.

Spūma, æ; f. Græc. ἀέρας, ex Spuo, quasi spūm. Scum, foam, froth. Argentī spuma, Plin. Vide Lithargyrium. Spuma caustica, Liv. Spuma Barava, idem. Alfo spū, Martial. Agere spūmas, To foam. Cic.

Spūmābundus, a, um, Frothing or foaming. Apul.

Spūmans, tis; part. Virg. ἀέρας. Frothing, being in a foam.

Spūmātio, ōnis; f. ipsa despumandi actio, ἀεραῖσι. The taking off the scum, a frothing.

Spūmātōrium, ri; n. Vitruv. idem quod Spatha.

Spūmātus, ūs; m. ἀεραῖος. A foaming, being of a scum or froth.

Spūmefco, is, ūre; Ovid. ἀεραῖν. To begin to foam, or leave a froth or scum.

Spūmēs, a, um; Plin. ἀεραῖος. Frothing, cutting foam, that hath the colour of or resembles foam.

Spūmidus, a, um; Apul. Freshy or foamy.

Spūmifer, ra, rum; Star. ἀεραῖος. That beareth fime, froth or scum, forming, &c.

Spūmiger, a, um; Lucrer. idem.

Spūmo, as; Plin. ἀεραῖν. To foam, to gather into foam, froth or scum.

Spūmōsus, a, um; Plin. ἀεραῖος. Full of foam, froth or scum: foamy, frothy, that whereof cometh foam, froth or scum.

Spūo, is, ūi, ūtum; Virg. ex mīn, vel à sono spūentis: ex Pus, Peror. mīn. To spit.

Spurcalla; spurcicia, ut existimo, Cerd.

Spurcāmen, īnis; n. Prudent. Filibinef.

Spurcē, adv. ἀκαθῶς, spurcē. Disbonestly, uncleanly, villainously.

Spurcīdus, a, um; Plaut. ἀκαθῶς. That speaketh badly and filthy talk.

Spurcīficus, a, um; Plaut. ἀκαθῶς. That maketh unclean or filthy.

Spurcītia, æ; & Spurcicies, ei; f. Or. Lucr. ἀκαθῶς, spurcītia. Filibinef, uncleanest, dishonesty, villainy. Dung. Spurcicia suum, Spines dung. Plin.

Spurco, as; Celf. spurcō, spurcō. To defile, corrupt or make unclean, to dishonestly to bedity or beray.

Spurcor, āris; dep. Spurcatur nasum, Plaut.

Spurcus, & istimus, a, um; spurcē, ex Spuo, Peror. ut sit dignus in quem despuas, Spurcum (Ibid.) qu. spurcizy, i. immundum: spurcē, ἀκαθῶς, spurcē, unclean, filthy, impure, stinking, cruel, bloody, dishonest, vile, barren, dry, foul and great.

Spūrium, a thing found in the sea. Apul. Spūrius, ri; m. ἰσχυρῶς. A bastard. Prænomen Romanum, quasi spurcō, patre incerto. Titius Probus de nominibus. Medull. Gram. quem divisit literis (S. P.) quasi sine patre, scripserunt; Sigon. The son of an whore.

Spūrius, a, um; qui sine patre: Istod. Spūrius de matre nobili & patre ignobili nascitur; item Spūrius, patre incerto, matre viduā genitus, vel tantum spūrii filius (αὐτοῦ ἰσχυρῶς, Plut.) quia

muliebrem naturam Veteres Spūrium vocabant, velut ἰσχυρῶς, i. seminis, non patris nomine. Alii quoddā nihil habet à patre nisi semen; vel quasi αὐτοδῶντες conceptus: ἰσχυρῶς, αὐτοδῶντες. Born of a common woman, that knoweth not who is his father, a bastard, base born & a counterfeiter.

Spūritāmen, īnis; n. idem quod Spūcum, Amm. Marcell. Spūritē, frothy spūite.

Spūritātilicus, a, um; Cic. consputatiōe dignus. Worshy to be spit at. Spūritilica crimina, Accusations or objections worshy to be spit at, unaccomplished.

Spūritātor, ōris; m. Plaut. ἰσχυρῶς. A spūiter, one that spūiteh.

Spūto, as, are; frequent. à Spuo: αὐτοδῶντες. To spit often, to beray with spūite.

Spūtor, āris, are; pass. Qui spūatur morbus, The falling-sickness or foul evil.

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so called: the skate or ray. Alfo Rhina, Plin. fin.

Squalus, a, um; ex Σκῆλη, vel à σκῆλη, vel σκῆλη. Vide Squalidus, Lavare lachrymas vellem Iquallam & foidam, Einn.

Squāma, æ; f. λανῆς, ὀφθαλμοῦ ex Scarber, ex Scapus, ex σκαπῆς, ex σκαπῆς, &c. Peror. The scale of a fish, serpent or other beast, both of sea and land: also the nails or little plates in an water-gout or coat of fence, or whereof breast-armour and bucklers were made in old time, Virg. Æris squama, Jun. The flower, scales and offal of brass blown from it in melting: Vide Semen, Squama in oculis, The Cataract, Plin.

Squāmāsa, æ; f. Digest. The sharp part of a bit, written like the scales of a fish.

Squāmātim, adv. Plin. ἀντιδωδῶς. Sealy, or in the fashion of scales.

Squāmātus, a, um; adj. ἀντιδωδῶς. Plin. Sealy.

Squāmēz, ārum; quæ squamarum modo utrinque ad aures obijacent, Jun. The seams or joining together of the skull, which ly about the ears on both sides like scales; V. Squarra.

Squāmefco, is; inchoat. à Squamo, To frae.

Squāmēus, a, um; adj. Virg. ἀντιδωδῶς. Sealy, full of scales.

Squāmiger, ra, rum; Lucr. ἀντιδωδῶς. That hath scales, or beareth scales, sealy.

Squāmo, as; Cæl. Rhod. idem quod Desquamio. To scale a fish; to bark to bark.

Squāmōsus, a, um; ἀντιδωδῶς, ἀντιδωδῶς. Rough and full of scales. Squamofa manus, A foul fist or hand, and sealy Lucil.

Squarlātum, vel Scarlatum, ri; n. Gorrh. Grain of Scales, or dyers grain.

Squarra, & Scarra, æ; f. Græc. εσχαρά. Roughness of skin, skurfiness. Vide Scarra.

Squārōsus vel Squarōsus, a, um; squarā plenus; ex Squara vel Squarra, vel Scarra; hoc autem à Græco ἰσχυρῶς, i. cruenta ulceribus cavis acerefcens. R. ugh, foul and sharp like a thing that is sealy, or bawling upon it a foul and continual filibinef like fish scales. Squarofus panis, Lucil. idem quod Acerofus.

Squātina, æ; f. Plin. à Squamis acutis, vel Squalore, i. asperitate cutis, quā ligna & eborā poliuntur. Plin. 9. 12. fin.

A skate, a sole-fish with a rough skin.

Squatraia, vel Squatoraia; piscis iquatō & raiz similis.

Squātus, Plin. V. Squatina.

Squilla, æ; f. vel Squilla gibba; ἡ γαῖα, Cudā, scilla à similitudine scyllæ vel scillæ herbæ dicta. A fish called a scrimp: also the sea onyon: V. Scilla.

Squīnāthum, Offic. The sweet rush, which is very medicinale: squināt, camels meat.

Squīnātia, æ; f. Paracell. Est apothema colli. The squinancy. Vide Synanche.

S. ante T

Sc, Terent. interject. significat stare vel quiescere. Hebr. p. w. f. incipit ab S. A voice commanding silence.

Scāberrum, ri; n. An head or mound. Cerd.

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Stābilitē, īnis; & Stābilitēmentum, ti; n. βεβαιότητα, σταθμια, ἰσχυρία, id est, firmitas. That stābilitē or confirmeth, that keepeth stābilitē, an assurance, an establishment, a stay, Ventri stābilitatem, Plaut. Stābilitas, is, īvi, ītum, ītes; ex Stābilitas: βεβαιότητα, σταθμια, ἰσχυρία. To make stābilitē, stable or sure: also to repair and make strong again, Sen. to settle and stay himself fast and sure, Plin.

Stābilitas, lē; à Stando: σταθμια, ἰσχυρία, id est, firmē, stābilitē, stable, constant, durable, sure, that doth not fall off, that continueth or lasteth long, that never faileth: fully determined.

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Spiritu id decurrisset, subterit. A place where running is exercised, as well of man as of beasts, a race, a furlong. Alfo a plot of ground for champions to perform their Pentathlon or Quinquertia. Suet. Stadio ad tempus extruendo. Alfo a measure of ground, whereof be three sorts: one of Italy containing 625 feet, that is, 125 paces. The second Olympicum of 600 feet, that is 120 paces. The third Pythicum, containing 1000 feet, that is, 200 paces: whereof haply may arise the difference between Pliny and Diodorus Siculus in describing Sicily. Of those Stadia 8 do make an Italian mile, containing a 1000 paces, every pace being 5 feet, we may call it 8 furlongs, Plin. Alfo a measure of ground of 225 foot: 6 jugera.

S T R

Ovid. ♀ Stater, imperf. Ter. ut, Quid agitur ? P. Statur; I stand here.
Stōa, a; f; femin. gen. Gell. σῶα, porticus, à σῶω, quod ibi starent, A Gallery.
Stōbe, es; f. σῶβη, herba idonea ad culcitras & tomēta, ex σῶβον stipare. A herb having stalk and leaves crickled, and growing in watry grounds.
Stōchās, ādōs; σῶχας, dict. à Stōchadobus infulus, Plin. A flower called Sticados, or cotton-weed : σῶχας.
Stōicūs, a, um; σῶικός. Of or belonging to a Stoick.
Stōicē, adv. σῶικῶς. Like a Stoick.
Stōla, a; f. a Græc. σὺλᾱ amīcu, σὺλᾱ φεράσθαι abindendo. Any garment wherewith the body is covered, a stoles robe, a garment, a robe of honour, a woman's gown, a long vestment down to the heels or ankles gathered and plaited thick, Cic. Rufiorem cum geras stola frontem, Martial. A Matron.
Stōlātus, a, um; Mart. à Stola : σὺλᾱδής, That weareth a robes, flamesac'd, matron-like : hence, it becometh an honour, ft man.
Stōlīde, adv. στῶλιδε, ἡλιθίῃς. Lewdly, foolishly.
Stōlīdātis, ātis; f, vide Stulticia, Jun.
Stōlīdus, a, um; a Græc. σῶλῖδ, ἡλιθίος, viciōs, dict. quodd stola indutus, ut sunt ferē stolidi; vel ex eo quod stolori similes, inutilis est : à σὺλῶν, quod amīcu ferē à ceteris differat ; vel à σῶλῖς, idē. Col. quōtārdus, hebes, immobilis, ut lapis, Stōlīs, dūl, unadvisē, lewd of condition, foolish.
Stōlo, ōnis; m. παρυσίος, Varr. ex ὀνῶν stolo, Scal. σὺλᾱ φεράσθαι. Stolo, fureulus, unde sic Stolidi dicuntur ab ætate nondum composita & scīta. An unprefixed le branch, young shoot or scion springing out of the root or side of the stock, and proving not : A water-shoot. A fool, Aufon. μωχῶστερ ἐς ἑρπῆκας. Also cognomen Licinīz gentis apud Romanos; Plin.
Stōlo, ass antiqu. σῶλω. To elash, spear, array or attire; Stōlā induere.
Stōlus, σῶλῶ. Professio classis; com-meatus.
Stōma, vel Stomion : σῶμα α, Pap. A mouth, or any entrance, as of a river, &c.
Stōmachēas, es; Plin. σὺλᾱ φεράσθαι, & ἄν- vitium ; Ofendo, Marc. Empir. A soreness of the mouth, ranthēs of the gums; that the teeth fall out à σῶμασθῖν. Modernis, The tooth.
Stōmachābundus, a, um; Tac. ἄν- γρη, fretting.
Stōmachāns, tis; part. ἄνγρη, fuming.
Stōmachīcū, ci; n. Celf. quod vim habet aperiendi stomachum. That can open the stomach.
Stōmachīcus, a, um; Plin. σῶμασθῖς. That is sick in the stomach, that cannot keep his meats that is bath sickē. Passio Romachica; vide Cardialgia. Stomachicos appellant eos qui appetentiam perdid- runt. Stup.
Stōmachōr, āris; depon. δῶραμνῖς, ὀργῶν, ἀνῶν, &c. To have indignation, to be angry, vexed, displeased or moved, to be in a great fume. Id mecum stomacha- bar. Ter. I was angry with my self for this; Stulitieri stomachatus sum, I was in a chafe at your letters.

fully, angrily, disdainfully.
Stomachositas, ātis; f. antiqu. *Anger or indignation.*
Stomachosus, & fior; sius; ἀνέροχαλος, ὀργίλος, D. *Sadness from moved to indignation; that breeds anger.*
Stomachus, chii m, σίμαχος, & σίμασι & χίμ, quod cibum ab inferioreretur orificio ad intestina transfundat; vel σίμαχος, ὅτι δὴ τὸ σίμαλον ἐστὶν ὁ χίμ; quod ab o.e. in ipsum fundatur; vel quia σίμαχος ὁ χίμ; quod sit velut os eorum quæ fundantur; vel denique δὴ τὸ σίμαλον, ὡς τὸ μίχρον machiō five remediū, ἴδιον, & σίμα, quod ostium sit ventris. *The pipe whereby the meat goes down into the ventricle, beginning at the root of the tongue, in the lower part of the jaws behind Larinx, to which is kniued the meat-pipe: it is sometime used improperly for Ventrículo, and is called the Stomach: also indignation, anger, vehement wrath, hatred, displeasure, ὀργισμός, abhorring of any thing that is not so: facilius, gentileris, bonestē: the mind, fantastie, wish, lust or appetite of one that abhorreth a thing, or delighteth in a thing. Stomachi paralytis, A debility of the stomach.*
Stomalgia, Plin. oris dolor: τὸ τὴν σίμαλον ὀλγόν.
Stomargus, σίμαργος, loquax, nugator, qu. σίμαργος, i. ore malus: vel σίμα δὴ τὸ insanum, petulcum, protervum.
Stomāticum, ci; neut. vel Stomaticum. *That which beareth the disease in the mouth: also that hath the nature and strength to open, Celf.*
Stomāticus, a, um; Plin. σωματικός. *That hath a sore or swelling in the mouth: also belonging to the mouth.*
Stomōma, ātis; Græc. Plin. id quod acutum & stomate instructum est, ex σίμα, os; σίμμα. *Steel, or the finest iron.* Encei. *Also a kind of scales coming from brass in beating, called also Bachtura Jun.*
Storax, ācis; m. Græc. Jun. & στήραξ. *A sweet incense or gum called also Syrax.*
Storēa, æ; f. teges vilior. Terrariorum voc. Gloss. σπάλμα. δὴ τὸ σπρίνθιδος σπρίν, quod lignif. Sternere. Plin. σπάλμα, σπύρα. *Any thing spread on the ground, a mat.*
Storēator, & Storcelator, ōris; m. *A mat-maker.*
Storēo, as; Plaur. σπύρα. *To make mat.*
Storēōla, læ; f. Jun. *A little mat.*
Storica, f. Gloss. *A mat.*
Storicius; equus admistrarius.
Scrāba, æ; f. Prisc. *She that is squint-eyed.*
Strābismus, mi; m. & Strabifismus. Gloss. σπράβισμός. *The squintness in the eye.*
Strābo, ōnis; m. & f. & Strabus, bi m. σπράβη, & σπράβη; qui est oculi difformis, ex σπρίφ torque, unde σπράβηος. *Goggle-eyed.*
Strāges, is; f. ὀσθρίωσις, κατὰ στροφὴν. ex Sterno: cadaverum stratorum aliarum rerum in uno loco multitudine, ut Arborum strages. Clades i. κλάσις, κλάσις rami. Clades dr. furculorum detritio; sic Calamitas, calamorum; Strages stratarum arborum.
Scal, *A slaughter, a disfigurement, a mul-*

istude of men β. sm. : also a bearing, selling, or cutting down to the ground, properly of trees, Virg. a great ruin and fall, Liv. Strāgūla, α; f. ex Sresno, quod in stratu & amictu apicum sit, Peror. σπρμν, σπρμν, Every outmost garment, every kind of furniture spread on the ground, beds, taller walks, or carpets, hangings, &c. a counterpoint, Cic. Jun. Strāgūlatus, α, um; & adject. Of divers colours. Strāgulo, α: antiqu. To deck with divers colours. Strāgulum, li; n. Var. idem quod Stragula, V. Lodiæ. Strāgulus, li; m. σπρμν, σπρμν. A covering or any other thing thus covered. Strambūlus, Gloss. idem quod Strambus. Strambus, α, um; Gloss. He that is squint-eyed, or joggle-eyed. Strāmen, inis; n. Virg. σπρμν. Stramen, Stratum, Strāzium; ex Sresno, Var. Item Stramen σπμν: velat à generum generatione, pro generum gram, unde gramen, ut à statum flamen. V. Becm. Liver, strw: the straw, stubble or stumps; remaining in the ground after the corn is reapt. Strāmentum, ti; n. Var. idem. Strāmenticius, α, um. Mide of straw. Strāminēus, α, um; Property, σπρμν. Of or belonging to straw, ibatheid: made with ft. w. Strāmōnīa, α; Offic. pomum spinosum. The same that Paracoculi. The apple of Peru or Thorn-apple, Gerard. Strangālides globuli intelliguntur, quoniam humor non coagatur, nec exeat, sed redundet. Strangūlans, tis; part. Plin. Strangulatio, ōnis; f. & Strangulatus, ūs; mafc. ανρμν, ανρμν. Cooking, strangling, flaying. Vulvæ strangulatus, Plin. A disease in women called the Marvicor Mother, whereby a woman falleth in a swoon. Strangulātor lupus; Lycoides est affectio iis eveniens, qui sperma dñi præter naturam retineant. The aking or suffocation or swelling of the throat. Sup. Strangulātus, α, um; part. Strangled, choked, strided. Strangulō, αs; & Gula, & Stringo, Per. Var. ex σπρμν, vel σπρμν. To choke, so throtle: Vel ex ἰονο five voce strangulare. Strangulare segetes dicitur similia terræ lævina, Quine. To choke, &c. Strangūria, α; f. Gal. σπρμν dicitur σπρμν, σπρμν, i. urinae per gutta excreantem; urinae difficultas Celf. lotium subspilium, Cato. The strangury or making of water in great pain, and very hardly: ex σπρμν stillo & ἔστυ urina. Strāpia, Jun. A stirrup. Strāta, α; f. σπρμν. Clothes of a bed; also a street, ανρμν. Gloss. Strātez, & Strativole diāz metretices à Plauto, quia se sternant. Gell. Strātegēma; ōtis; n. Græc. σπρμν, ex σπρμν exercitum duco. A winty ship, or policy in war, a stratagem. Strātegia, α; f. Græc. Plin. A Captainship, a governing of similars: also a division, or a shire of a country. Thacia in strategias 50 divisa, Plin.

Strātesgus, gī; m, Plaut. στρατηγός, ex στρατί exercitus, & ὁ γὰρ δὴ αὐτοῖς, qui στρατὸν ἡγεῖται exercitum ducit. A captain-general of an Army, the chief-stain or Lieutenant: the master of a feast. Strategrum te facio hunc convivio, Plaut. In which sense he also is used Dictator.

Strātia, ē; f. Græc. Hug. στραία, A battle, a conflict.

Strātiles, ijs m. A robber lying in wait by the high way.

Strātillius, ēi; masc. g. Papin. A bell-man.

Strātōtes, ō; m. στρατότες ex στρατός. A man of war; & unde Stratiotes, f. militaris herba, dict. quod vulnera omnia ferro facili sanare creditur: Folium militare, Plin. Water milfoil, living without a root, and swimming entirely above the water: its bark-aves like to Sempervivum, but bigger, Plin.

Strātōtior, Apul. idem quod Achilles & V. Stratiotes.

Strātōticius, a, um; & adject. Græc. στρατότικος Lat. militaris, Plaut. Pertaining to war, warlike.

Strātor, tris; Digest. qui sternit, στρατορ, ἀνὰ τοῖς αὐτοῖς. An under officer to Commentariensis, as it were an under leader, Ulp. Also a chaser of horses, such as he allows, Marcel. Also he that saddles, bridles and holds the horse, ready to help his master to mount upon him: a groom of the stirrup to a Prince, Amm. Marcel. Stratores, properly, were those that helps others to get on horseback, before the use of stirrups: ἀναβάτες, στρατορ. Called also Scantores, κατὰ στρατόρ.

Strātor, qui dominum in equum sustollit, V. Strator.

Strātum, ti; n. & Sternō. A couch or bed to lie on: anything that is strewned: also that is laid on a bed, as coverlets, &c. also an horsecloth, harness saddle, Plin. a paving or paved street, via publica; & Virg. Scultus est qui equum empiturus, non ipsum sed stratum inficit; Not his bare self, but saddled and with his furniture, Senec.

Strātūmīno, as. To pave. V. Coop.

Strātūra, ō; f; scem. Suet. ex Sternō: στρωμή, στρωμα, Paving of sawdys or ways: also the office of Strator. Straturā equorum, Horse furniture; Paul. Diacon.

Strātus, a, um; & part. & Sternor: στρωμένος, Strawed, spread abroad; covered, paved; made lying prostrate: calm and quiet, overshawn. Strata item Stracula dicuntur.

Strātus, ō; m. aſus sternendis id quod sternitur.

Straulum, n. Gloss. A quiver.

Strebligo; solacismus; ex στρεβλόν veritas, turques, ex στρίβω. V. Stribligo.

Streblita, & Stribita. ō; & Stribilita; dicta a forma seu inversione; στρεβλίστης & στρίβω, Jun. A tart: V. Stribilita.

Streblitarius, ii; m. Hul. A master of tarts.

Strēbilia; & Caro strebola, Scal. linguis Umbrosum sic appellabantur partes carniū sacrificatarum, Festus. Strebula caro est, que taurorum ē coxendicibus demitur, Arnob. dict. Strebula & Curvacura; & στρεβλός curiosus.

Strēna, ō; f. Suet. Strivō, Gloss. ὁ ἀφ' ἧρας & στρίβω luxur, delicia, missio luxuriatur. & in deliciis vivat.

[illegible]

Striātus, a, um; Plin. *Chamaefedechan-
neda*, *wreaths inward with a winding*.
Striātæ conciliæ, *στρίδια* A kind of o-
ffers *chamfered*, Plaut. *Scoll* pr. Striata
corintha, *A plaited or folded curtain*, Jun.
Striata columna, *στρίδια* *stior*, Striata
frons, Apul. i. *capetata*.
Stribligo, & Stribligio, inis; f. Gell. à
στρίβλις curvus; à tortuoso orationis pra-
vitate & versura: *συνακλισμός*, *A fault*
in speaking or writing called Solecism or
incongruity.
Striblitæ, æ; ex *στρίβλις*, *quad erant*
curvata; vide Striata, *Bread made*
like unto ropes wounden, *umbels*.
Strichnos. The herb Nightshade, or Pel-
simorrel: V. Cooper, & Strychnus.
Stricta, æ; f. antiqua, *A coat*.
Strictabillæ, (Leg. & Strictabillæ, &
Strictipellæ, & Strictivellæ. V. Mart.)
Such barless as have an ill gate with them,
as though they were afraid to tread on the
ground, Plaut.
Strictus, a, um: idem quod Striatius,
Gloss.
Strictim, & Strictè; adverb, ex Strin-
go: *βραχύς, δί' ὀλίγου, & βραχέως*, *Briefly,*
straightly, shortly, lightly, and as it were
passing well, Strictim attondere, id est, ra-
dere ad cutem usque? *Even to the quick*
with the razor, δι' τοῦ ξυφ. Cui opponitur
per cutem attondere, i. *To pull or not*,
Plaut.
Strictinella, æ; f. *A festal-favoured*
barrel.
Strictivus, a, um; Cato. *Gathered or*
cropped with the hand.
Stricto, & Strictito, as; dim. à Strin-
go, Turneb.
Stridor, oris; Cato, m. *σφύριον*,
stridor, *A cropper, a gatherer of fruit*:
vide Spinditer.
Stridōrium, it neut. *A basket to*
gather apples in. Strictia, Gloss. *Strictæ*
tunica.
Strictura, f. Strictura dicta, vel quod
strictè emittuntur, id est, celeriter; vel
quod oculus sub fulgore perscringunt:
σπίρη, λαμπρότης. *A spark that*
flies from a piece of iron, when being red hot it
is wreathed and beaten; iron oar: *Lamina*
etiam ferri, Var.
Stridus, a, um; ex Stringo: *σφύρι-
ξ*, *σφύριον*, *σπίρη*, *Gathered*,
straty, *drawn out*; *severe*, *quick and sharp*:
coveious. Strictæ mamillæ, i. e. E si-
nuæ exte: *The breasts bare and laid out*,
Juv. Stricti nervi, *Strimens* *in funder*,
Lucan. Stridor, compar. Quint. *More*
conspic.
Striculus; grandiculus puer: à Stri-
cæ quadam corporis soliditate & duritie,
Arnob. Ex hystriculis, Grotius, ob as-
peritatem pilorum in corpore. *A youth*
grown to his strength, *a stripling*.
Stridens, tatis; part. *σφύρις*. *Making*
a noise, *gnawing*, Virg.
Stridēs, ex, stridē, ēres; & Strido, is,
di, ēre: ex *σφύρις, σφύρις*: *ex fono* *di*,
Peror. *To rattle or make a noise like to* *Cars*
drawn: *to make a whizzing or hissing*: *to*
gnash.
Stridor, oris; m. *στρίδω*, *σφύρις*,
σφύριον, *A noise, a rattling, a gas-*
sing, a shrill noise, the creaking of a door,
the noise that is made in turning upon
the hinge: *a whistling noise as it were of*
wind, Stridor torarum, *The rattling of*
whells, Jun. Dentium, *Gnawing of teeth*,

S U B

Subinivtus, a, um; Plaut. *Somewhat uninvited or against his will.*
Subirafor, éris, itus fum, fci; depon. *υποειρηνισμαι. To be half angry or dissatisfied.*
Subitrè, adv. Gell. *δρηνιμς. Somewhat angrily.*
Subitracus, a, um; part. *Somewhat angry.*
Subtis, is; f. Plin. avis quæ aquilam ova frangit; al. leg. Subtris, ex ubèr, ex illa contumelia injuria dict. *A certain bird which breaketh the Eagles eggs.*
Subticanèus, a, um; Col. *εὐκαφριδῶ. Hasty, sudden.*
Subitrarius, a, um; Liv. idem.
Subtitillus, vel Subutitillus; placentia, dict. a subita parata. Gloff. Idem etiam quod subucula.
Subitird, adv. ex Subeo, Per. *εὐκαφρως, αἰφνιδίως. Hasty, suddenly, upon a sudden.*
Subito, as; idem quod Subo, Gloff.
Subitrus, a, um; ex Subeo: quod subire, i. ingreditur clam atqueam ànimadvertas, inde signif. repentinum: *αἰφνιδίως, ὁ εὐκαφρως. Hasty, unlooked for.*
Subitò.
Subjugalis, le; f. V. Subjugis.
Subjuggatio, ònis; f. Col. *υποπαγή. A subduing or taming.*
Subjugator, gris; m. *υποδουλωτης. He that yokes, tames or subdueth.*
Subjugatus, a, um; part. *Pass or passed under the yoke. Subjugatus exercitus.* Veget 3. 10. *An army that hath been forced by the enemies to pass under the Halta or Galows.* Subjugum missus.
Subjugs, ge; Plin. *υποζυγισδύς. Accustomed to the yoke, or to draw.*
Subjugium, glis; n. Caro, *ζυγώδισμος. A thong or band wherewith a yoke is fastened to a beasts neck.*
Subjugo, as; Claud. *υποτασσω, ὀνηγω. To subdue, to bring under yoke.*
Subjunctio, ònis; f. Digest. *An undersetting, or joining underneath.*
Subjunctivus, a, um; Ifid. *υποτακτικῆς. Subjunctive, that joyneth under.* Modus subjunctivus apud Latinos est, quando Dubitationem, quando Possibilitatem significat, in qua sententiam illa quæ *υποτακτικῆς, i. suppositivè* indicantur. Prisc.
Subjunctus, a, um; part. Ovid. *υποτακτός. Set or to under.*
Subjunctio, is, xi, quam, ère; *υποζυγισίω, υποτασσω. To joyn or add, so set or bring under.*
Subjunct & Subjux; omnium generum; idem quod Subjugs, ge; f. Subjuge jugo positus, bus dicitur tibi Subjunct; Cathol. *A heath-under yoke.*
Sublabor, éris, pfus sum, bi; Virgil. *υπολαβῶμαι. To slip away privily, so fall or slide under, to fall down and decay by little and little.*
Sublabro, as, ère; f. Næv. *υποκακλίζω. To keep under the lip, or to put into the mouth.*
Sublâtè, advverb. *υπερημῶς, ὑψηλῶς. Haughtily, proudly, high minded, ediv, gloriously, arrogantly, basely.*
Sublâtèo, es, ùi, ère; Varr. *υπολαβῶμαι. To lyb id under.*
Sublâtio, ònis; f. *αἰφνιμς. A lifting up, a taking away.*
Sublâtus, a, um; part. à Sustollor

S U B

ἀνὰ πρὸς ἄνω. Lifted up, mounted, advanced: *a* so *slow* or *taken* away.
Sublecto, as, āre. To *cry* or *stroke*. Plaut, Os fublecto, idem quod Os sablino blanditiss. Fucum facio. To *deceive*.
Sublectus, a, um; part. Varr. *Chosen*. Sublectum vinum. Plaut, *Thin* or *weak* wine that *drinks* flat. Ad pauperatorem si migrant, infamiae gravior paupertas sit, fides sublector: *Less* regard or *smaller* credit and *reputation*. Plaut.
Sublego, as, Justin. ἀποκαθίστημι. To *substitute* or *appoint* in *one's* room.
Sublego, is, ēgi, dum, ēre; Virg. ὀφείω μισθόν. To *touch* a *thing* lightly in *passing* by, to *gather* lightly or *again*, to *steal* and *privily* *convey* away a *thing* *hid*: also to *choose*. Liv. *Privily* to *hearken* to, Plaut, to *read* *lightly*.
Sublevisus, a, um; Plaut, ἀδύνησι, Scal. Sublesta pictura, tantum primis lineamentis deformata ac nullis coloribus adumbrata, μὲνόμενον μίτον. Lifta est γρημική, ἡ λίσση, π in s, hinc ἀδύνησις picturae, hoc est ad verbum fublecto. *Of* no *force* nor *value*; *feeble*, *faint*. Sublesta, levia & tenuia. Nonn. Sublevisum frivolum, languidum & ἐλαφύμενον. Vinum sublevisum, i. improbum, quale & μαννισθὸν οἶνον. V. Mart. Sublesta fides, i. levis.
Sublevātō, ōnis; f. Digest, ἀναρρῶσις. *A* *helping* or *assisting*.
Sublevātor, ōris; m. Arnob. βοηθός. *He* that *helpeth*.
Sublevo, as; *to* *raise*, ἀναρρῶσις μίτον. To *lift* or *hold* up; *also* to *help*, aid, or *succure*, to *defend*: to *ease*, *lighten* or *lessen*. Sublevare testimonio alicumq. *By* *your* *deposition* and *witness* to *help* and *deliver* one.
Sublica, cæ; f. & Sublicium, cii; n. Cæf. trabs longa, quæ sub ponte ponitur ad eum sustinendum, Fest. Sublicium pontem quidam putant esse appellatum a sublicibus, peculiari vocabulo Volscorum, quæ sunt ginea in latitudinem extensa, quod non aliter Formiani tigna, quibus eorum pontes surrectus erat, appellabant: aliis Sublicies (καταστῆσι Gloss.) dicit. quia sub iis aqua liquens laberetur. Quidam Sublicies, ab elicienda aqua; alii a linguenti aqua, Scal. Sublicium & Oblicium, vel Subligius & Obliquus, ex Sub & Liguus vel Liguus; alii ex Ligno, quasi subligneus: Vide Fest. cum Scal. & aliis. *Doxes*. *A* *prop*, a *shore* or *post*, or *other* like *thing*, to *sustain* or *keep* up: a *pile* driven into the *ground* for *building* or *other* like *purpose*. It is *especially* means of *piles* driven into the *water* for the *mending* of *bridges*.
Sublices, idem.
Sublicus, a, um; inde Sublicia trabs ex Sublicis facta; *A* *side* of *piles* or *posts*. Sublicius pontis, Liv. ἡ ἀφ᾽ ἑκῆς ὑβλιν, *A* *great* and *strong* *timber-bridg* able to *bear* *horses* and *carts* *laden*.
Sublicus, vel quous, a, um; &. Pons Sublicus, ἡ ἀφ᾽ ἑκῆς ὑβλιν. *A* *bridg* of *timber*. Scal. *A* *cross* *post* to *underfer*.
Sublido, is, ēre. To *hit* *slofly* or *under*-*neath*. Prudent.
Subligaculum, li; n. ex Subligo, Nonn. Subligaculum est quod pudenda partes corporis teguntur, dicit. quod sub tunc ligetur: Ejus in histronia ductus usus erat, non item in campo Martio, ubi juvenentis campestris succingebatur; Voss. ὁπίσθω πρὸς ἀνταξίας. *A* *mans* breeches or

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long-bofe. Idem etiam quod Cinchus, *The rib of a ſhip, Jun.*
Subligamentum, *That which is the middle of the urine, or the middle region of the urine, ſcup.*
Subligamina; idem quod Subſcſciations.
Subligar, aſis; n. Mart. ex Subligo; *αὐλῖγας*, *A ſlip or breeches without canions or neither ſtocks: a truſt or breech only to cover the privy members, Subligaria ſignatur artiſci.* He baſt a truſt appointed him to wear for the time, for it ſolloweth, Nudi emicuntur, when they have done, they are ſtripped naked, Plin.
Subligatio, f. Gloſſ. *A binding or tying under.*
Subligatōrium, ii; n. *A binding.*
Subligatus, a, um, *In a truſt.* Harpaſto ſubligata ludit, Martial, *In a truſt ſhe plays at ball.*
Subligo, as; Plin. *ὑπόκειν.* To underbind, to underdry, to lay or hang at.
Subligor, aſis; paſſ. Col.
Sublimator, onis; f. Digreſſ. *A lifting up.*
Sublimatus, a, um; Sext. Aurel. Liſi ex up, advanced. Ex argento vivo, ignis calore in altum ſublato, Chymilla argenti vivum machinator, quod Sublimatum appellant, argenti vivi puri, & atramentarii ſutorii æqualibus portionibus cum aceto tritis, donec argentum vivum penitus diſparuerit; Gorrh.
Sublime, adv. *ὑψηλός, μὲν πῶρος.* Up aloft, on high.
Sublimen, inis; & Sublimentum, ti; n. Scal. in Propert. limen ſuperius vel ſcal. in, *ὑψηλόν.* Aſſice hoc ſubliment candens quem Innoceſci omnis. Ennius. *The upper door poſt a the hauſe or Linet.*
Sublimis, imis; & Sublimus, a, um; Nonn. ex Limus, quaſi ſupra limum; vel ex Limine ſuperiore, quia ſupra nos eſt, Feſt. *λεῖψος, terra madida, rigura, illimis, pura fine limo: μῦθιμος, ὑψηλός.* Lefy, haughty, that is above us. In ſublime, Plin. *On high, aloft.*
Sublimitas, aſis; f. Plin. *ὑψηλότης, ὑψος, ὑψηλός, Heigh, highneſs.*
Sublimiter, adv. *ὑψηλῶς.* Highly.
Sublimo, as; Solin. *μαυροῦν.* To ſet on high, to exalt. Sublimare ſe, To moue up; Apul.
Sublimor, aſis; Lucr.
Sublimus, ma, m; pro Sublimis; Nonn.
Sublingſto, onis; a Sublingendo deducitur, Plaut. in Pſeud. *Am ſibi quique ſeſſeſus eſt æqui ſublingio.* An under-tongue or liſh-dip, Plaut.
Sublingſſum, iſd. operculum gurgulis, quaſi parva lingua, quod foramen linguæ recludit aperitve. *The weel and of the throat.*
Sublino, is, ſevi, tui & iſvi, itum, ère; Cell. *ὑποκρίναι, ὑμᾶναι.* To annoint or touch, to paint or ſtain, to ſmear ſomewhat or bigraſe: *ἄλφω* to decieve and mock one, Plaut. *To lay a ground with.* Plin.
Sublinor, paſſ. Gell.
Sublito, onis; f. verb. *ὑπάλειπον.* The ground colour whereon the perſe's color is laid, it is called Graſt.
Sublivens, tis; adj. Sat. *Somewhat black and blew.* Subli-

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Sublivesco, is; Celf. ὑποζῶ. *To wax black and blew.*
 Sublividus, a, um; Celf. ὑπὸ ζῶ. *Half black and blew.*
 Sublo, V. Subulo.
 Sublucanus, a, um; quod lucem antecedit; κρηλινῶ. *About day-spring, that is a little before day-lights.*
 Sublucēo, es uxi, ēre; Plin. ὑπολαίνωμι. *To give a little lights, to shine somewhat.*
 Sublucēdō, adv. *Somewhat brightly.*
 Sublucidus, a, um; adj. ὑπολαμπής. *ὑπολαμπής, Somewhat bright.* Am. Marcell.
 Sublūco, as; Fest. ramos arborum supposito, & veluti subitis lucem mitto; ὑποζῶ. *To under-shed boughs, that the lights may come in under the tree.*
 Sublucor, pass. Col.
 Sublucror, aris; Dig. *To gain closely.*
 Sublūnis nox Hor. ex Sub & Luna. *A clear and star-bright night.*
 Sublūo, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; Col. καταλῶ. *To pass somewhat, to underpass.*
 Sublūo, pass. Varr.
 Sublūridus, a, um; Plaut. ὑπὸ ζῶ. *Somewhat wan or pale.*
 Sublūtris, ūris; Liv. ex Sub comp. & Lustris; ut illustris; V. Peror. ὑπολαμπής. *Thus half sum-lights.*
 Sublūsto, as. *To view privily.*
 Sublūta, a, um; part. *Somewhat washed, Mart.*
 Sublūvis, ēis; f. Col. ἀνυμῆς, ὀδπος. *Fish, ordure; also a disfast in cattle, between the claws of the feet. The Foul.*
 Submeies; submejulus, qui in leaulo mingit, meies; Gloss. Inf. ad, Submeies, qui subras meit Oneibus pissit in his bed Cerd.
 Submentum, pars sub mento; 2. parvum mentum.
 Submērō, es; Plaut. & Submereor, eris. *To deserve a little.*
 Submergo, is, ūi, ūtum, ēres καταποντίζω. *To drown or sink in the water, to overthrow, n. dip or plunge.*
 Submergor, eris; pass. Liv.
 Submēridiānum, ni. *An undermeal.*
 Medul. Gram.
 Submēridiānus, a, um; adj. Liv. *Before noon.*
 Submersio, ōnis; f. verb. Firm. ὑποβρίσις. *An over-swimming.*
 Submersor, ōris; m. Apul. *He that drowns.*
 Submersus, a, um; part. καταποντισθεῖς. *Drowned or bawled.* Submersæ dicuntur maris belluæ. *Which never fly, but swim under the water, Cic.*
 Submētus, a, um; ὑπομεικτό. *Submētus part and without mixture.* Submentum vinum, Plaut. *Amist a full wine.*
 Subminia, æ; f. Plaut. ex Sub & Minio; vestis genus colore subrubro, ὀδυμυκτὴς. *A purple, a woman's garment.*
 Subministratio, ōnis; f. Dig. ὑπομίστα. *Under-service.*
 Subministrātor, ōris; m. Sen. ὑπομίστης, ὑπομίστης. *An under-servant, one that ministrs to one that he needs it lacketh.*
 Subministrātus, ūi; m. Macr. *Under service.*
 Subministrō, as; ὑπομίστα, ὑπομίστα. *To do service to one, to deliver any thing that is asked for; leg. & Subministror pass. Aug.*

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Submissē, adv. & Submissim; Suet. *ταπεινός, μαχητός, Lowly, humbly, temperately, softly in speaking, with a low voice.*
Submissimē, idem; Suet. in Aug.
Submissio, ōnis; S. *ὑποκύπτειν, ὑποκύω, A humbling or putting under, I-tem Ablatio. Submissio orationis, Temperate and mild language.*
Submissitulus, a, um; Pelag. *Α βασιφάρ, or hasty born child.*
Submissor, ōris; m. Dig. *He that setteth on or under.*
Submissus, a, um; Liv. *ὑφαιμένος, ταπεινός, Put down, put down, brought in subjection, humble, lowly, submiss, base; abject: also low or baffo; in voice temperate or gentle.*
Submittō, & Summittō, in Tris, issum. *ἔρεχ ὑφαινω, ὑπεκκρίπτω, ὑποτάττω. To send p. ivily or by stealth, to send one to succeed: to suborn, or privily to send, to accusers to accuse one: to find or bring in the mean time: to plant or set in the ground: to put or set under, as a calf, seal or lamb to sit under the dam so such to bow down, to humble, to submiss, to apply himself so: to debase, to faint and be afraid of: to give place: also to let grow in length. Plin. jun. To clothe up, to cast or lay down, Ovid. To submissor prata in facuum, Col. To let the meadows grow for hay. Ad mensuram discentis submittere se, Quint. To apply himself to the capacity of the scholar. Submittere animum alicui periculo, Brut. To faint or be afraid of a danger. Submittere alicui, To send one to succeed a man in the governance of a Provinca. Submittere arma, To yield up their weapons: as we say, to lay down their bucklers: quod erat gladiatorum jam telorum, & metuentium; Sen.*

Submitror, ōris; pass. Suet.
Submollē, adv. *ὑπομολλές; Somewhat grievously.*
Submollēto, as; Gloss. *To trouble or vex something.*
Submollētus, a, um; *ὑπομολλές; Somewhat displeasing or grievous.*
Submollis, is. To make soft.
Submollis, le; adj. Rom. *Somewhat soft or tender.*
Submōnēō, is, ūi, itum, ēre; Ter. *ὑπομνησκω, To warn privily, to put in mind of a thing, to give one warning, to give a by-warning, to give a watch word: also to give half a check; to give a privy check or hint.*
Submōnēō, pass. Stat.
Submōrdēō, es; ēre. *To hiss privily or softly.*
Submōrdēō, pass. Apul.
Submōrdē, adv. Aug. *Somewhat crabbedly.*
Submōrdōsus, a, um; *ὑπομωδολός; Somewhat forward and crabbed, somewhat rigorous.*
Submōtor, ōris; m. verb. Liv. *ἔκπνοτος. One that pestereth, or makes room. Submotor aditās, Liv. A porter or usher of the hall.*
Submōtus, a, um; J. Rom. *ἀπὸ μακρόθεν. Removed far from, taken away: laid p. art.*
Submōvō, ōis, ōvi, ōtum, ōre; v. Summoveo, Col. *ἐκμαρτύρο, ἀπὸμαρτύρο. To remove or carry far off: to drive out of place: to cause to avoid, give place, make way or room: to repel or put back, to keep*

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from: to lay apart, to separate: to discharge a man of his office: to despoil. Submoveo aliquem a negotiatione, Proconfulatu, &c. To despoil or discharge. ¶ Submovere aliquos in extremam aciem, Liv. To remove into, &c.

Submōvētur, imperf. Sen. They make way or room.

Submultiplicem numerus, Iiid, Which is contained in another number, twice, thrice, four times, or many times.

Subnafcens, tis; part. Plin.

Subnaſcor, ēris, natus sum, ſci; dep. Plin. ὑπογενέσθαι, ὑπογενέσθαι. To grow or spring up under; to begin to blo-m or bud.

Subnāto, as, āre, To swim or be under, Sil. Qui opponitur Exno, as.

Subnecālis, le; adj. Sidon, Which is tied under.

Subnecāto, ōnis; f. A binding or hanging to.

Subnecō, is, xūi, xum; ēre; Virg. ὑπονεκώω, ὑπονεκώω. To bind, to fast n, to join to, to subserve.

Subnecōr, ēris; pass. Suet.

Subnēgātor, ōris; m. Hier. A faint denier.

Subnēgo, as; ὑπονεύω. Half to deny, or to deny somewhat.

Subnervo, as; Apoll. ἀδυνα, ὑνυάπιζω. To cut sinews, to weaken the hamstring or bough.

Subnixus, a, um; à Subnector. Stat.

Subniger, a, um; Virg. ὑποπλάζω. Somewhat black, blackish, &c. V. Fulcus.

Subnitor, ēris, nixus sum, nātis ὑπονεκώεσθαι, ὑποπιδέσθαι. To labour or flay against a thing. to be strained up, to rush to.

Subnixus, a, um; part. ὑποπιδέσθαι. Underpropped, to burn up, rustling to; having underneath. Subnixus alis, With arms a femore, Plaur, V. Anfarus.

Subnodō, as. To make a knot under a thing.

Subnodōr, āris; pass. Varr.

Subnodāto, ōnis; f. Dig. ὑπονοτάω. A subserving.

Subnotō, as; Marc. ὑπονοτάω, ὑπονοτάω. To subscribe, to note or mark, to note after a fashion.

Subnotōr, pass. Marcell.

Subnubilus, a, um; Cels. ἁρὶ μκερὶ νεφελώδης. Somewhat cloudy, or overcast with clouds.

Subō, as; Plin, ex Saibus dict. cum libidinem appeunt, vel exerecent: à οὐδὰ, ῥολ, οὐδὰ; Vid. Subatrix, ὀφθαλμολογία. To graze or the sow doing desire to have a be-c to do their kind. Subare est suis (seminare, apperere matrem; ur, Surire suis maris. Depiscibus etiam dic.

Subobscōne, adv. Apul. ὑποπικρῶς. Somewhat fithily.

Subobscenusus, a, um; ὑποπικρῶς, αἰχρότατος. Somewhat difform and filthy.

Subobscure, adv. August. ὑποπικρῶς, ἁρὶ μκερὶ ἀδύλως. Somewhat obscurely.

Subobscūsus, a, um; adj. Plin. ὑποπικρῶς, Somewhat obscure, dark, or hard to be understood.

Subōdōse, adv. Aug. Somewhat spitefully.

Subōdrosus, a, um; ὑπομωδῶς. Somewhat hateful and envious.

Subōdorōr, āris; Catus: ἀνὸς, ἁρὶ μκερὶ αὐτομάτως. To perceive something, or to understand a little, as hies an itching

Subulmentarius, *An almoner, or*
ibad st ibarab clner. Cerd.
 Subradens, *tis; part. Amm. Marcell*
Intraching argening ground.
 Subrancidus, *a, um; ὑπὸ ρανγος, σα*
ραγίζω. Rammish, stinking, and somewhat
hoary.

Subrūo, is, ut litum, ēre; Cæl. καταδύω, καταστρέφω. To dig the earth, to cast down the ground, to undermine or underflow: also to undo and destroy, Hor. Subrūo, ēris, pass. Veg. Subrutitē, adv. ὑπαγεγναός. Somewhat clownishly.

Subſeco as, ſi, ſum, ſec; Col. *ὕψωμα, ὑποτίμω*; To cut under or a little, to pare, to cut down. Forſum ſubſecare, Varr. To mow down hay.

Subsidentia, æ; Gorrh. Generaliter
quidem dicitur quicquid subsidet, atque
in imo cuiusque liquidioris excrementi
subsistit. *The settling, the r-sistence which
settles in the bottom.*
Subsidēo, es, ēdi, sum, ēre, ens

Subsīpīo, is, ēre; Varr. *ὑποσπῖσις*
Not to be very wise, not to have a perfect
last.
 Subsistēmīa, æ; f. Cels. *ὑποστάσις*
The subsistence or bottom.

u. Substes, itis; m. *Ælian. A follower or*
 ff. *hinder-man, in a File of soldiers, a Bring-*
 is, *er up, every second, fourth, sixth, or eighth*
man in the File: vide Præites.
 Substillum, li; n. *Fest. ex Stillo: tem-*
 pu.

Pus ante pluviam, jam penē uvidum, & post pluviam non pēficuum, quod jam fillaret, aut nondum deflisset. The dropping of rain from Penibus, a falling mist; Also she sickness when one pisseb by drop, the strangury. Cato, *εσχαλασθης οὐρία*.

Substituto, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; *ὑποκαθίστημι*. To substitute or ordain in place of another, to bring in, &c.

Substituto, ōnis, f. Paul, *ὑποκαθίστασις*. An appointing or ordaining in place of another.

Substitutus, a, um, A term in Legick. Propositio substitutiva, A conditional proposition. Apul.

Substituto, ōris; m. Digest. He that ordains in his place.

Substituto, tis; m. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. An official, or Arch-deacon deputy.

Substito, as, ūti, ūtum, ēre; Ter. *ὑπὸ σταμνίου*. To stand still, to abide constantly.

Substomachor, āris, āri; August. *ὑποσπύγμι*. To be somewhat angry.

Substrahō, is; & Substratio; V. Subtrahō, &c.

Substrāmen, īnis; n. Varr. *ὑποστρώμα*. Straw, litter or any thing laid under be. ūi.

Substratus, a, um; part. A Substrator: *ὑποστρώμενος*. Laid under, or strawed.

Substratus, ūis; m. Plin. *ὑποστρωτός*. A spreading or laying under; litter or other like laid under dress.

Substrēps, part. Softly, or imperfectly uttering. Apul.

Substrepo, is, ēre. To make a little noise.

Substritus, vel Subtritus, a, um; Col. *ὑποστρωτός*. Bound hard under or strained: slender, small or lank; Also well truss'd up, shorn, well fashioned.

Crura substricta, Ovid. Small spindles of flanks. Quam festivē vestis substricta sit? How feasts it fixeth or it ties about his shoulders? Apul.

Substringo, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; Colum. *ὑποσπύγμι*. To bind strait underneath, to strain hard, to gird underneath, to try or truss up, to hale in; also to repress or restrain. Quint. Substringere carbasa, To hale in the strait, Mart.

Substringor, pass. Veget.

Substruō, ōnis; f. verb. *ὑποκαθίστασις*. An underpinning or groundfilling of an house, or making of a foundation under. Substructiones infanz Capitolii, Huge buildings; Plin.

Substruor, m. Vitruv. He that underfetteth.

Substruus, a, um; Vitruv.

Substruō, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; Plaut. *ὑποκαθίστασις*. To underpin, to make a foundation under, to build; Leg. & Subtrator, eris; pass.

Substipio, ēre; & Substipescō, is, ēre. To be somewhat dismayed.

Substipide, adv. Hier. Somewhat dolitly.

Substipidus, a, um; *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Halfastonied, somewhat foolish.

Substudo, as, āre; i. Substus, vel pōst, vel pāum sudare. Similiter Sudo componitur cum aliis prapositionibus *ἀναλυσθαι*.

Substutio, ōnis; f. August. *ὑποκαθίστασις*. A leaping or hopping about.

Subsultim, adv. Suet. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. By jumps.

Subsulto, as; Plaut. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To hop, to jump.

Subsultus, ūis; m. Liv. A jump, an hop.

Subsultus, palpitatio.

Subsum, es, est, ūti, esse; *ὑπαιμ*. To be under, to join to, to be; also to help, Plaut.

Subsilio, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; Hor. *ὑποσπύγμι*. To creep under.

Subsūct, eris; pass. Petr. Arbit. To be, &c.

Subsurdus, a, um; Quint. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Half deaf; also that is scarce heard, or makes almost no noise at all.

Subsūtus, a, um; part. Hor. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Undersewed, or underwrought.

Substadius, a, um, Inclining to a consumption; Half spent or wasted in body; Amm. Marcell.

Subtal, al, Subtel, lis; n. Sipont. ex Sub & talo, quod sit sub talo. The hollowess of the foot, the palm of the hand.

Subtālāris, re; f. Sid. That is under the ankle.

Subtardus, a, um; adj. Varr. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Somewhat slow or late.

Subtegmen, ūis; n. Ter. Junius; Aliud est Subtegmen, aliud Subtemen; nam Subtegmen, vel (ut August.) Subtegmen, est interior pannus, quo vestis fustula est, commoditatis ac ornatus ergo; Subtemen verō pars est interi-

or panni, quæ stamini subest. Ut tela, a texendo, semen, hinc quod subtegitur, subtemen; Varr. a Stando, quod in eo stat omne in tela velamentum; quod subest stamini. Itaque a Sub & Stamen, Subtemen, quasi Substamen, cliso f. Subtegmen a subtegendo; *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. The thread in weaving called the woof, V. Mart.

Subtēgo, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; Col. To cover a little or secretly.

Subtegor, Gloss. To be covered underneath.

Subtēgūlāneus, a, um; Plin. quod est aliqua ex parte ex regulis confectum; *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. That is under the veils or eaves of houses.

Subtel, Prisc. In el. correpta neutri generis sunt, ut mel, fel, subtel. τὸ κοῖλον ὑπὸ τοῦ ποδός. Perot. Subtal. The hollow under the foot; concavum pedis, sicut volla manūs, quod scilicet sub talo sit, Subtal.

Subtēla, ē; f. Herm. A wrapper of an horse.

Subtēmen, īnis; n. Jun. Currite ducentes subtemina; currite fusti; Catull. V. Subtegmen.

Subtendo, dis, di, tum & sum, ēre; Cato. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To extend or stretch abroad under.

Subtendor, pass. Var.

Subtēns, f. Chorda.

Subtento, as; Plaut. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To assay or essay privily; Legitur & Subtenor, pass.

Subtēnis, ē; Var. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Somewhat flimsy, thin or weak.

Subtēpō, & Subtēpescō, To wax somewhat warm.

Subtēpidē, adverb. Plin. Somewhat warmly.

Subtēpidus, a, um; adj. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Subter, prap. ferv. accul. & ablat. ex Sub: *ὑπο*. Under.

Subter, adverb. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. In the nearer part: ex Sub. Subter, infra; Prisc. Super & Subter contrarias habent significationes, Pap. Subter est, quod re aliqua superiore deprimitur & procuratur; Subter verō, quod demissum altius contingitur.

Subterclūdō, is, ēre; Leg. & Subterclūdōr, eris; pass. Capell. To shut under.

Subtercūsus, ūis; Subtercutus, & Subtercutaneus, Subcus, Subcuticus, & Subcutaneus, a, um, That which is under the skin.

Subterdū, adverb. Erasim. In the day time.

Subterdūcō, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; Plaut. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To steal away privily, to withdraw.

Subterdūcō, ōnis; f. Dig. A privy stealing away.

Subterdūcōr, ōris; m. Dig. He that steals privily.

Subterflūō, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre, Plin. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To run or flow under.

Subterflūus, a, um; Sidon. Which flows under.

Subterfūgō, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To escape or get away privily, to eschew, to give one the slip, to eschew the danger and trouble of.

Subterfūgum, ūi; n. Macrobi. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. An escaping away privily.

Subtergredior, eris. To go underneath.

Subterhābitus, a, um; Apul. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Dissembled, set at naught.

Subterlābens, adverb. Manil. Sliding under.

Subterlābor, eris, pūs sum, bi; Liv. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To slip away quickly, to run or flow underneath.

Subterlīno, is; idem quod Subterlino.

Subterlīno, is, ēre; Plin. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To annoy or beset; ar underneath.

Subterlinor, eris, īni; pass. Celf.

Subtermō, as; Claud. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To run under.

Subternum, A place under the earth to keep things in.

Subternus, a, um; adj. Underneath, Prudent.

Subterō, is, trivī, ūtum, ēre; Col. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To bruise or beat out, to break in pieces.

Subterōr, eris vel ēre; pass. Lucret. Subterpedānēm, ēi; n. Pallad. A footstool.

Subterrāneus, & Subterraneus, & Subterreus, a, um; *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. That is under the ground.

Subterrātorium, rii; n. Varr. A dil- ble to set herbs in a garden.

Subterrēnus, Apul. & Subterreus, a, um. Beneath or under the ground. Divi subterre, idem qui Inferi. Arnob.

Subterrēns, ē; Plaut. Somewhat to af- fright, or cause fear.

Subterrēniō, as; Lucret. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To wear or consume in the nearer part.

Subtervolvōr, eris, ēre. To roll or run under. Am. Marcell.

Subtexo, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; Plin. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To weave or join to

after, to speak in the end; Also to cover or hide, Ovid. Legitur & Subtexor, eris, pass.

Subticeō, es, ēre; & Subticefco, is, ēre. To hold one's peace, to answer nothing to that is spoken.

Subtillis, ūtor, ūis; & comparat. Col. & istius, a, um; *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Igave, acutus, ingeniosus, perspicax, quasi quia tenuis in robis, & quæ aliis *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*, acie mentis cernat & penetrat: vide Scalig. exercit. 1. r. Subtillis tela, quia *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*, i. longius extenditur, inde *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Scalig. A filis tenuioribus originem traxisse videtur, quæ in tela bene texta, oculorum penē aciem fallunt, unde significationis proportio ad alia quoque sumpta fuit; aliis, ex Sub & *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Vide Exilis, Subtilis, little, missy, *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*, learned, delicate and fine.

Subtillitas, āris; f. a Subtillis: *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*, *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Delicate Subtillity, finely also slenderly.

Subtilliter, & ismē; adv. Quint. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*, *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Subtillly, finely, also slenderly.

Subtīmēō, es, ūi, ēre; *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To be half afraid.

Subtīmēfco, is; Gloss. To be somewhat afraid.

Subtōndēō, es, dēre, tōndum. To elip under.

Subtōndēōr, eris; pass. Colum. To be, &c.

Subtrāctio, ōnis; f. Apoll. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. A withdrawing, subtrahing or abating in accounts.

Subtrāctus, a, um; part. Plin. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*, *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Taken away, withdrawn, *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To take away, to withdraw, *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To take away, to bring out of, to eschew; also to let one to have, or keep from having. Plin. Jun. Subtrahere ē pondere, Col. To take from the weight. Subtrahere se a curia, To withdraw himself from. Morbus cum bello subtraxit, Liv. Did les or keep him that he could not go to war. Subtrahere fe labori, Colum. To eschew labour. Subtrahere aliquem invide, To bring out of hatred and displeasure.

Subtransversum, Linac, quod paulūm abs transverso in utramque partem declinat.

Subtriflis, tes; Ter. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Somewhat heavy, sad or sorry; half in a dampness half jocund.

Subtritus, a, um; part. a Subtero, Plaut. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Worn underneath, broken.

Subtundo, is, tūdi, ūtum, ēre; T. Tibull. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To beat or smite underneath.

Subtundor, eris; pass. Stat. To be, &c.

Subtūrpīcūlus, a, um; *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. A little dishonest.

Subtūrpīcus, pe; *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. In part foul and dishonest, somewhat foul, half dishonest.

Subtūs, adv. Lucret. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Under. V. Subter.

Subtūsus, a, um; part. a Subtundo, Tibull.

Subvādes & Vades, Gell. lib. 16. cap. 10.

Subūber, *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Gloss. Sububer infantis, qui adhuc sububere. Such- ing children. Sicut exuberet, *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Scalg.

Subūcula, ē; f. Varr. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Subūcula tunica dicta, quia subcus inducitur. Donat. quod sub- culo connectatur; al. ex Subūo, pro subcus induo, a. cliso, pro Subūdo, ut Exno pro Exūdo. Subūo habet vestitionis significationem in compositis quibus- dam. Subūcula (Fest.) genus libi, quod Diis dabatur ex alica, & oleo, & melle; dic, quod sub alio ferto velut indu- retur; Scalig. leg. Subūlum aut Subūculum: *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. The linen worn underneath, upon the bare body. Indusium (anciently) was the first coat, worn over the Subūcula. So Varro, Postquam binas tunicas habere cōperunt, instituerunt vocare Subūculam & Indusium.

A shirt or smock. Also a cake made of the flower of Alica, oil and honey, and offered to the gods, Fest.

Subūcūlānus, a, um; adj. Quint. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. That wearth a shirt, &c.

Subvēctio, ōnis; f. Cels. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. A conveying or carrying.

Subvēctō, as; Virg. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To bear or carry often.

Subvēctōr, eris; m. Digest. He that carryth.

Subvēctus, a, um; part. Ovid. Carried aloft.

Subvēctus, ūis; m. verb. Tac. idem quod Subvēctio.

Subvēho, is, ūi, ūtum, ēre; Plin. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To carry up, to exalt, to convey in a ship or wait, to bring up.

Subvēhōr, eris; pass.

Subvēnio, is, ēni, entum, ēre; *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To comfort, to relieve, to help.

Subvēnīor, Iris, ntus sum, īri; pass. Salust.

Subvēnītur, imperf. Plin. They help or succour.

Subventāneus, a, um; adj. Plin. ex Sub & Vento. Windy, or of the wind, adle.

Subventio, ōnis; f. Fest. Aid or help.

Subvento, as, āre; frequent. a Sub- venio, Plaut. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To come to one often.

Subventūrus, a, um; part. Ovid. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. That shall help.

Subventus, ūis; m. Plaut. A coming upon suddenly.

Subverbūta, ē; f. quasi veribus vel veribus ista; Fest. Subverbūta, hic b pro u, pro Sub veru ista, Scal. Meat burn- ing on the spit.

Subverbo, Tert. quasi sub veru ista: vel a verber, ut signif. Verber- rorem, One burns in the hand or forehead, *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*.

Subverēcundus, a, um; adj. i. aliquan- culum verēcundus; Barc. Somewhat shamed.

Subvērōr, eris, ūtus sum, ēri; *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To fear somewhat; also to reverence, *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*.

Subversio, ōnis; f. cam. Liv. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. An overthrowing, ruin, destruc- tion.

Subverso, as; freq. a Subverto, Plaut.

ὑποκαθιστάμενος. To subvert or overthrow often, to turn upside down.

Subversor, m. Sen. He that overturneth.

Subversus, a, um; part. Plaut. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Overthrown, turned upside down.

Subverto, tis, ti, sum, ēre; Colum. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To turn upside down, to undo, to overthrow; also to cast one away by false accusation, Tac. to subvert.

Subvertor, pass. Liv.

Subvexus, a, um; Liv. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Bowed upward like an arch roof.

Subvēcēcōmēs, ītis; m. Bar. An under- berber.

Subvēctus, a, um; Digest. Somewhat limber.

Subvēridis, de; Plin. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Somewhat green of colour.

Subūla, ē; f. Mart. a Suendo, quasi subūla, Perot. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. A badge that Cordwainers do use, an awl. Instrumentum etiam ferreum quo lapi- des excavantur.

Subūlā, ārum; f. Jun. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Single bernes without lines or knags, proper to the Subūlo.

Subūlāris, re; ut, Subulare filum, Vitruv. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Belonging to a cordwainer, collar or shoemaker.

Subūlicus, ciz; m. Varr. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. ex *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. qui su- um dux est; aliter *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. quod ab *ὑπο* & *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. Bec, simpliciter ducit ex *ὑπο*, & *ὑπο* est productio vocis; vel est ex *ὑπο*. Vide Bubuleus, A Swine- herd.

Subūlo, as, āre; id est, subūlā sue- re. Subūlo & pēdicō, a Suece, quod *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*, *ὑποκαθιστάμενος* obscaeno significatu. Scalig.

Subūlo, ōnis; m. Fest. Tuscē tibicen dicitur, a tibia instat subūlā, ex Hebr. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*, unde tibia fiebat, Pe- rot. Cervus cui cornua sunt simplicia, ad similitudinem subūlā dict. ait Scalig. Apud Var. vetus lectio Subūla. Subūlum, apud Apul. genus organi musicæ *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*, *ὑποκαθιστάμενος* an hars called a Spi- iter, having young horns without knags or tines; also a piper.

Subūculā, ē; f. A kind of garments which Priests wore.

Subūnio, ōnis; f. Donat. A note of union, or of accenti.

Subūvōla. The back or outward part of the hand. Stup.

Subvōlito, as; Ovid. To fly a little upward.

Subvōlo, as; *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To fly away a little, or somewhat aloft. In caelestem locum subvolare, Cic.

Subvolvō, is, vi, ēre; *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. To tumble roll or wallow un- der, Virg.

Subvolvōr, eris, vi; pass. Plin. To be, &c.

Suburbāna, ōrum; n. The suburbs, bou- ses or villages near the City.

Suburbānē, adverb. Aug. Very counte- ously.

Suburbānitās, āris; f. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. The neighbourhood of them that dwell without the city.

Suburbānū, ni; n. *ὑποκαθιστάμενος*. An house without the walls of the city.

S U F

M m m 2

or a dictator, a chief Magistrate. Felt.
Suffraginarius, a, um; Stat. Stuffed
with apparel.

Suffraginatus, a, um; Plaut. sarcinā
quapiam ornatus; ex Sub & Farcimine,
vel Farcio; Lamp. leg. Subfarcinatus;
Suffraginatus, a, um; Plaut. Stuffed up.

Suffraginatus, a, um; Plaut. Stuffed up.
Suffraginatus, a, um; Plaut. Stuffed up.

Suffraginatus, a, um; Plaut. Stuffed up.
Suffraginatus, a, um; Plaut. Stuffed up.

Suffraginatus, a, um; Plaut. Stuffed up.
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Suffraginatus, a, um; Plaut. Stuffed up.
Suffraginatus, a, um; Plaut. Stuffed up.

Suffraginatus, a, um; Plaut. Stuffed up.
Suffraginatus, a, um; Plaut. Stuffed up.

another, ἀνταρθεῖν to dye or stain, in-
ferre et maculare to remain after, Suffice-
re tibi debet, &c. Plin. I. thou' d f. fice
vult, &c. Sufficere paucorum cupidita-
ti, To satisfy the covetous d fire of a few.
Non sufficiunt vires ad consularia mun-
nera abunda, Liv. He is not able to do
the things that appertain to the Consul-
ship. Sufficere sibi non potest, Ulp.
He is not able to see to his own goods.
Sufficere aliquem in alterius locum, Liv.
To choose into another man's place. Suffi-
ciunt contra sufficimus, Virg. We are not
able to resist them.

Sufficior, pass. Lucret.
Sufficit, imp. It suffices.
Sufficiendus, a, um; part. Col. To be
perfumed.

Suffigere, is, xi, xum, ēre; Plin. reser-
vato. καταπύγνυμι. To bang upon, to
nail up.

Suffiguro, as; παρρηματίζω. To
fashion or form.

Suffimen, inis; Ovid. & Suffimentum,
ti; n. Plin. Suffimenta. A perfume, a su-
ffraginatus, any thing that being laid or cast
upon hot coals, maketh a sweet smell. Olim
erat, confectio ex faba, milio, mulo spar-
so, quo tempore uvæ calcate fuerunt,
Fest.

Suffimentum, ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία.
A perfuming, a perfume offered to the
gods. V. Fest.

Suffundo, is; Plin. To cleave under.
Suffuso, is, ivi, itum, ēre; Plin. I. Su-
ffundit, ex Fio componitur. al. ex Sub &
Fundo. V. Fest. cum Scal. in verbo Ex-
fundo, ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία. To perfume.

Suffusus, is, i; m. al. Filci similitudine
dict. Fest. The cad of a Ram of which was
made a purse to keep money in.

Suffusio, onis; f. verb. Plin. ἀνοσ-
μία. A perfuming, a fumigation.

Suffitor, oris; m. verb. Plin. Suffundit.
A perfumer, he that maketh perfume.

Suffitus, a, um; part. Plaut. Suffusa-
doles. That is perfumed, burned and
smoked.

Suffitus, tis; m. verb. Plin. ἀνοσμία.
A perfuming, which is made of dry
things to perform distillations which fall from
the brain on the lower parts.

Suffixus, a, um; part. a Suffigore; Luci.
ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία. Fastened, set
upon.

Sufflabilis, is; adj. That may be blown.
Sufflamen, inis; n. Juv. ex Sufflo;
machine genus, quo in descensu vel pro-
curfu nimio rota solet retineri; τερχά-
νιον Gloff. ἰσχυρία. That which
is put into the wheel, lest the cart be over-
thrown, the trigger, quo rota quasi suf-
flatur.

Sufflamine, as; Sen. ex Sufflamine;
sufflamine compremo & retineo, ἰσχυ-
ρία. To stay or hold wheels back with
that instrument, to skatch the wheel.

Sufflatio, onis; f. verb. ἀνοσμία.
ἀνοσμία. A blowing or puffing up.

Sufflator, oris; f. He that bloweth.
Sufflatus, a, um; part. Heren. ἰσχυ-
ρία; Passus xps prout, haugby. Alii
sufflata fastigis tigha, Prokdy standing
or raised up with high Lanthorns or Tow-
ers, Am. Marcell.

Sufflatus, is, i; m. Plin. vide Sufflatio.
Sufflavus, a, um; Suet. ἀνοσμία.
Somewhat yellow, yellowish.

Sufflo, as; Plin. quodam. To blow, to

blow under, to puff up; also to whisper in
one's ears, Plaut. Sufflare languidos in-
genes. To blow the fire ready to go out, Plin.
Nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suæ, i. iras-
tus est, Lamb. in Plaut. Sufflare buccas,
i. irare.

Sufflo, onis, The herb Sowbread. Para-
cell.

Suffocatio, onis; f. verb. Plin. πνι-
γμός, ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία. A choking, sti-
ffing or stiffling.

Suffocator, oris; m. & tris; f. He or
she that strangeth.

Suffocatus, a, um; Quint. A most cho-
ked. Suffocata vox.

Suffoco, as; Ovid. ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία.
ex Sub & Faux; fauces constringo. To
stop the breath, to strangle, to choke.

Suffoco, as; a Peco. To perfume, to
burn frankincense, Scal.

Suffocor, pass. Cell.

Suffodio, is, odi, sum, ēre; Col. ἀνοσ-
μία. To dig under, to undermine, to
break through.

Suffodior, pass. Stat.

Suffusio, onis; f. verb. Sen. ἀνοσμία.
A digging under, an undermining.

Suffusus, a, um; part. ἀνοσμία.
Digged under, destroyed, cast down. Equus
suffusus, Virg. A strumbling jade.

Suffragatio; colligatio, & arda stru-
ctura, quæ lapides velut frano retinet;
ἡ χαλκωσις τῶν λίθων ἢ ἀκκωσις τῶν
λίθων, &c. A joining or binding
hard together.

Suffraganeus, a, um; adjec. ὁπικω-
νός. Helping, aiding; V. Suffragor.

Suffraganeus, ei; m. subst. auxiliarius,
& proprie in verbis; unde Episcopi di-
cuntur Suffraganei aliorum Episcoporum,
quia debent eos juvare, &c. Cath. ex
Suffragor. A Suffraganeus, a Bishop under
another Bishop.

Suffragator, oris; f. verb. ipse suf-
fragandi actus, favor, auxilium, ἀνοσ-
μία, ἀνοσμία. A declaration of con-
sent or favour, a giving of one's voice in
election.

Suffragator, oris; m. qui in creandis
magistratibus suffragum fert; ἀνοσ-
μία, ἀνοσμία. One that helpeth with his
good voice or word, a supporter or main-
tainer, an advocate or attorney, Amm.
Marcell.

Suffragatorius, a, um; ἀνοσμία.
Of or belonging to him that helpeth with his
good word at the time of election.

Suffraginatio, onis; f. Bud. Making
of consuetude.

Suffraginator, oris; m. He that bow-
eth the knee.

Suffraginatus, a, um; adjec. Pap.
Suffraginatus, fractis cruribus; vel in
locum decedentis subditus. That maketh
kneestroke.

Suffraginatus, as; Caro, Suffraginem le-
do vel incido. To bew the houghs; idem
quod Subperno.

Suffraginor, aris; dep. Grill. To bow
the knee.

Suffraginofus, a, um; ut, Equus suf-
fraginofus, τὰ μωκωκία διακρίνεται. That
is diseased in the houghs or pasterns; i. it
hath the farcinet or spavens, Col.

Suffragium, ii; vide Suffragor; suf-
fragantis actio, suffragationis significa-
tio, vel signum ejus; ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία.
ἀνοσμία: item intercessio, auxi-
um, Potest non ineptè ab Sub & pecti-
fari.

eari, deduci. A voice or suffrage, consens,
favour, help or succour; intercession; also
a wreath in the sea.

Suffragio, inis; f. Plin. I. id. dict. Suff-
ragines, quia Subtus franguntur, i. fle-
suntur, non supra, ut in brachiis: vel
quod ibi cruris continuatur divisa, &
quodammodo fracta apparet; μωκωκία,
μωκωκία. The joints of the hinder leg of
a beast called the hough; semine the pas-
tern - also the young spring of a vine,
Colum.

Suffragor, aris, Arcus sum, Ari, ans;
dep. i. adjuvo, auxilium sum; a Suffragi-
nibus, quæ impiis animal sustinent,
quibus se colligit, se sustinet. Se tuetur.
Quemadmodum Fumens ab homine ju-
vando, ita Suffragor ex jumentorum suf-
fraginibus: hac ferè Sipont. V. Suffragi-
um; ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία. To speak in
one's favour, to give his voice to one, to fa-
vour and help. Suffragari alicui ad consi-
latum, To give his voice or suffrage to one,
or to help one to be Consul.

Suffragus, a, um; Gloss. whose thighs
are broken; V. Suffraginatus.

Suffrenatio, onis; f. Plin. χαλκωσις.
A fast joining together of stones in a wall,
Suffrenatio.

Suffrendo, unde Suffrendens, Amm.
Marcell.

Suffricio, as, ii & avi, sum & atum,
ēre & ictus, ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία. To rub off.

Suffrigio, a, um; ἀνοσμία. Half
cold.

Suffringo, is, egi, sum, ēre; ἀνοσμία,
ἀνοσμία. Col. To break in the
middle, to break under.

Suffro, as, are; Col. ἀνοσμία. To
crumble a thing somewhat small.

Suffructus, is, i; m. That groweth having the
firm mean between a stub and an herb.

Suffructus, pro Sub edendo tecto fuerat,
Fest. antiqu.

Suffugio, is, gi, gitum, ēre; ἀνοσμία,
ἀνοσμία. Liv. To fly away privately, to
furn, not to away with.

Suffugium, ii; n. Ovid. ἀνοσμία. A
place of refuge and help.

Suffulcio, is, si, fultum, ēre; Varr. ἀνοσ-
μία, ἀνοσμία. To hold up, to under-
prop, to sustain.

Suffulcor, pass. Tac.

Suffulcrum, eris; n. Vitr. A prop or
under-prop.

Suffulus, a, um; part. ad Heren. ἀνοσ-
μία. Under-prepped, stayed up.

Suffumigatio, onis; f. Cell. ἀνοσμία.
A suffumigation.

Suffumigium, ii; n. idem.

Suffumigum, as; Var. ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία.
To make smoke underneath,
or a suffumigation.

Suffumigor, aris; pass. Cell.

Suffumigo, as, To make a smother under.

Suffundatus, a, um; Var. ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία.
Laid under, or the foundation
is at the bottom of a thing.

Suffundo, as; Var. To lay a foundati-
on under.

Suffundo, is, adi, sum, ēre, dens; Plaut.
ἀνοσμία. To cast or pour down liquor on a
thing, to cast abroad, to spread over and o-
ver to be wet; to sprinkle, stain or dye; to
give or cause to have; also to trouble or
confound, Sen.

Suffundor, pass. Ter.
Suffundor, aris; dep. Plaut. ἀνοσμία.
To steal privately.

Suffusculus, a, um. Somewhat darky,
Apul.

Suffusio, onis; f. verb. Plin. ἀνοσμία.
A spreading abroad, or pouring upon;
also a pin and web in the eye, Cell.

Suffusor, oris; m. Fragni, Poet. He
that poureth.

Suffusor, vel Suffusus, A winning horse.
Suffusorium; vide Insuforium.

Suffusus, a, um; ἀνοσμία. Induced,
sprinkled, thus hath any thing spread on it,
interlaced and mixed with, wetted with,
full of.

Suggero, is, si, sum, ēre; ex Sub &
Gero: ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία. To
minister, find, allow or give one: to yield;
to send forth things wherof are plenty: to
put in mind, to prompt, show or tell, diva-
lunatio; also to choose in one's place, Liv.

Rationes alicui sententia suggerere, To
minister reasons to prove an opinion.

Bruto Horatium suggerunt, Liv. They
choose Horatius in Brutus his place; leg. &
Suggestor.

Suggestio, onis; f. Dig. ἀνοσμία. A
prompting, a putting in one's mind, an in-
citing.

Suggestum, sitis; n. & Suggestus, sitis; m.
a Suggestendo, vel quod inde populo sug-
geratur quod in rem ejus esse possit, vel
quod constat ex suggesta, i. congesta ma-
teria; βήμα, ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία. To give
a chair, a pulpit whereto Oratores, &c.
Sermons were made.

Suggestus, is, i; actus suggerendi, i.
subtus gerendi, injectio cogitationis, vel
cupiditatis: res suggesta, ut Terra, i. lo-
cus editus, ubi terra ligno vel lapide sug-
gesta ad commodatorem dicebat aliquid
publicè; inde quilibet locus editus, con-
ditio celsa, A suggestion, or putting in
mind. Suggestus comæ, Stat. A high bly
or a round tuft and crest of hair, which
was wont to bevelled up somewhat high on
Mædon's head; Suggestus montium, Amm.
Marcell. Celsis suggesta theatra colum-
nis, Born up or supported, Sil. Suggestus in
Tertullian is an habit. Suggestus facer-
dos, i. sacer; A priestly habit. Bus Sug-
gestus (in him) hath several significati-
ons, besides that of habitus: vide Rigaltii
Glossarium.

Suggestus, a, um. Born up, raised up.

Suggestatio, Suggestillatus, & Suggillo;
vide Suggillatio, &c. cum simp. g.

Suggestor, eris, sius sum, di; Tac.
ἀνοσμία. To go by stratil or privily.

Suggestuenda & Suggestuenda, pro Sug-
grunda, Feud.

Suggrunda, Suggrunda, vel Suggrun-
dia; Bud. quasi Suggrunda; quia sugge-
ritur, i. subtus geritur; V. Suggrunda.

Suggrunda, arum; f. & Suggrundia,
orum; n. ἡ σῆσις & ἡ σῆσις. A penitence.

Suggrundaria, Fulgent. ex Sub & Ge-
ro; quasi suggrundia, suggrundaria; i.
vel quod geritur infans in locum subter-
rancum. The place where infants were
buried, that had not lived above forty
days.

Suggrundatio, onis; vide Subgrunda-
tio.

Sugillatio, onis; f. verb. ἀνοσμία. A
mark or spot in the visage, black or blue,
made with a stroke; any eye that is blood-
shot; also a mock, a slander, a defaming
behind one's back.

Sugillator, oris; m. Macr. δ ἀνοσμία.
ἀνοσμία. He that utters or saunteth.

Sugillatum, vel Suggillatum; i; n.
idem quod Sugillatio & Hypopota, Cic.
Sugillatus, a, um; part. Plin. ἀνοσμία.
Bleaten black and blue; also de-
famed, slandered, mocked.

Sugillo, as; Fest. vel Subgillo. Sub-
gillatum dici existimant ex Græco, quod
ex pars que est sub collo. ἀνοσμία (Scal.
ὑποκόλη). Paul. ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία) ab his
dicitur, ut sit quasi subgillare, ex Sub &
Gula, ut Scal. conjicit. Hanc ipse Scal.
Etymologiam ineptam vocat, unde substi-
tuit; Cinnus est cilium aut palpebra,
ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία, unde subcilium &
subcilare, quod postea subgillum & sub-
gillare ἀνοσμία, c. in g. Alii Suggillo
dicitur quasi σῆσις, i. simul ridet, i-
rideo; al. a Sugo, nam livido colo-
re iniquo, & propterea Suggillo dicitur,
cū ex percussione succus vel sanguis ad
cutem deducitur; ἀνοσμία. To make
black or blue spots in the skin with beating;
to defame, ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία. To scorn,
to saunt, to reproach; Ulp. to stop or shut
up, Npon. Noli sugillare miserias, Petron.
Arbiter.

Sugillor, pass. Gell.
Sugillum vel Subgillum, A blow un-
der the eye; V. Sugillo.

Sugo, as; ἀνοσμία, & antiquo. Sugo, es;
forte ex ὕδωρ, vel ὕδωρ; quasi humidum
exigo. To give suck.

Sugo, is, xi, sum, ēre; μωκωκία, ἀνοσμία.
a Succus. To suck.

Sugor, pass. Cell.

Sū, sibi. Se; pronomen: ex Græc.
& Canin. ex Hebr. Sūn; & ianū. Of
himself, & himself, himself.

Suile, is; n. Col. σῆσις, A swine's
sty.

Suilla, le; f. A Sow.

Suillinosus, a, nm. Swinish. Cerd.

Suillus, & Suinus, a, um; ex sus, Plin.
Vet. Or. Of or belonging to swine. Caro suil-
la, Part. Jun.

Suillus, i; m. A kind of Musbrooms a-
bove the roots of Oaks, Boletos & suilos
pariunt Robora, novissima gula irritamen-
ta, Plin.

Suipere, pro Sui, Plaut.

Sulcāmen, inis; n. Apul. A furrow in
tilling.

Sulcāmen, adv. Pomp. καὶ ἀλλοκαί.
In furrows; furrow by furrow.

Sulcator, onis; f. Var. A plowing, ear-
ing or sowing.

Sulcator, oris; m. verb. Sil. ἀνοσμία.
ἀνοσμία. One that maketh furrows: one that
roweth in a vessel on the water.

Sulcatus, a, um; part. ἀνοσμία.
Claud. Made in furrows, siled, divided;
wherewith the strake of a cart-wheel is printed.

Sulco, as; Col. ἀνοσμία. To cast up
in furrows, to furrow or make furrows;
also to till, to plow, Tibul. to row: to cleave,
divide and cut, Ovid. to make wrinkled and
full of furrows, Ovid.

Sulcor, aris; pass. Stat.

Sulcosus, a, um. Full of furrows.

Sulekilus, ii; m. Dim. Col. ἀνοσμία.
A little furrow.

Sulcus, ei; m. ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία, ἀνοσμία.
ex ἀνοσμία, ex ἀνοσμία. Aven. ex Hebr.
Sole, quod soli sit scissura; vel a Sole,
quod proficius solem caput. A furrow;
also tilling or labouring of the ground, Virg.
Also pro natura muliebri. The privy part
of a woman, Lucret. Sulci sicerum, Sbor-

Suppono, is, sūi, ūm, ēre; *ὑποτίθημι*, *ὑποβάλλω*. To put, sit or lay under: to put into the place of another: to set or suborn a faulter in place of another: to counterfeits: to add or write under: to submit: to suppose: Criminibus illis pro rege f. supponit reum, He takes upon him to answer for the faults laid to the King's charge. Supponere testamentum, To set or forge a will, Cic. leg. & Supponor, pass.

Supplicatio, ōnis; f. August, *ὑποτίθημι*, A supplicating.
Supplicator, m. August, He that suppliceth.

Supporto, as; *ὑποστέγω*. To convey under, to bring or carry privily; leg. & Supportor, pass.

Suppositio, ōnis; f. verb. Col. *ὑποτίθημι*. A putting of a thing under another in place of another.

Suppositicius, a, um; adj. Var. quod suppositum est. & alterius loco pro vero & nativo positum: *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποβάλλω*. Counterfeited or set in place of another. V. Subditicius.

Suppositorium, ii; n. V. Glans. A suppository.

Suppositorius, a, um, Cella suppositoria, Vopisc. A made beneath.

Suppositurus, a, um; part. Ovid. About to put under, &c.

Suppositus, & poëticè Suppositus, a, um; *ὑποτίθημι*, *ὑποβάλλω*. Put or set under, put in place of another, suborned, under-set.

Suppositrix, & Suppositrix; Plaut. pro Suppositrix, & Suppositrix, qui fallum aliquid seu adulterium pro vero supponit; *ὑποκρίνομαι*. He or she that privily conveys another man's child to one as his own.

Supprades, Counterfetes, they that are bound to festivities to save them harm- less. V. Coop.

Suppremius, i. Summum.

Supprelio, ōnis; f. verb. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A suppreling, a keeping down: a suppreling or suppreling. Supprelio nocturna, Jun. idem quod Incubus.

Suppreliis, adv. Gell. 12, 11. More secretly or clost.

Supprellor, m. He that keeps down, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Keep under or down, supprellor, stayed, stopped, hid, concealed, beaten under, drowned, bowled; *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*.

Supprellus, is, effi, ūm, ēre; ex Sub & Premo; *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To keep down, to stay or stop: to smite: to restrain by unlawful means, and not to reform; also to dull and suffocate, Plin. to defer, put off or stay, Callar: to supprellor, to keep secret or in silence, not to witness or reveal a truth or a thing, to refrain. Supprellor, m. To hold in the reins, Ovid. Supprellor ergastulis, To be kept in Bridewell or such like to work, Suet.

Suppremo, is, pti, ptum, ēre; & *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To draw out, Suppremor, pass. Plin.

Suppremius, i; m. Plaut. i. secundus promus, qui promo substituitur; & *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A butler, one that draws out, or under butler.

Suppreder, ūit, ēre; verb. imper. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To be somewhat or half as- somed.

Supprellulafco, is; Pallad. & Supprellulo, as, ēre. To send forth new branches from trees.

Supprellum, V. Supprellum.

Supprellantia, a; & Supprellatio, ōnis; f. verb. Col. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A supprellation or gathering to matter.

Supprellatorius, a, um; adj. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. That causes matter.

Supprellatum, ti; n. Plin. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A thing that is grown to matter or an im- posture.

Supprellatus, part. Plin. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. That matters.

Supprellus, as; Col. in pus convertio, ex Sub & Pus; *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To breed fish at a fore dash.

Supprellor, pass. Celf.

Supprellus, a, um; pro Supprellus, Felt.

Supprellus, pi; m. Felt. Supprellum antiqui quem nunc *Supprellum* dicimus, dicebant, ex Gr. ab *ὑπο* V. Supprellus, 2. Supprellus, pars lufuri tali, Græc. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Cum talis ita caderet, ut supina pars quæ voc, superior esset, erat scilicet jactus, Scal. Lucil. apud Felt. Si verò dæ quod rogat, & se suggeri Supprellum.

Supprellatio, ōnis; f. Col. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A pruning; a counselling.

Supprellator, ōris; m. Aug. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. He that counsels, or prunes.

Supprellatorius, a, um; adj. Plin. That counsels and prunes.

Supprellus, as; Plin. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To prune or cut trees; also *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To reckon, to count; to surmise, to suppose.

Supprellor, pass.

Supprellus, f. id. quod Sura, Gloss.

Supprellor, ex Super, qu. Supprellor: Supprellor pro Prætor, valde plus facis Antiqui. Supprellor scrib. Above, before, more than, ever, beyond, upon.

Supprellus, adv. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Before, aloft, on high.

Nihil supra, Ter. Nothing can pass it, or be more excellent.

Supprellus, a, um; Plin. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Spoken or said before.

Supprellus, a, um; *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Set or put before.

Supprellus, a, um; *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Above written, or written before.

Supprellus, a, um; f. extremis, vitæ finis, Am. Marcell. 1, 3. 1. The last, the end, the state of men after death.

Supprellus, adv. Plin. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Highest, or last of all.

Supprellus, a, um; *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Highest, or last of all.

Surculus. The calf of the leg; & also the whole leg from the knee to the ankle, Virg. also boots, Juv.

Surculum, ii; n. ex Sursum & Caro, quia supra carnem; *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A kind of garment.

Surculus vel Sorculus, quasi Surculum, part. A Surgo, verb. Felt.

Surcululus, a, um; Col. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Like a fir, grass or young sprig.

Surcularius, re; Col. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. That brings forth young shoots or sprigs.

Surcularius, a, um; Plin. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Of belonging to, or set with sprigs or grafts.

Surcularia vel Surcularia cicada, A kind of the greater Grasshopper, Plin. that feeds upon shoots or sprigs; or rather that appears upon their first springing.

Surculator, m. Gloss. A digger or pruner of trees.

Surculus, as; Col. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To cut off shoots or sprigs from trees, to prune trees.

Surculor, pass.

Surculolus, adv. Plin. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. From shoots or sprigs, one sprig or shoot after another.

Surcululus, a, um; Plin. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Full of shoots, tips or sprigs, hard as wood.

Surculus, ii; m. & Surculus; Mart. A Surgendo, qu. Surgulus. Scal. exer. 114. ex Felt. Surculum esse stipitis partem aut rami, & ratio vocis indicat & declarat ulus: nam vox diminutionem notat, ex Suro, Suro palum dixere prisce, unde Sura in hominibus: Heb. *pru* iuculus: *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A cion, a young graft, a young twig or branch.

Surculus, ci; vallum. A trench.

Surculaster, a, um; adj. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Dumb, Half or somewhat deaf, thick of hearing.

Surculus, adv. Alcon. Deafly.

Surculus, ēre; & Surculus, is, ēre; & *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To be or was deaf.

Surculus, idem quod Surculus.

Surculus, ōis; f. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Deafness.

Surculus, as, To make deaf.

Surculus, a, um; *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Somewhat deaf.

Surculus, a, um; ab aurium foribus, quæ auditum impediunt. Mart. qu. scori- dus, i. sine ore, i. aure, i. auditu, ut ci- culus, pro auricula. Becm. ex Hebr. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Deaf: also he that speaks not: he that makes not what is said or spoken: that makes no noise: that is not heard: that which hath a dull or no favour: insensibility that perceiveth nothing: that is not moved with: nothing famous or notable: also dark, darkish or sad; hinc Color surculus, Plin. Plain, without any trim grain. Verberare surculo cadi, Juv. To be surmised inwardly that no man can perceive it. In illis linguis quas non intelligimus, surdi profecto sumus; In those tongues that we understand not, we are deaf and perceive nothing. A Ad munera surdus, Ovid. That is not moved with gifts and bribes.

Sarēna, Am. Marcell. A title of dignity among the Persians, next the King.

Surgor, is, rexi, eam, ēre; ens; sur- sum rego, ergo, i. ago. scal. simpl. ex Sursum ducit: *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To arise, to grow or spring: to appear: also to grow or increase in height: to be builded higher and higher: to begin to be trouble- some.

Surgere cædo, A Menfa, Ter. de cæna, Hor. De cathedra, Mart. Ex subcellis: & Sur-

& Surgere cubito, Caro, Sellâ, Salu't, To rise out of a room. A Ad respondendum sur- gere, To rise to make answer. A Cervus surgens in cornua, Virg. Beginning to have horns. De nocte surgere, To rise up in the night time.

Surgofedens, Exurgo jaceens, a morte Relurgo.

Assurgo dominis, Infurgo dirus in ho- stes; Catthol. Pilus surgit, The hair grows. Quo mollior pilus surgere, That the hair may grow more soft, Suet.

Surgitur, imper. Juv. Turise.

Surgunides, coloniz sunt apud Turcas. Cerd.

Sarto, is; idem quod Subo, qu. surio; nisi quod Surire (*ὑποκρίνομαι*) sic marium flum, Subare fœminarium, Scal. To grow like a hair, when he deserveth the sow, Apul. To be stirred to the act of generation, in male fish: in Subo, as; in female, idem.

Surtic, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Gloss.

Surculula, lã; f. i. vas aquarium, Hi- ceron. A little bucket.

Surcululus, ii; m. Propert. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A basket, a pannier. Surculi picarii, Fish panners, Plaut.

Surpice, pro Surpice; & Surperat, pro Surpererat, Hor.

Surpicio, ōnis; f. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. An ar- sing.

Surculus, a, um; part. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Lifted up, raised up, set up high.

Surculus ad stipitem, Bound to a stake, Vopisc.

Surrogo, is; pro Surgo, &c. Felt.

Surrogit & Sortus; antiq. poneb. pro Surgit & exj particio, qu. sic Surculum, Felt. ex Liv.

Surrogulus, ii. A Viceroy.

Surrogitur, imper. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. elately, by little and little to made, Quint.

Surrogo, is; Plin. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To creep up, or by little and little.

Surrogio, ōnis; f. Plaut. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A heating.

Surrogatus, a, um; Plaut. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Stolen, done by stealth, that no man know- eth of.

Surrepres, a, um; part. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Stolen away.

Surrexer, pro Surrexisse, Hor.

Surrogo, seu Subrogo, is, eam, ēre; sursum rego vel erigo, i. levo; Mart. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To raise up, to lift up, to lift up on high, to beave and lift up on high by little and little: also to tie to a stake, Surrogor, pass.

Surrogo, is, empfi; Enn. To take or take away, Surrempit, Plaut. i. Sufulerit & c.

Surrogo, is, empfi; Enn. To take or take away, Surrempit, Plaut. i. Sufulerit & c.

Sarrögator, ōris; m. Cod. He that su- fufitit, one in his place.

Surrogo, seu Subrogo, as; substituo, sufficio, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To put in place of another, to substitute or subrogate, Legitur & Surrogor, aris; To be a priest.

Sursum, adv. ex Supra verum, i. ver- sus partem superiorem; vel qu. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Sursum verum, i. versus superio- rem locum vel partem, Ter. Sursum ver- sum; idem, Lucet. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Upward, up; also to and fro.

Surus, ri; m. Felt. Mart. ex *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Surus, terminus, qui palis solet notari. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A stake, a bough, a sprig. Inde Sureslus.

Sus, ūis; m. & f. ex *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Sus, ūis, i. impetu ferret: Vel à *ὑποκρίνομαι*, quia animal id sacrificiis accommodat.

V. Var. A swine, a hog. Olim Sueris, in- gen. Validi iues, Strong boars, Lucet.

Sus, ūis, sum; Vet. pro Susus, suas, su- am; etiam pro Is: à *ὑποκρίνομαι*: unde So pro Sus; & a pro Sus; & So pro Sus.

Sus, ex Supus, Suppus; *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Scal. Sus, L. modo ducit *ὑποκρίνομαι* ex Sus; modo dicit *ὑποκρίνομαι* esse plene Subs, *ὑποκρίνομαι* vel dicit *ὑποκρίνομαι* ex Susum pro Sursum, adv.

Sus, in compo. tantummodo utur- datum, Sine, Susque deque; i. Sursumque deorsumque, *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Antiq. Sus & De: suique deque habere, i. nihil mo- vari, equid sursum an deorsum feratur.

Sus, upward, above.

Susacim, principes cursorum, 2 Chron. 12, Cerd.

Susceptabulum, vel Susceptaculum. A place of receipt.

Susceptio, ōnis; f. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. An enterprise, a taking of a thing in hand.

Suscepto, as; frequ. à Suscipio, Osi to undertake.

Susceptor, ōris; m. Jun. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A doer: also he that bi- veth others, Ulp. ibi same that Mancipes, Just. Susceptores, plur. Takers or receivers of tribute in the Romane Provinces (Co- dex) in every town or city (Notitia).

Susceptum, ti; n. Ovid. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A thing enterprise or undertaken.

Susceptor, a, um; part. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Received, enterprise, undertaken, bigotten. Quâ (die) utinam susceptus non essem, On which day I would I had not been born: Cic.

Susculo, is, ēre; Plaut. *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To know.

Suscipio, is, ēpi, ptum, ens, endus; Suscipior, eris; pass. Cic. & Ovid. à Sub & Capio: *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To undertake: to take in, to admit, to receive: to enter- prise, to hazard, adventure, put himself in; or incur, or run into: to counterfeits: to beget: to commit: to conceive: also to take the talk after one and answer, Virgil. To have, make or take, Ovid. In civitate suscipi, To be made a citizen or burgess.

Tantum sibi autoritatis suscepit in re publica, &c. He usurped or took upon him so much authority. A Facinus in se susci- pere. To commit some baseness offense.

Voluntatem erga aliquem suscipere, To conceive a good affection toward one.

Liberos ex aliqua suscipere, To beget or have child: en by a woman. A Suscipere deo vo- ta pro aliquo, Plin. Jun. To pray or make some vow to God for one. A Suscipi in lu- cem, To be born.

Suscitabulum, ii; n. Var. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A stirring or provocation: also tender or touchwood, Jun.

Suscitatio, ōnis; f. Aug. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. An often stirring up.

Suscito, as; ex Sus, i. sursum, & Cito, erigo, excito; & morte in vitam revoco; *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To call one from sleep: to kindle or quicken, to provoke, to move: to exhort: to raise up, to raise.

Susius; V. Subicus.

Susinum, pen. cor. *ὑποκρίνομαι* oleum seu unguentum ex lilii confectum, quæ Phry- gum lingua *Susa* *ὑποκρίνομαι*, appellatur. Plin. 13, 1.

Susinus, a, um; V. Sullinus.

Suspectatus, a, um; Apul. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Suspectus, V. Suspicio, ōnis.

Suspecto, as; Mart. frequ. ex Suspicio; sursum spectro. 2. Suspectum habeo: *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To behold above, or look upon often: also to look down or see be- neath, Plin. to suspect greatly, Ter. leg. & Suspector, pass.

Suspectus, a, um; & Suspector, ius; *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Suspected, mistrusted, misdeem- ed, Juv. stem alofi. Suspector de obicursis, *ὑποκρίνομαι* suspicious or fearful of things, Lucem. Am. Marcel. Also qui suspicatur, which is seen above, Suspectumque jugum Cumis, i. imminens Cumis; A hill over looking Cume, Juv.

Suspectus, ūis; m. Plin. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A looking or beholding upward: also heights, Virg. Admirations, Ovid. A looking be- tween us and the light, Nigricans aspectus, i. idemque suspectus resurgens; De purpu- ro colore Plinius.

Suspensio, ūis; m. Plin. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Holding in suspense and doubt.

Suspensio, es, di, sum, ēre; Col. su- pra pendeo: *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To be hanged over, or on high, to appear a lit- tle, Suspender, pass. Var.

Suspensiois, a, um; Plin. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. That is hanged on a gallows.

Suspensium, ii; n. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A hanging, a halter.

Suspensio, is, di, sum, ēre; sursum pendeo, i. pendere facio, ambiguum te- neo, suspendo in cruce; *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To hang up or upon: also to delay, to defer, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. To stay, pause or rest: to keep one in suspense and doubt, to make to look for doubtfully: also to ear or sit, Virg.

Edificium suspensdere, To build an house upon arches, vaults or pillars, Suspender arbori, & Dearbore, & In arbore; To hang on a tree. A Suspender se e fico, Quint. & In furcas suspender, Ulpian. To hang himself. Suspender libello, To set up bills in the most conspicuous places of a city, as touching him and his goods, who hideth his head to offend erridors, Sen. A kind of outlawing. Fluxiones oculorum suspender, To stay the waterish humors or rheum that takes into the eyes, Plin.

Suspender, pass. Lucan. Suspensur- tilit lignis columinis. The ground is un- der-propred with timber: as in digging for gold or coal, &c. Plin.

Suspensio, ōnis; f. Hirt. *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. A hanging up; also a doubt, *ὑποκρίνομαι*, *ὑποκρίνομαι*. Uncertainty of mind.

Suspensissimus, a, um; ut, Suspenissi- mum pascinum, Col. A place after it is dived, not trodden, yammd or press'd down, but left very light and hollow.

Suspensor, m.

Suspensor, m.

Suspensor, m.

Suspensor, m.

Suspensor, m.

Suspensor, m.

τακματοφύλακτον, πτωκοθήκη, *A chest, or place where registers or evidences are kept, the Chancery or Exchequer office, the Rolls.*

Tabularius, m; m. Tacit, qui fide publica, ea quæ gesta sunt in tabulis referret, & instrumenta publica conficeret, *A scrivener, a public notary, a cashier of accounts, λογιστής, Ulpian.*

Tabularius, a, um; Col. πτωκοθήκη, *Pe. taining to writings or accounts, also belonging to tables, or good for them, Tabularia eris matura, A temple of brass, good for tables, Plin.*

Tabulata, grum; n. Plin. dicuntur planæ in adibus superficibus, tabulis vel etiam lapidibus constructæ; συνδιδυμὰ. *The great boughs of trees growing straight frim in breadth, and not upward, and being as it were planks in a floor, Coop.*

Tabulatio, ònis; f. verb. συνδιδυμῶ. *A joining or cissing of boards, a boarding, a floor boarded: a building made of boards.*

Tabulátor, m. Vitruv. *He that fileth, a jyer.*

Tabulátum, ti; n. Liv. συνδιδυμὰ, *A floor boarded in a cellar, a chamber, a left, a scaffold, a stage, also a plaining or folding, Tertull. V. Tabulata.*

Tabulátus, a, um; Plin. jun. συνδιδυμῶ. *Made of boards.*

Tabulo, as; συνδιδυμῶ. *To board a floor or other place, to make a thing of boards: Tabulor, pñf.*

Tabulus, li; m. idem quod Tabula, Gloss.

Tabum, bi; n. Ovid. ταβῶν, ματασμός, *misad. Corrupt, filth, black gore, foul blood: V. Tabes.*

Tabus est vivens sanguis.

Tacamahura, Offic. *A medicine made of kind of shell for the scab-ach.*

Tacendus, a, um; Mart. σιγήσις, *Not to be spoken of, worthy of no praise.*

Tacens, ntis; part. Plaut. *Speaking nothing, still, quiet, without noise, Oratio tacens, Quint. Not pronounced but written only.*

Tacéo, es, úi, itum, ére; ex Hebr. תָּכַן, *to say, al. ex תָּכַן, Mart. Forcé ex sono vocis silentium imperantis, buste vel mure, ex Hebr. תָּכַן, *to keep silence, to hold ones peace, not to speak a word of; also to be secure, to make no noise, to make no show, sign or token of, to keep close or secret. Tacere aliquid, Ter. & De re aliqua tacere: To say nothing of a matter.**

In his rebus de se tacere voluit, *In these matters he would not be spoken of or mentioned. Tacentur stigma Neronis, Mart. Lei venter speak a word of, &c. Taculi tacent, Ovid. The eyes make no sign or token.*

Tacitè, adv. σιγή, ἀκίνη, σιωπή. *Without speaking any words, covertly, without noise, privily, secretly, inwardly in the heart.*

Tacito, adverb. idem quod Tacite.

Tactum, ti; n. Sen. τῆς ἁπλῆς, *A secret matter or purpose to be concealed and not spoken.*

Tactum est, imperf. *Never a word was spoken.*

Tacturio, is, ire; Sidon. 2. 16. To

begin to hold ones peace.

Tacturnissimus, a, um; ut, Ostium taciturnissimum, Plaut. *A door that in opening maketh no manner of noise at all.*

Tacturnitas, atis; f. σιγή, σιωπή, ἡσυχία. *Tacturnity, silence, secretness of tongue, keeping of counsel.*

Tacturnus, a, um; Apul. σιωπηλός. *Somewhat silent.*

Tacturnus, a, um; σιωπηλός, σιωπῶν, ἡσυχῶν, σιωπῶν. *That naturally keepeth silence, that maketh no noise, that is no blabber of things said, holding his peace or speaking never a word.*

Tactus, a, um; σιωπῶν, ἡσυχῶν, ἀκίνη. *That holdeth his peace and is still; quiet, saying nothing, without noise. Tactus passivè aliquando accipitur; That is not spoken of, kept secret, that is let pass without any mention, passing on their ears without noise, or passing away ere we perceive and be aware: not uttered in words, secret, inward, dumb, speechless: earping to hold his peace, Luna tacta, Virg. The new Moon, or the conjunction of the Moon and the Sun she being not seen.*

Tacti, òrum; n. Veget. τακτικός. *They whose office is to set an army in array or they that write Tactics.*

Tacticus, a, um; τακτικός, quasi dic. ordinativus, ex τῶν ὁρίων, ex τῶν ὁρίων. *Substantivè, aciei instruendæ peritus; hinc Tactici.*

Tactio, ònis; f. ex Tango: ἀφ. ἀψή. *A touching.*

Tactus, a, um; ex Tango, ex ἀψή. *Vide Tango: ἡμῶν, ἀψή, τῶν ἡμῶν. Touched; also smitten, stricken, blasted: inspired.*

Tactus, ús; m. ἀφ. *The sense of touching or feeling.*

Teda, dæ; vel Teda, f. Plin. πῶς τῶν δῶδ, *ex dælo ure, incensio, Scalig. ex dælo dæd; teda, ut à dælo Tera, i. Terra, H. Stephan. ex dælo vel dælo dæti vel dæti est fax: dæli sunt dæmōs dæd, τῶν τῶν λαμπρῶν, faces in falcipulino colligatæ: 2 morbus peculiaris pini sylvestris: Mart. dæ, dæd, The middle, or the heart of the pine-tree, fat and full of liquor, like a torch. Vide Teda.*

Tedéo, as; inde Tedet, Mart. ex dælo tedio afflictor, ex fatietate rei, quæ tedio. Gloss. σκῆλαις & Tedefco, is, Gloss. To be weary.

Tedet, ébat, úi vel tædum est, ére; ex Teda, quoniam lubricationes & opera, quæ ad lumen tedæ sunt, tedium plerumque pariant: ἀχθῶν, βαρύνων, λυγρῶν, is irketh, is wearis, I am weary. Tedet jam audire eadem millicies. Ter. I am weary now to hear one thing a thousand times. V. Vite tedet, I am weary of my life. Tedet vos plebeiorum magistratuum, Liv. Te are weary of.

Tedio, as, úi; Lampr. To be weary, to give over, to think tedious.

Tediolum, dum, à Tedium.

Tedior, áris; tedio afficio.

Tediósus, a, um; Gloss. Tediosus or fatius.

Teditudo, pro Tedium, Gloss.

Tedium, úi; n. Plin. κῆρ, βλάβη, ἀδύνα. *Weariness, heaviness of mind, irksomeness, tediousness. Tedia, pl. num. dixit Plin. de mufcis & culicibus. Non sunt a talian Metalis. Sic Tedia capitis appellat Lendes & pediculos, Nisi and*

Lice. Ut non tedia animalium capillis increfant, idem. Quid in hac noema Martiali dicantur, Fastidia vesperum & Tedia carnivorum.

Tediulus, a, um; Felt. Tedium antiquo fastidio; interdum quod omnibus radio effert, ponere soliti sunt; *exemplis. Wearisome, tedious, that loatheth loathsomely. An old dard that all men be weary of. Oves tediuli, i. Fastidiosi & cibum respuentes, Scal.*

Tenia, æ; f. Virg. τανία, τανία & Tena, Apul. i. fascia extensa, ex τένω tendo, ex Hebr. τένω. 2. Corona, unde Tania sepulchrales. 3. Laneum ornamentum capitis honorari, pars vitæ, vel vitæ, 4. Pisciculus gracilis & longus, a similit. Fictis. 5. Lumbrices longus; item lapides sub aquis candicantes, in longitudinem porrecti, a similitudine fasciæ. *A woman's headband, fillet or hairlace: the knot or fastening of a fillet: the end or label of a priest's Vitta: a veil that women wear on their heads. A wooden ornaments that men wear on their heads. Also a certain sea fish long and narrow, Plin. A kind of brow or justing over in a pilory, as it were a list or fillet standing about the Metopas. A rose or tania, Vitruv. Vide Metopæ. Maris tania, Plin. A long row of rocks in the sea shore, or a vein of white stones, which to them that be on the water, appeareth long like unto a kerchief, whiteliff: a garland. Also, a pair of Traces to draw by, Apul. V. Helcium.*

Tenía, òrum; n. Plin. vel Tania, a, um; f. Gorrh. Worms that be long, broad and thin: some call them Gravworms, arising out of the rotten flesh of buried bodies, Tania tricennum pedum, Seren. Samon. Has vulgus appellat Tineas.

Teniæ Varr. sunt oblongæ offæ, a figura didæ, comodo quo portulacæ, pastinacæ: Vide Scal. Long pieces or flues of flesh, as bacon, &c.

Tenidolia, æ; f. dim. à Tania, Col. τενιδόλιον, φακίον. *A little fillet or other like thing.*

Tenidósus, a, um; Gloss. That hath many fillers.

Tempocon (al. scrib. Tempocon vel Taenpocon Temperon, Taenpocon, Tapercon) appellatur Græci genus scribendi deorum verus, ut nunc dextroscriptum scribimus: V. Felt. *A kind of writing downward, as now we write toward the right hand.*

Telus, a, um; fastidiosus, Szpius leg. in comp. ut Peritæus.

Taffeta, barb. Taffety, fct: V. Jun. ex Viv.

Tafidus, a, um; i. credulus.

Tágax, ácis; Lucil. vel potius Tages; is; Felt. ex Tago, ex Tago, ex Szpi, ex yaa. *A fellow on a mans finger: furunculus, Vide Felt. Flos Indicus, Tunis bleum, Jun.*

Tágēnia, Felt. sunt piffes, ut & τανία: sed Vide Scal. ad Varr. Certein fibres laid in pickle before they be rolled on the coles, Scal.

Tágo, is, ére; ex Szpi, ex yaa. Pac. Attigit, contigit, compos, adhuc in usu: Vide Tago.

Talaria, grum; n. ex Talus: calceamenta scil. quæ talis auctorantur: τὰ τάλια, shoes that Mercury, as

feign,

feign, did wear with wings & also gony

feign, in the ankles. Talaria induere,

feign, To go very swiftly, to prepare himself to fly

feign, away.

Tálaris, res; ad talos pertinens, τάλια, τάλια, τάλια. *That is long, or cometh down to the ankles. Talaris tunica, A long coat down to the feet.*

Tálaris, m. The joyns of the foot, Gloss.

Tálaris, a, um; τάλια, τάλια. *Of, or belonging to dice or buckles bones. Ludus talaris, Dice playing, or the playing of the buckle bones.*

Tálarus, m. Gloss. *A basket or the joyns of the hand.*

Tálasso, vel Talassio, onis; & Talassus, Talassus. *Quidam scrib. cum ib. preses nuptiarum, Hymen. Hymenæus autem ex dæmon. al. ex dælia, Felt. Talassio dict. à Talasso, viro quodam qui sub Romulo rapuit sabinam. unica compulchrudinis virginem, & quod ei compulchrudinis virginem, in nuptiis omnis gratia redintegrari, i. identidem dici ac repeti id nomen voluit. Felt. ex Var. ait in novis nuptiis esse signum lanificii, talassus, enim, quassillum, folium appellari talassium, Scalig. A song contained in certain verses used to be sung at marriages: an exclamation or cry used at marriages, having the beginning when Romulus and the Romans ravished the maidens of the Sabines. Also a basket.*

Tálitrum, tri; n. Gloss. *A roughness of the skin.*

Tálax, scaurus, Gloss. Ifid. à talis perverfus, Mart.

Tálæa, æ; f. Plin. Mart. furculus præfixus ab utraque parte, ut in terram inferatur, ex dælia (quod & dælia & dælia & dælia) primus ramorum germinatus; 2 segmentum ex arbore rectum ut in terram depangatur. Gloss. Talæa, τάλæα, τάλæα, τάλæα. *Pecor. à Tali similitudine. dælia, τάλæα, τάλæα. A stick set in the ground to grow, or a grass of a foot long cut from a tree, and set in the ground, a truncheon, a staff, a billet, a stake, an ale or beer stand, a tally: ex talis Idem quod Tessera. Plaut. & Plin. Talæa triumphalis. A grass: slip of Bay, which be that triumphed have in their hands, and after set in to grow. Plin. Also a block or ruler, to tumble from the wall upon the shalers, Veget. 4. 8.*

Tálentum, ti; n. τάλαντον, instrumentum quo ponderatur, τάλαντον, ex τάλαν, ferre, quod pondus ferat, 2 pondus iussum. Talentum profanum 60 minarum Atticarum, seu librarum, i. 1500 siclorum. Talentum sacrum duplo majus, nempe 120 minarum Atticarum, i. 3000 siclorum. A value of money among the Greeks, of which there were two sorts. Talentum Atticum majus, containing 80 Minas, every Mina valuing an hundred Drachmas or Denarios, and every Drachma being a Great sterling which eight went to an ounce, and by that rate distribit to 133 pound and odd money. Talentum Atticum minus, containeth threescore Minas, and in that rate amounteth to an hundred pounds, or as Tostalt, 120 pound, after some 180 pounds V. Coop. V. Calp. Walærum, & Jac. Cæmentum. Mart. V. in fine Tract. de Mensuris & Ponderibus. There be many other Talens of sundry Countries, the value whereof is uncertain, according to the va-

lue of Mina doth alter. As Talentum Hebraicum Sanquarii, containing an hundred Minas Hebraicas, whereas every one was threescore Sicli, and every Siclus four Denarii or sterling greats of eight to an ounce, which is a amounteth to 400 pounds Talentum Hebraicum minus was half so much.

Tállo, incido ut taleam. To make a tally, quia quod quis accipiebat pro si pendio, intalea, cui altera respondebat, numeratò, crenis factis, incidebatur: ex Talea, ex τάλος, pendere.

Tállola, æ; f. dim. ex Taleo, Col. *Eulætor. A little truncheon or stake, a short stick to graff on.*

Talla, æ; f. Felt. (Scal. legit Talla) ex dælia, folliculum cape, (Scal. folliculum vel cape.) A swelling of the gout about the ankle; also the blade of an O nion or Chibbel.

Tállæ. Exstat in Constitut. regum Francie titulus De Talis: & in eo B. Lodovici lex notata digna his verbis. Exactiones & onera gravissima pecuniarum per curiam Romanam Ecclesiæ regni nostri imposita, quibus regnum miserabiliter depauperatum existat, seu etiam impendenda, levari & colligi nullatenus volumus: nisi, &c. *Lewis, imperatoris, taxes. Talla: V. Talia. Cerd.*

Tállifragum, vel Talifragium; i. fra-

giol tali.

Tállis, ònis; f. Plin. ex Talis; talis retributio: cum patitur tale, quale fecimus. Lex talionis, est lex paris vindictæ: ἀνταποδοῦναι, τὸ ἀνταποδοῦναι, ἢ δὲ ἰσὺν ἀποδοῦναι, ταυτοσημία. *An equal or like pain in recompence of an hurt.*

Tállor, áris; Cornucop. To be cut or hewed.

Tállipédo, as; Felt. Talip dare, Antiqui dicebant pro Vacillare pedibus lassitudine, quasi trahat pedes, ut talis infestare videatur, aut identidem tollere pedes: τὸ ἰσὺν ἀποδοῦναι. To go on the pateres, to go as one drawing his feet after him for fectes, or weakness. Beroald.

Tállis, le; ex τάλια, & dælia, τάλια, Canin. τάλια, τάλια, τάλια. *Such, like.*

Tállter, adv. τάλια, τάλια. *After such wise or fashion, in such sort.*

Tállitus, colafus in talo, Gloss. al leg. Talitrus, vel Talitrum.

Tállitrum, tri; n. Suet. ex Talione vel Talo, quod talo fiat, τάλια, τάλια. *A slip with ones finger or nail.*

Talla, f. Gloss. V. Talia.

Tálligium, iij; n. Dig. custome or fashion.

Tallus, V. Talus.

Talmud, τάλια: disciplina, doctrina, ex τάλια, discere. Sunt quedam Pandectæ rerum Judæicarum, divinarum & humanarum, & imprimis Juris Civilis & Canonici eorum, Mart.

Tálpa, æ; m. vel f. Ifid. ideo dicta, quod sit damnata perpetua cæcitate: ex tenebris. Græci τάλια vocant: ex τάλια, τάλια, & τάλια, unde τάλια, τάλια: a cæcitate. A Mole or Warts, a Mondowarts, an ulcer in the head.

Talpana, æ; f. Vitis, Plin. A kind of vine.

Tálpicidus, di; m. A Mole-taker.

Tállus, li; m. σφῆρ, ἀγῶν, & c. ex Tholo, qui propriè est umbilicus five emineens rotunditas in templis, unde do-

naria suspendi solebant; V. Fung. & c. *refuso, camera, Mart. ex τάλια tolerare, ferre, quod ad lationem animalis confertur. Quidam faciunt dim, ex Taxillus. The ankle bone of the foot, the pater bone of a beast, an huckle bone, a xy, morda, & c. a bone to play with like a dy. Talorum jactus, Ovid. A game with buckle bones called Cockball: also dice-play. q Talorum jactus pronus, Jun. Tálle all, cockball, a lucky-cast. Suppius, Jun. Blank, an unlucky cast.*

Tam, adv. τῶν, τῶν, τῶν. *Significationem habet prepositivam, cui subjungimus quam. Felt. Tam etiam pro Tamen uti sunt. Tam modò pro Modo, &c. fo much, as well as, fo.*

Tam & Quam, ut Talis & Qualis, Tantus & Quantum, ad Græcorum imitationem, τῶν, τῶν, τῶν. Ergò & Tam & Qui, & Tam, quasi equum, quia ex dælo fit τῶν, V. Qualis, Felt. Tamne, consueque: V. Mart.

Táma, ex Tumeo, Felt. tumor pedum ex sanguine, *When with much travel or going, the blood cometh down to the legs, and causeth them to swell.*

Támácium, Jun. Tansey Tamacetum aquaticum. Jun. Sneefing wort, V. Tana-

cetum.

Támárice, es; f. Tamariscus vel Tamarix, icis; f. τῶν, Mart. ex τῶν, absterge, quod vim abstergendi habet. A shrub called Tamarix, of which be spoken, the greater as tall as a tree, which beareth fruit like to the lesser oke-apples or gauls; the lesser beareth greyish leaves with out fruit: also the tree tree, Offic. Lat. neri wilowier, V. Myrica.

Támáridis, Jun. A fruit of India like green Damasens, medicabile against the heat of choler.

Támáridus, phenicobolanus, V. Jun. Tánáris; idem quod Tamarix, Cell. Tame pro Tam, Felt.

Támen, conjunct. τάλια, τάλια. *ex τάλια, vel ex Tam. Notwithstanding; however, so that, or provided yet: Also forthwith, by and by, at the least: yet is the end. Si tamen, Plin. Jun. Iffo be. Támes; crucior, languis; V. Tama, Gloss.*

Támētis, tamen est; conjunct. & c. τάλια, τάλια. *Albeit, although, also, and yet, notwithstanding, Ter.*

Támínus, a, um; unde Taminia uva, Plin. sylvestris dicta, quod tara mira sit quam mínium. Mart. leg. tam rubra, Felt. Quidam legunt Amineæ vites, in Georgicis: V. Scal. in Felt. The berry of the herb Ampelos agria.

Támíno, as; antiqu. polsuo, corrumpo. ex Hebr. תָּמַן, quod significat, pollutum est: V. Contamine.

Támínium reddit Plin. parthenion. l. 23. 30.

Támus, Jun. idem quod Ampelos agria; herba, Apud Plin. 21. 15. corruptè legitur Tanum; βρωμία, τάλια, τάλια. *Vide Jun. Gloss. A worm beeding in shallows, the gentile, a maior, V. Tarnes.*

Támúia, Amman. lib. 28. Donat. ex Tarnes cruor, & c. & c. *A kind of fish.*

Tánácium; Parthenium mas. Tansey, of which be two sorts: the first is our common Tansey, called also Athanasia, Artemisia aulealis, and Artemisia Tragantem, or Tragetes: The other is thought to be the right Mulsil. white Tansey. Tana-

ceum

N n 3

co-igit vel tegitur : τὸ εἶδος, ἕσφον, cc-
 γαμμα, The roof, idg or covering of an ho
 Nun 4

Tepido, as; Plin. *χλιαίω*. To become hot, to make warm Tepidor, pass.
Tepidulē, adv. Gell. *Somewhat warm or cool.*
Tepidulo, as, are; Gloss. To make warm.

Tepidulus, a, um; Plin. & Tepidor, ius; Plaut. *ὑποχλιαίω*. Mean between hot and cold, warm, lukewarm: also hot, Ovid, cold and nothing earnest in a matter, Plaut.

Tepidus, a, um; Plin. quod temperatus est; & Tepidor, ius; Plaut. *χλιαίως*, *ἀλγερές*, idem.

Tepor, oris; m. *χλιαρότης*. Warmth, warmth or heat. Nimio tepore, *Parabing heat*, Am, Marcell.

Teporatus, a, um; Plin. *χλιαρότης*. Made somewhat warm.

Teporo, as, avis; Sidon. *χλιαίω*. To make warm.

Tepofus, a, um, Teposum Veris æquinoctium, Aufon. Fortasse pro Tepidum aut teporofum.

Ter, adv. *τρίς*. tribus vicibus; ex Tres, ut *τρίς ἄ τρίς*. Three times; also, most or exceeding. Ter & vices, Plin. Three and twenty times.

Tergus, gij m. *ἄ τέρη*. A little Sea-fish & Plin.

Teramnos, *A weed that in leas or hungry land burthens Plin.*

Teraphim, *ἱεράματα*, imagines, similitudines, idola.

Tetratrum, tri; n. Gloss. *A pestil or wart.*

Terbichetum, ti; n. est sella scalaris, de qua meretrices in aquam immergunt. *A stool.*

Tercenteni, Tercenti, Mart. tercenti.

Tercenti, as; Mart. *τρεκαῖστος*. Three hundred.

Tercenties, adv. Claud. *τρεκαῖστος*. Three hundred times.

Tercentum, Virg. *τρεκαῖστος*. Three hundred.

Terdenus, a, um; Mart. *τρεκαῖστος*. Thirtieth, or thrice ten. Terdeni.

Terebellum, li; n. dim. a Terebra, Jun. *τρίπτερος*, *τρίπτερος*. A little awger, wimble or piercer.

Terebinthus, a, um; Col. *τρίπτερος*. Terebinthina refina, Offic. The gum or rozen of the Turpentine tree. Terebinthina Veneta, Offic. The clear rozen running out of the bark of young fir-trees, Venice-turpentine. Some take it for the rozen of the Latic tree, but not without error.

Terebinthizula, A kind of Jasper & Plin. 37.

Terebinthus, this f. Virg. Græc. *τρίπτερος*, *τρίπτερος*. Lobel. ex *τρίπτερος*. alter Mart. The turpentine tree, out of which it is the right Turpentine, which is fair, clear, and thicker than the liquid rozen, gathered from the bark of the fir-trees, the which is now commonly used for Turpentine. The tree is black, as appeareth by Ovid. 3. de Ponto.

Terebra, as; f. & Terebrum, bri; n. Col. *τρίπτερος*, *τρίπτερος*. ex *τρίπτερος*. Quidam a terendo. An awger or wimble, wherewith holes are bored, a piercer. Also an instrument to grave in stones. Also a Chirurgical Trepan. Cels.

Terebratio, onis; f. verb. a Terebro, Col. *τρίπτερος*, *τρίπτερος*. A boring with a wimble, awger or piercer, a piercing.

Terebratus, a, um; part. *διὰ τρυπός*. Ovid. *Pierced, bored, &c.*

Terebro, as; Col. *τρίπτερος*, *διὰ τρυπός*. To bore, or make an hole, to pierce & Terebror, pass.

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Teredus, a, um; part. Propert. To be often used.

Teres, etis; adj. dict. quod anguli circumquaque quasi torno videantur esse detrahi: Per. a Terendo, quod quasi terendo rotundum fit: H. Steph. ex *κυκλό* *τρεπής* al. ex *τρεπής*, i. terebrando, unde *τρεπής*, *τρεπής*: *τρεπής*, *τρεπής*: *τρεπής*, *τρεπής*. Long and round like a tree or pillar; smooth, even, fine. Aures teretes & religiose, *Of fine judgement, and curious in estimating a style.* Oratio teres, *A style running pleasantly and smoothly without any great ornaments of eloquence.* Totus teres atque rotundus, Hor. *All full and perfect of himself without others help.* Teretes, *Also great round worms in a man.*

Teretrum, tri; n. *τρίπτερος*, *τρίπτερος*. An instrument wherewith a thing is made round.

Tergē, i. A tergo. Gloss.

Tergeminus, a, um; *τρίπτερος*, i. triplex, *τρίπτερος*, *τρίπτερος*. Tresfimbri, three f. i. triple, one of the three born at one time. Tergeminum caput, Three heads. Jus tergemine prolis, i. trium liberorum, Stat. Tergemini dicuntur, qui tres eodem partu editi sunt. *Three born at one time of one mother.* Plin. 7. 3.

Tergenus, indeclinable. Tergenus artes. Three kinds of arts, Aufon.

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nd, f. i. st. al. to leave off his action, to fall to a non-suit, Martian. To deceive. Didum mutare. Versipellem se præbere, Cic. Contra aliquem tergiversari. To baffle with one's tongue, and in no wise to come to any real conclusion. In re aliqua tergiversari. To baffle or overthwart in a matter, to wrangle.

Tergium, gij n. Gloss. *Eight or running away.*

Tergo, is, si, sum, ere; *σκάω*, *δύω*. To wipe, to make clean, to scour. V. Tergo.

Tergorans, is; part. Plin. V. Tergoro.

Tergoreus, a, um; ad tergo pertinet.

Tergoro, as; Plin. tergo novum induo: Vide Mart. *τρίπτερος*. To put on or place of a skin, hide or covering: to cover a self with: ex Tergus.

Tergoror, pass.

Tergosus, a, um; magnum habens tergum.

Tergulum, dim. a Tergum, gij n. *τρίπτερος*. Terga dicta, quia in ea lupini jacemus in terra, quod solus homo potest. Perot. a Terendo, quoniam vclendis oneribus teruntur. Var. a Terendo. The back of a man, beast or any other thing, also an hide, a skin, outside, a shield, fimbria, domus: Exercitii tergum, Jun. The tail of an army, the rear guard or hinder part. A Tergo, Behind, at his back, on the back side. Terga tauri cava, Taberns or drums. Catull.

Tergus, oris; n. a Tergo, Plin. *τρίπτερος*, *τρίπτερος*. An hide of a beast; the back, M. unil.

Terimentum, nutrimentum, Gloss. I. sid. Mart. leg. Termentum, detrimentum.

Terion, m. Supior, bestia. A kind of beast, Gloss.

Terionem, Varr. omnes bestias quæ arant terram, Teriones a Terra, vel a Terendo terram, Oxen plowing the earth: V. Triones.

Teristrum, tri; n. Bud. A mantle or Irish rug.

Terjuga, a, um. *Τρίγυα* mille epodon, Aufon. Three thousand.

Terma, atis; n. *τρίπτερος*. The extremity or end of a thing, the sole of a foot: V. Terminus.

Termen, inis; n. & Termo, onis; m. idem quod Terminus, Felt.

Termentarium, li; n. Varr. lineum quod teritur corpore: Scal. Ita vocatur lineum *ποδηνάριον*, nam vestem *ποδηνάριον* & talarem Græci vocant *τερμηνάριον*. A linen cloth, wherewith the body was covered.

Termentum, ti; n. vel Trimentum, quærentium: idem quod Detrimentum, Felt. Plaut.

Termes, itis; m. Hor. a Terendo, Per. vel Termes a terma, *τρίπτερος*. quod a fine seu extremitate arboris avellatur: vel quod in terminis vitiarum terre infusus constituebatur *τρίπτερος*: vel ex *τρίπτερος* palma: *κλάδος* *τρίπτερος*. A bough plucked off the tree with the fruit on it: some take it for an olive branch: also a little worm that eateth fluff or wood, a magot, a gentle Felt. quia termitis exeat.

Termillum, li; n. A pot for wine at ways: f. on the table, that every one might take as much as he would: Vide Coop.

Terminabilis, le; adj. Ulp. That may be ended.

Terminalia, um; n. Festa Termini, quia antiqui Terminus deum esse putabant. Varr. *Terminalia*, quod dies anni extremum constituitur. Pap. Festa Termini quæ in terminis celebrantur. Festi in quibus tergo Terminus, an. i. kept in February at the 8 Ka ends of March, because that between Terminalia and Regifugium, the old day of the leap year was put in. Varro salet it for the last day of the year.

Terminalis, le; adj. Apul. 10. Of or belonging or serving to bounds and limits. Lapisterminalis, Jun. A meyer-stone: a land mark: a stone set to show the limits of fields and lands. Terminalis cuba, a trumpet sounding at the beginning and end of games of prize. Apul. Terminalis arbor eodem sensu, Paul.

Terminalium, Jun. Helenium. Elecampene.

Terminatio, onis; f. verb. *ἀπαρτίω*, *ἀπαρτίω*. A bounding or ending, a termination: a Terminus. Terminatio aurium, A certain measure concluding with the judgement of the ears.

Terminator, oris; m. Aur. Lim. *ἀπαρτίω*. He that finisheth or boundeth.

Terminatus, a, um; *ἀπαρτίω*, circumscriptus, finitus. Ended, bordered or bound.

Terminatus, a, um; ad terminum pertinet.

Termino, as; *ἀπαρτίω*, *ἀπαρτίω*. To bound, to appoint, to assign bounds or marches, to limit: to desire. Bona terminare voluptate. To design or measure all good things by pleasure. Unde est oratio, in eodem terminetur oratio. That my talk may end where it began: *ἴνα* aliquod terminatio, Quint. To be kept within the bounds or precincts of, &c. Prosperitatem ipsam, (id est, felicitatem, or summum bonum) suapte ingenio quilibet terminat: Every one measures or defines felicity according to his own fancy, Plin.

Terminofus, a, um. Full of bounds or limits.

Terminothor, Orib. *τρίπτερος*, tumor, maxime in ribis: vid. Phygethlon: terminothus, terebinthus.

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Termitis, itis; n. I. id. A worm. V. Tergo, & Termes.

Termo, onis; Enn. idem quod Terminus.

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Terminus, a, um; *τρίπτερος*. Of or belonging to three. Ternarii scrobes, Col. D. scrobes three foot every way.

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T O X

T R A

T R A

TARSA

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T R A

three days continuance.

Triidum, n; n. Plin. trium dierum spatium, τριήμερον, τριήμερον. The space of three days, Plin.

Triidius, a, um; Gloss. id, quod Triiduanus.

Triennis, ne; & Triennalis, le; quod est trium annorum: τριετής. That hath three years.

Triennium, iij; n. τριετής. Three years space.

Triens, tis; m, à Tribus, ut Quadrans à quatuor; tertia pars assis, i. uncia quatuor: τριετής. A small coin about the value of a farthing, the third part of As; four ounces or inches; the third part of anything divided. Hæres in triennem, Ulpian. An heir of the third part of the goods.

Triental, alis; n. Perf. idem quod Triens: vas tertiam partem Sextarii capiens. A vessel containing the third part of Sextarius, half-ounce pint, Perf.

Trientalis, le; i. herba quæ altitudine æquat tertiam pedis partem, h. e. pollicis quatuor, Plin. τριετής. Of or being four inches broad. Materia trientalis, Vitruv. A quarter, a raster; a transom or piece of timber four inches thick.

Trientarius, a, um; Jul. Cap. ut Fœnus trientarium, Usury of four in the hundred.

Trientarchia, τριεταρχία. The office of Trientarchus.

Trientarchus, m. qui triseris δόρων erat, i. dux; τριεταρχος, præfectus trientem, The master of a ship or gally.

Trieres, τριήρης. triemistis, navis quæ τριον ἰστέον, i. tribus impellitur remorum ordinibus. A gally having three oars in a seat; or rather three ranks of oars, Isid.

Trietérica, orum; n. Virg. Festum Bacchi, ter in anno celebrari solitum. Vide Steph. Lex. Græc. ἱπποτριετία. Sacrifices of Bacchus kept every third year.

Trieteticus, a, um; Virg. Gr. ἱπποτριετής, triennalis. That is every third year.

Trietétis, idis; f. τριετής, Stat. spatium τριών ἑτάτων annorum. The space of three years.

Trietétiam, adverb. Suet. & Trifari, Diom. quod tribus modis fieri potest, τριετής. Three manner of ways.

Trietétius, a, um; adj. Liv. 1. 3. triplex, τριπλάσιος. Three fold, of three sort.

Trietéticus, a, um; adj. Aufon. That is a great Prophet. Trifidæ, plur. Three Prophets. Sibyllæ, Aufon. Trifau, cis; adj. Virg. tres fauces habens, τριφυλὸς. τριφυλὸς. That hath three mouths or throats.

Trifax, Felt, ut & Bifax; ex Facie, quod tres habet facies, i. acies. A dart or quarry three cubits long, and four out of Capapulta.

Trifer, vel Triferus, a, um; Plin. τριετής. That brings forth thrice a year. Trifero provenit ficus, bearing fruit thrice a year, Plin.

Trifidus, a, um; Claud. quod in tres partes findi potest, τριφυλὸς, τριφυλὸς. Divided or cleft into three parts.

Trifolium, gemmarum, à tribus filis. An ornament of women. Gloss.

Trifinium, n, dict. eò quod trium possessionum fines attingit, Isid. τριμελής.

boundary or busting of three fields joining together.

Trifissilis, e. Trifissilis forma in Græca litera φ, Aufon.

Trifolium, iij; n. Plin. à tribus foliis dictum: τριφυλὸν. An herb called Trifoly or three-leaved grass; also the club in cards, Lud. Viv. Acutum trifolium, odoratum, butyrosinum, pratense; Jun. Pitcherwisely, Treacle clover. Acetofolium trifolium, Offic. vide Oxy.

Trifolium, Offic. vide Oxy. Humile, vide Lagopus, & Oloratum, Offic. The same this Lotus fativa.

Triformis, me; H. r. tres habens formas, τριμετὴς. That hath three forms or fashions.

Trifur, uris; adj. Plaut. ex tris & Fur, nam tris in compositione augendi vim habet: τριμετὴς, κληρικὸς. Thrice worse than a thief, a notable thief.

Trifurcatus, a, um; adj. Col. Three forked.

Trifurcifer, ra, rum; Plaut. τριμετὴς, κληρικὸς. A very naughty fellow, a stark avrant thief.

Trifurcus, a, um; Col. quod tres furcas habet: τριμετὴς, τριμετὴς. Thrice forked, or threefold.

Triga, æ; f. Digest. vehiculi genus, quod tribus equis agitur, i. trahitur, quasi triagat: τριπύρον, τριπύλα, τριπύρον. A cart drawn with three horses.

Trigamus, mi; m. τριμετὴς, qui tres duxit uxores, He that hath had three wives.

Trigarium, iij; n. ex Triga, A course with the chariot called Triga: also a place where they did exercise to run.

Trigarius, iij; m. ex triga & τριμετὴς. A carrier that driveth a cart with three horses, Plin.

Trigemini, plur. tantum, Plin. τριδυμοί. Three children at a birth.

Trigeminus, a, um; Gloss. Thersfeld. Trigeminæ naves, Am. Marcel.

Trigemmis, mis; m. Col. quod tres habet gemmas: τριμετὴς. A plant or fl. having three joints.

Trigésies, adverb. i. tris decies, Thirty times.

Trigésimus, a, um; ex triginta ultimis, τριεκάστος. The thirtieth.

Triginta, adverb. indecl. ter decies: τριεκάστη. Thirty.

Trigla, τριγλά. genus piscis, qui à veteribus vocabatur Mullus: vide Jovian in lib. de Romanis piscibus: dict. quod ter anno pariat.

Trigla, pen. prod. τριγλίτης. gemma est nulli piscis colorum habens, Plin. 37. 11. A stone of the colour of the Mullets, or the Barbel.

Triglyphus, a, um; τριγλύφος. tres habens γλύφους, i. sculpturas, inde Triglyphus, m. suott. ἱστῶν. Synecdoch. domus ornamentum. Hollow gravings like three furrows or gutters.

Trigon, onis; m. Mart. τριγων. locus erat in thermis pilæ ludo destinatus, à trigona, i. triquetra figura nomen habens; hinc Trigo, quæ & Trigonalis pila, quæ in trigone ludebant; parva pila. A Ball; a Turtle; also a kind of Thornback.

A place three square for Tennis or other play, Alex. ab Alex. Sic. Palmam tibi de trigone nudo, Martial. i. de pilæ quodam genere.

Trigona, medicamentum sunt ex semibibus composita, quæ sicut ad torporem

inducendum meliora, ita minus sunt tuta, V. Sup.

Trigonalis, le; Mart. τριγωνός. Thers cornered.

Trigonalia, vel Trigonalis pila, quæ inter tres luditur, Isid. 18. 69. A ball wherewith three play.

Trigonalis, æ; τριγωνία, ἡ τριγωνία, tertia jubolet. The third age.

Trigonom, A certain herb used in gardens, Plin.

Trigonom, est spirituum astrorum transmutatio quadruplex, juxta numerum elementorum quatuor. Unumquodque regit ac durat ducentos annos, ut enim Trigonom igneum incipit, superni planetæ suam conjunctionem semper habent in eodem signo, donec trigonom hoc durabit: Sic de reliquis, Paracels.

Trigonus, a, um; ad trigonum pert. τριγωνός. That hath three corners.

Trigonus, m. Græc. τριγωνός, ex jovic angulus, A triangle. Manil.

Trigraña, æ. The three grains, or the Neoplatane medlar: vide Aronia.

Trigritum, iij; n. The space of three hours. Coop. ex Aufon.

Triagus, a, um; triplex. Triple or threefold, Apul.

Tillibra, æ; f. Three pound weight.

Tillibris, bre; quod est trium librarum, τριλίβρε. That is three pound weight, Hor.

Trilinguis, gue; tres habens linguas, τριγλωσσός. Stit in three tongues; or that hath three tongues: a Serpens semel biva, Prudent. Siculi trilingues, Apul. Barbari initio loquuti sunt, Græcè mox, post Latine, Cæli Rhodig.

Trilix, icis; quod ex tribus constat licit; τριλίξ. Tissue made of three threads of divers colours, Virg.

Triloris, re; τριλόρις, i. tria lora habens: Vopisc. A kind of garment.

Tilluminare, That hath three lights.

Trima dies, i. triennium, Pompon.

Trimacrus, Græc. τριμακρὸς. pes metricus, ita dict. quod ex trib. constat longis syllabis, maxime est longus, A foot in metre of three long syllables.

Trimatus, us; m. ex Trimus: patris. Three years age.

Trimembris, bre; adj. τριμετὴς. That hath three members.

Trimensis, e; adj. τριμήσιος. Of three months: also a kind of barley.

Trimensium; vide Trimensis.

Trimetrus, a, um; Gloss. vide Trimetrus.

Trimetrina, Gloss. He that hath three faces, V. Trimorinus.

Trimetrista, ium; Col. Cern sown and grown to ripen in three months.

Trimetris, tre; Plin. τριμετὴς. Of three months growth. Col. Tricium trimetris, The same that Senarium.

Trimetrius, a, um, Confisting of Trimeter or Senary Iambici, Asion, & Trimeterus.

Trimetrum, tri; n. Hor. Græc. τριμετὴς μέτρον mensura; constans ex tribus mensuris, i. pedibus. A verse having three measures, which are six feet, Iambici and sub like.

Trimma, Græc. τριμμα, quod tritum est. Item homo diu in re aliqua tritus & exercitatus. A wine made with piceis, called Iperas.

Trimodia, æ; & Trimodium, iij; n. subit. τριμώδιος. A measure of three bushels.

bushels. Trimodia annulorum, Three such measures (ex modius) of rings.

Trimodius, a, um; Plin. quod tres modios continet: τριμώδιος. Containing three bushels, the measure of three bushels.

Trimodius, a, um; Gloss. That hath three faces.

Trimodion, dodrans, quod tres continet assis partes: τριμώδιος.

Trimulus, a, um; dim. à Trimus, Of three years.

Trimus, a, um; Plin. τριμῆς, τριμῆς, tres annos habens, ut Linus binos, quasi Trinus: i. tri. annus. Of three years.

Trimyxos, τριμυξός. A candle that hath three wicks.

Triarius, a, um; τριάρης. Of the number of three.

Triarcho, onis; m. Paul. Jarife, abnepos filius, tertius à nepore: τριάρης. He that is four lineal descens from my child's child.

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ranæ, quam Græci βελτερον dic.

Ubi-loci, Plaut. *In what place, case or
ate.*

Vectis. Vectis.

(The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of Social Services, State of New York, Office of Child Welfare.)

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V E M

Venerāto, ōnis; f. ver
as, σέβασμα, worshiping.
and reverens.
Venerātor, ōris; m. verb
Cārēs, ἀρεστυνῆς, He tha
or reverentior.
Venerātus, a, um; part.
dis, αἰδέσθης, Humile, p
whipped; also worshipping.
humoring; αἰδέσθαι &

VENEREUS, & VENERIUS, a,
nere: V. in propriis; *depo*
posed to lechery; lecherous, f
real. Also fair and lovely. V
The French Pox, Fernel,
VENERIA, æ; f. Jun. *æno*
VENERIA, Plin. *Shell-fishes*
neri.

Věněřipěta, *A. n. boremon*
 Věněřis gemma, Plin. 17.
the Amethysts.
 Věněřo, as; idem quod
 Plaur, *Ut venerem Lucina*
 Věněřor, aris; dep. *oic*

μα, ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ μα. Compos.
Orando, Paul. *Veneror*, frequ.
i. cum studio singulari, aut cu-
Scal, ad Var. *Venerari* à *Ve-*
vantia prosequor ob Veneremur
tem : etiam Venerem *honor-*
Verinor, à *Vereor*. *To honor-*
reverence ; to pray, to be-

veneror, deprecor, Tibull.
 Vēnētūs oculis appel, e
 sione affecti sunt.
 Vēnētus, a, um, Belongi
 Venetus color; callaicus, c
 light or Venice blew, a Tur
 green; xudus. V. Cærule
 Vēnsia, æ; f. quod opta

Perot, συζητάμεν, συζητήσομεν
leave or licence, murey, favour
veniendi. Bona cum venia
without disturbing, not being
Vēnīfābilis, le; Prud, id
nialis,
Vēnīfālis, le; adjct. Ma
gīs. Worthy garden or forgive

l. Purple co- pardonable. Venialis pax,
n verum om- peace, Am. Marcel.
ena, pl. Me- Vénibo, is; pro Venia
rc. 10 anois Lucil.
Tum quoque Vĕnĭcŭla; uva ollis ap
renenis, Ovid 14, 2.
me, ire; ex Vĕniens, tis; part. à Vo
one in alium Vĕnilŭ; maris affuatio,

kus venit. The flow of the
 Vide Salacia, Properly the w
 of the Surge or waves against
 Vénio, is, veni, tum, ire
 κω, παρὰ ἑνός, ex hauri
 Peroc. Venire, quasi verfus
 hauras est Venire. Eo, redco, e
 cere, pervenire. esse. To co

d Vendor, *Plin.* *sec-*
Worshipful,
e.
anter,
Liv. *aid* *us-*
ing and ha-

Vēnīōla, *z*; *f.* dim.
Vēnīri, pro Venire &
Calv. ex Feud.
Vēnītur, imp. Ovid. *Th*
Vēnor. *aris*; dep. ex Ven-
nor est indagare feras, &
venire, Perot. *Venor* circum

2912

...the ...

V E T

Veitras, αἰς; adj. pronom. ex Velter : *Immediatē, Of your country, lineage, flock, or flock*.

Vētrās, part. Ferbidding.

Vētiatio, onis, f. verb. Val. διακλύου-
σθαι. *A forbidding.*

Vētātūrus, a, um; part. Val. *That will forbid.*

Vētellus, dim. a Vetulus.

Vēter, pro Vetui, Enn.

Vē-ētamenta; vetera coria, Jun. *Old or worn things, cast and laid away.*

Vētēramētarius futur; qui veteres calceos reficit: κρητίζων βέπης. *A cobbler, a booter.*

Vētēranus, a, um; παλαιός. *Ancient, old, one that hath served long in a place or office, Veteranus; vetus miles doli exercitatus, a militia dimissus, ut emeritus: παλαιόγραμματ' also the same that Redivivus. Veterana gallina, An old hen, Col.*

Vētērārī, Seneca vae, apothecas fru-
gum, vel vinorum veterum; Epist. i 15.

Vētērārius, παλαιόγραφος qui vetera refuit, Gloss. *A booter.*

Vētēralco, is; γρητίζω. *To wax old.*
Col. V. Vetro.

Vētērator, gris; m. & Veteratrix, icis;
f. Ter. did. a multa rerum gerendarum
veritate: παλαιόγραφος, παυέρος, α-
παιτίας quasi vetus in astutia, *A crafty
beguiler, a false deceiver, a subtil knave:*
*that hath long practised falsehood, an old
crafty and leaten fox generally an old and
worn fellow in any thing.*

Vētēratorīa, æ; f. *Craft in bandling
things.*

Vētēratorīē, adv. παυέρος. *Craftily,
wily, like an old beaver fox.*

Vētēratorius, a, um; παυέρος, πα-
λαιός, φωνηκισίς. *Crafty, deceitful,*
gotten by long experience.

Vētēres, m, οι παλαιί. *Ancients. V.*
Vetus.

Vētēretum, ti; n. Col. Vide Vervā-
tum.

Vētērina, n. animalia dicuntur ad ve-
tēram idonea, quae aliquid vehere po-
sunt, quasi veterina, quod ad ventrem
onus religatum gerant. V. Veterinus.

Vētērinārius, a, um; Col. ad veteri-
nalia animalia pertinens: κυνιολογία. *Of
or belonging to beasts, or to an horse-leech,*
or bochey mag.

Vētērinārius, a, um; Col. κυνιολογία
παλαιόγε. *He that leeches horses; or mules
to hire, a muleter, an horse coarser, an back-
ney man: also an horse-leech or ferrier.*

Vētērinus, a, um. *Most ancients.*

Vētērinus, a, um; Col. κυνιολογία, α-
πόβος. *Veterina bestiam junctum Cato
appellavit, a vehendo, (qu. veterinus,
vel veterinus.) Fest. Opilius veterinam
dici putat, quasi veterinam vel veteri-
nam, quod ad ventrem onus religatum
gerat. That beareth burdens, used in cari-
age.*

Vētērior, ius; compar. Plaut. παλαι-
ότερος. *More ancients, elder.*

Vētēriorē, adv. Plaut. *Drowfier,*
Veternōssimus, Sen.

Veternōssus, a, um; Plin. ex Veter-
us: veterini plenus, αὐθαρρύντος. *Sluggish, drowsy, that hath no lust to stir him, but rather to sit still, as oppressed
with a continual slumber. Servius takes it
in Hydrops. Pro Hydriopis, Cato. Ve-
ternosus quā plurius bibit, tam ma-*

V E X

ximē sitit. Veterinofæ aquæ, id est, Hydropicæ vel Intercuratæ, Arnob.

Veternus, a, um; idem quod Veterinosus, Apul.

Veternus, m. morbus intercus, hydrops, λήθ' ἀργῶν κατὰ φασὶν ex Veteribus, quod senibus potissimum contingit, & quia lætius ad negotia inutiles facit. A *drowsie dīsest ingende ed through idelvsf*, & *contimal deffere of sleeping; also floshtum fluggishnes, drowiness, idleness vndegztes*, Apul. ¶ Pro Phehis, Virgil, ¶ Pro Le-thargo, Capitol.

Vetëros, æ; vetus facio, γερᾷνω, παλαι-όνομαι. Το πρᾶν ἀδ βερενέ οἰά ἀδ ανειεν.

Vetërulos, i, vetustus.

Vë erimus, a, um; superl. παλαιότε-προν, *Viry old, the eldest*.

Vëtium, ti; n. τὸ ἀπαγορεύειν, κωλυ-θῆναι. A thing forbidden.

Vëtitus, a, um; part. Virg. ἀπαγορευ-θεῖς. Forbidden. *f refused*.

Vëto, (anciq Veto), us, ūi, itum (& vi, atum) Perf. j. are anto; κἀλῶν, ἀπαγορεύω, κατέρω ex Vi Veto fit, quod est pro-hibeo, quasi vim nequid fiat adhucio; vel ab ὀνειν & ἐνδρ missum, id est, per-missum. Præhibere est facis, Veitare est diuis resistere, Mart. ex Popma. Το forbid, το prohibui, το command a thing to be not done: also to let. Eum saluti desperare vetuit, He willed him not to des-pair of.

Vetōnica, or Vertonica, æ; f, Jun. The herb Bistorty. Italis Serratula, Græcis Ce-listros. Herba ante cunctas laudatissima, Plin. Vetonica altijis five coronaria, Jun. The clove-gill-flower, the carnation or corona-tion gilflower, Dodon. Whereof be sundry fortis, Single Pink; Sops in wine, Smak horsies, and I wote not what, as theyke smalker or wilder.

Vetrâle; V. Ventrale.

Vëtûla, Plaut. An old wife, γεράδιον. Galeno γέρων & γερός. Crustula Junio. The thin shing like a riveled skin, arising on the uppermost part of bot milk in scabbing; or other wise when it begins to gather or cast up a cream.

Vëtûlus, a, um; & γρόνον, παρήλιος. Somewhat old. Hylstricum vetulo fe lixerat esse marito, Martial. Vitulo legit Petr. Foreolus: Viderint Critici, Vetu-lus puer, Exoletus, εἴποιται, Petron. Arbi-trus veter, Erôs; adv. ex θυρίτις, sç signifi-cationem intendit, Scal. Cell. ab etatis magnitudine, ex Ve, id est, valdè, & Æ-tas: Perot, quasi vitulus, id est, sine vi: παλαιός δὲ γαίον, πολυνής, Old, ancient, stale.

Vëtultus, Atis; f, ex Vetust: παλαιότερος, ἀρχαιότερος. Antiquity, elder time, oldness; long continuance.

Vëtulê, & lissimè; adv. Plin παλαι-ώτε. Anciently, oldly, of a very long time.

Vëtulifco, five Vetulifico, is, ère & Col. παλαιόποιον. To become old, to wax ancient, to become stale.

Vëtultus, & lissimus, a, um; Tacit. πα-λαιός, παλαιχτής, Old, ancient.

Vëtûlia, A long dars, Coop.

Vexābundus, a, um, That r̄n athlets much.

Vexamen, Lucret. Vide Vexatio.

Vexātio, onis; f. ἐσχολασίς, διάσις, σπουσουλμός, ἱστρησευμός. Grief, trouble, torment.

Vexātor, trisim, καιμνήτης, καιμνέ-της, λοματίης. He thas strombleth, a twiler, a facker.

VIA

Vexatus, a, um; part. *κακοῦ δέος, πρηνυ-
δης*, Troubled, grieved.
Vexillarius, iij, m. *Liv. συμμοριάρχης*. A
standard bearer.
Vexillatio, ōnis; f. *λόγος, ἄλκ*. A
company of men of arms under one ensign.
Vexillationes, Horsemen, or the Cavalry,
Veget.
Vexillifer; vel Vexillarius.
Vexillor, vexillum gero, Mart.
Vexillum, li; n. *σημαῖον, ἑσθλατόρι-
διον*, ex Velum; a l. quasi velillum; ve-
his, vobis, vexi, vexum, vexillum, vexillum;
καὶ ἡμεῖς συγκαταλέλυτο Velum. A banner,
standard, ensign or flag. Properly a Gui-
don or square banner; it is the of horsemen,
for an hundred, Veget. Vexillum navale,
A streamer, Claud.
Vexo, as; ex Veho, Peror. quòd huc
atque illuc diffrabat qui vexat. *σπάζω, ἡ-
κώδω, ἀνίστω*. To vex, trouble, cumber,
disturb, or disquiet: to tug or turmoil bi-
ther and thither, to afflict, to do all mischief
that can be, to torment grievously to destroy.
Vexare annonam, Plin. To inabounce the
price of victuals, V. Gell. 2, 6.

V ante I.

Via, æ; f. ab *ὁδῷ*, Scal. ex Apoll, alii
abundo, quasi ita; vel à Vehendo, pri-
mùm *vehā*, inde via (Varr.) per quam
vehitur: *ὁδός, ποταμός*. A way, a pa-
ssage, a broad street in a city, de Via fa-
strax in Rome. Et modò quæ fuerat semita,
facta via est; Martial. A caussy: a
journey: a also a manner or mean, a
suppl. trade, or fashion: a rule, method
or order. Exigere viam, Alcon. To ex-
mand every man to pave before his door.
Dux via, Martial. A Lomburn. Via
Regia & Confularis, Digest. Militaris,
Cic. Pretoria, id est, Publica, Ulp. The
rade or high way, Via strata, A street or pa-
ved high way, Liv. Strata viarum, Virg.
Secrets.
Viāculus, li; Gloss qui viam colit, ni-
hil culus sit vocis productio: idem quod
Viciurus,
Viālis, le; ad viam pertinet. Viales
lares, Presidents over ways, or Travellers,
Plaut.
Viāndus, a, um; intenti ad viandum.
Am. Marcell. *Minding their wayfare*.
Viāns, tis; Solin. *ὁδῶν*. Going, walk-
ing by the way. Viātes, Travellers or way-
favers. Those that be in their march, Marcell.
Viārius, a, um; Gell. *ὁδῶν*. Of or
belonging to ways. Viaria lex, A statute
for repairing of high ways. Cæl. Non di-
similis Agrotiæ Rullii, Idem,
Viās pro Viz, Bnn.
Viāciātus, a, um; Plaut. *ἐποδῶν ἀνά-
γκη*. That is furnish'd with things neces-
sary for a journey. Viāciatū admodum ex-
li-vimus, We are but slenderly provided;
for that left provision serveth in the summer
then in winter, Idem.
Viāciōr, āris; Plaut. *ἐποδῶν ἀνάγκη*. To
provide necessary for journeying: to be fur-
nished with all such provision.
Viāciūlū, li; n. dimin. A Viaticum,
Digest. *τὸ σκεπτικὸν καὶ διατελεῖ ἐποδίων*.
A little provision for journeying: also a
mans wealth or livelihood.
Viāticū, cī; n. quod pro via, i. itine-
re paratur; *ἐποδίων, ὁδῶν*. All things ne-
cessary for a journey, best in victuals or o-
ther things; *γυναικῶν, ἄλλων*. Some allowance

V I B

made for him that is departing, Plaut. Suet. Sicut & Græcis, ἐπίδοσις, S. Cæna. Viaticum etiam peculium & facultates militum, Centuriones singulos equites & viatico suo obtulerunt, Suet.

Viaticus, a, um; Plaut. ἰδοιμὸς καὶ. *Pertaining to journey or travelling by the way.* Viatica cæna, *A welcome home, Plaut.*

Viator, oris, m. ἰδοίτης, ἰδοιμῆς. *A traveller by the way, a wayfaring man; also a ferryman or headman that warneth men to appear, a purveyor, Apparitor publicus; a master or magistrate of a village.* ἀμφωδότης, Gloss.

Viatorius, a, um; Plin. ἰδοιμὸς καὶ. *Of or belonging to the way, travelling or journeying; or serving to wayfaring men.*

Viatoria cubicula, Plin. *Cabins to carry with a man.*

Vibex, icis, f. Plin. prægnans plaga, Plaut. ἰσχυρὰς Γραφ. vocant στῆμα, inde Vibices: al. quòd vi fiat, Felt. πάλαι, πάλαι. *A spot remaining in the skin after beating, the mark or print of a stripe or blow remaining in the flesh black and blue; solum & d'ferdit.* Aquæ honori posterorum tuorum ut vibex heres, Plaut. *A blot or stain to dishonour your posterity.* ἰσχυρὸν ἰσχύ ελαμο.

Vibix, æ, f. Pertica transversa, alteri Arabizæ (quæ Vario dicitur) impostica, Scal. *A crooked or good.* V. Mart. & Turn.

Vibiculus, a, um, id est, vibicibus plenus,

Vibilla, dea quæ ab erroribus viarum liberat, Arnob.

Vibulum, f; Star. ex Vibo; al. ex ἀμφίβοιο, amphibium, quasi phibium. *A creature living on water and land both.*

Vibulus, a, um; adj. Vibium animal, Star.

Vibo, ònis, ex vibro, extirto r. vel ex ἰσχύ, quòd valeat contra fulminis ictum, Plin. 25. 3. *The flowers of the herb Britanica, which being eaten before thunder, are thought to keep men from fear of lightning.*

Vibrabilis, le; adjec. *That may be shaken or brandished.* Aufon. Nulli cetero Dominiun vibrabilis ornus Achillei, i. hausta ex orno.

Vibrāmen, inis; n. *A brandishing or shaking; also nobilitate.* Trifidula vibrāmina draconum, *Spoken of serpents tongue,* Apul.

Vibrans, tis; part. πάλαι, κραδαίνω. *Brandishing, trembling, shaking, wagging; also quavering, peacocking or earnest.*

Vibratio, f. πάλαι. *A brandishing, or shaking.*

Vibrātor, us; compar. *More forcible.* Flammi corufci fulminis vibrator; scil. lambur, Aufon.

Vibrātus, a, um; part. πάλαι, κραδαίνω. *Shaken, cast with violence; cripled, curled, quavering, Plin.*

Vibrifex, vel Vibrissi. Jun. vel Vibruca, Gl. si sunt pili in naso, dict. quòd his evulsis caput vibretur, Felt. vel quia ob spiritum, qui per nares ductur, perpetuo vibrentur, i. crispentur. πάλαι inis.

Hairs growing in the nostrils.

Vibrifso, as; Felt. πάλαι. *To warble in singing, to shake a thing; V. Vibrifsi; vocem in cantando crispare. To quaver.*

Vibro, as; à Vis, quasi vi. giro, Peror. vel ex sono confici, Cath. ex Vibex, Mart. ex ἰσχύ, quod Ionibus est Fero. πάλαι, κραδαίνω, πινδο. *To shake a thing, to make a thing shake or quaver, to brandish,*

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to shake breathingly: also to glisten and shine with a certain flaking or soft moving: also to freeze, curl, rattle. Virg. Also to give a smell or savour. Odoratus vibrans. Scruſchia, They call a brewer or sweeter favour, Plin. Vibrare ficas, To & disſolve their daggers in menacing wiſe, ready to ſtab, Item neut. To tremble, to quiver. Vibror, paſſ. Ovid, To be ſhaken.

Viburnum, nſ; n, Virg. ex Viendo, id eſt, ligando: *ſepumia paſſura*. The wild vine or breadwiſh: a ſhoot or ſpring of a Tree.

Vica Poſa, Sen. Apocolocynth. & Cic. 2. de leg. Dea vincendi potens; à vincendo & potiundo: Vide Mart.

Vicāneſus, i, Vicarius.

Vicānus, nſ; m. Vicani qui vicos rurales habuunt, *ἐπίσκοποι, χωρῆται*. One that dwelleth in a village, baſe, unpoliſh. Item, viſit magiſter.

Vicāria, æ; ſubſt. A deputyſhip, Am. Marcell. Vicaria Tribunorum & Ducum, Voſſie. Also a Vicaridge.

Vicariatus, a, Vicaris office that ſupplieſt a place for another, Cerd.

Vicarius, a, um; locum tenens; qui vicem alicuius gerit ſive obinet, & in ejuſ locum ſucceſſit: ſpectatim qui in familia atriens ſervit, i. majori ſerviret, *ὁ δὲ δούλος δούλων*, *ἐπιτοκῆς, ὁ ἀντιπρόσωπος* τοῦ ἱερέως καὶ αἰετῆ. That is in ſtead or place of another, that ſupplieth a nother mans room, and taketh pains for him: an under ſervant that doth the office of another: a Vicar: a deputy under Praefectus Prætorio, who had Præſides under him, Am. Marcell. Servi vicarius, a ſervants ſervant, Mart. Aſis mutuos, Hier. Palatin. Qui omnes homines vicario inter ſe amore copulari vult, *Mutua love*, Vicarius is also a Lieutenant. Veg.

Vicarium verbum, Plaut. One word ſaying is lieu of another.

Vicātim, adv. *ἰσάμην*, per vicos & pagos, *κατὰ κώμας, κατὰ ἴν*. In villages or ſtreets, ſtreets by ſtreets, village by village.

Vicēcancellarius, a, qui vicem gerit Cancellarii, A Vicebancellour.

Vicēcomes, riſ; m. A Sherif.

Vicēcomitatus, m, officiū Vicecomitis.

Vicēdōminus, a, qui domini vice reſipſius adminiſtrat, eique vicariam operam præſtat, A Steward. Apud Canonistas *Vicēdominus* economus, qui eſt Clericorum numero Episcoporum adminiſtrat.

Vicenālia, & Tricenālia, *Solemnia games and vows*, for 20 and 30 years, ut apparet in marmoribus, ſub hac figura; *Votis xx*, *Votis xxx*, quod etiam indicat annos imperii, Pompon. Lat.

Vicēnārius, a, um; Plaut. ex Bis & Denariis: *ἐκ δισ, ἐκ δισ*. The twentieth.

Vicēni, næ, nā; ſ; Liv. bis deni, *ἐκκο*. Twenty.

Vicennium, ſi; n. Modest. ex Viceni & Anni: *ἐκκο*. The Space of twenty years.

Vicēſima, æ; f. n. *ἐκκο*. A perſon of the twentieth part.

Vicēſimbandi, Tacit. Soldiers of the twentieth band or Legion.

Vicēſimārius, a, um; Plin. Of or belonging to the twentieth.

Vicēſimo, as, Ære. Badem phraſi quæ Decimo, Vicēſimare milites; To take or execute every twentieth man, Jul. Capitol.

Vicēſymus, a, um; i. bis decimus: *ὁ* *κο*. The twentieth.

Vicēſis, ex Viginti & As, aſſis, Th

VIC

weights of twenty pounds, the number of
xx, *Ex duobus decemlibus vicissis*, Varr.
Vicinia, æ; f. Plin. lñd. quòd vix ad
triplicem perveniat fructum; al. à Vin-
ciendo; alii quòd ad modum vitis hære-
at; vel qu. *vicinis*: *Βικινίαι, ἀκόνι, χλω-
μή, & αἰνός*. The pale called a Vetch or
tare; also consimiles. Fest.
Viciniarius, ii; n. Col. *A place sowed*
with vetches.
Viciniarius, a, um; Col. *Βικινίαις, A*
sow to sow vetches; f. *vicinib.*
Vicines, adv. viginti vicibus: vid. Vi-
gescies: *ἐκκοσμίως*. Twenty times.
Vicinia; æ; ex Vicinus. *She that dwel-*
lsh next to, or not far from us.
Vicinalis, le; *γελισίω*. Of, or
belonging to neighbours.
Vicinia, æ; f. ex Vicus: loci vicini-
tis, seu vicinorum inter se propinquitas;
vel ipsi etiam vicini: *γελισία, γελισίαις,*
συνοικία. The joining of house one to an-
other, neighbour-hood; a street; Jun.
Viciniur, us; compar. Ovid. *Nearer,*
more near.
Viciniarius, atis; f. *γελισίαις*. *The*
company of neighbours dwelling nigh one;
neighbourhood; *γελισία, γελισίαις*; ex Vicus.
Vicinium, ii; n. Sen. vide Vicinia.
Vicino, as; *γελισίω, γελισίαις*. To ap-
proach or draw near. Vicinor, depon. Cerd.
Vicinitulus, a, um; à Vicinus.
Vicinus, a, um; adj. *γελισίω*. *Near,*
next to, hard by, not far off, very like. Vi-
cinus illi. Plin. *very like*. ¶ Ad paren-
dam vicina. *Near her time of travel*.
Vicinus, i; m. qui eundem vicum co-
lit: *γελισίω, γελισίαις, συνοικίαις*. A neighbour
vicini, ci, cem, ce; plur. Vices, ibus;
ex Vi antiq. pro Pugnis, quoniam pro vi-
cissitudine pugnetur, Bec. Vices à Vi,
quod negat facilitate; nam quod per
vices fit. videtur difficile esse, & vi x fieri.
Fortasse tamen rectum fuit *Vir, viciis*;
Scal. Omnia tamen primò, & *Vix, & Vir*
& *Vix, & Vir*, ex Heb. *vix*. *Vi em dic,* vi-
cissitudinem, labores qui per vices obcu-
runt; Mart. *ἀνταγής, ἀνταγής, Course,*
times, *head, place, turn, behalf, change, mu-*
tation *alio officio or duty*; alio misfortune,
case, part, mischance, discommodity, dis-
pleasure, adversity; also punishment *that*
a misdoer hath for his offence. Hor. *Vices*
As, like, even as. Vicibus annorum, Col.
Every second year, by course. Vices vitare,
Virg. *To skip back sometimes in fighting, and*
eschew strokes. ¶ Sardanapali vice in le-
dulo mori, *To die in his bed at Sardanapa-*
lus did. ¶ Fungar vice cotis, Hor. *I will*
be in stead of a whetstone. ¶ Reddam vicē,
si reposes; Plin. *jun. I will do as much a-*
gain for you, &c. Ad vicem præmii, i. No-
mine præmii; *By way of reward*; Am. Mar-
cell. Ad vicem capitum, *In stead of their*
heads, Am. Marcel. *Vicē* referre, *To be even*
or meet with one, to play quittance, Ovid.
Vicissitum, Plaut. & Vicissim, adv. per
vices, vice mutua: *ἐναλλάξ, ἐναλλάξ, ἐνα-*
λλάξ, ἀλλήλως. By turns, course, inter, alter-
nately, *now one now another; or on the other*
part, in the second place; again for his part,
likewise.
Vicissitas, atis; Accus. & Vicissitudo,
inis; f. ex Vices. *Change of things, altera-*
tiōis. Changing or succeding one by course; the
turn; or course in altering, *now one now an-*
other, an interchangeable course.
Vicissitudinarius, a, um; vicem ali-
cujus gerens,

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house or homestead. Villa rustica, Varro. That part of the house wherein the farmer dwelleth, that keepeth the house, with all manner of things pertaining to husbandry, as corn, oats, yokes, ploughs, &c. a farm to occupy his husbandry in. Villa urbana, quæ & Prætorium dicitur, Varro. That part of a manour where the Lord himself

and well appointed and furnished as a house in a city. Modus hic probatur, ut neque fundus villam quærat, neque villa fundum; The farm house must be proportionable to the land about it, Plin.

Villanus, m, qui in villa habitat, δου-
 λωτικός. He that dwelleth in a farm,
 and is given to husbandry.
 Villanus, a, um; ad villam pert.
 Villaris, re; Plin. χωρικός, ἱππωλι-
 κός. Of or belonging to a farm in the
 country.

Villaticus, a, um; quod ad villam per-
tinet. *Pertaining to a village, to a farm,
manour, place or summer-dwelling.* Canis villaticus, Col. *A bandog or a cur to
keep the house.*

husbandman's wife, a woman that keepeth
a dairy or house in the Country. Vilica,
Feud.
Villicutio, ōnis; f, Col. *dyegoutm.*
The rule of husbandry under the master of
a manor.

Villico, as; & Villicor, aris; depon.
Plaur, ex Villa; *αρχαίς*. To be occu-
pied or have the rule about husbandry; so
go and abide in the Country. *Senatu illis*
villicae. The Senate being their bailiffs
of husbandry, or husbanding their husbands.

Villīco, ōnis; m. & Villīcus, ei; m.
villæ gubernator; item qui habet dispen-
sationem universæ domûs, dispensator
universarum possessionum & villarum:
V. Isid. g. 4. *arcepsus*. *dispen*, & i:

πρωλειται, οπισθεστις. An officer that be-
longeth to a mannowr to order the husban-
dry, and hath authority to pay quit-rents
issuing out of the mannowr, distrain beasts
upon the ground, fell trees, repair houses,
etc. a Bayliff. he that buyeth a farm: a

Bayliff or Steward of the whole stock, as well money as corn, fruits, &c. Bayliff of husbandry. Villicus, Feud.
Villēdōsus, a, um; adj. Full of Bayliff-wicks.
Villosus, a, um; πολύθυρε, τελεωθις.

mammoth, *Hairy, full of hairs; having an*
high nap; also made of frieze. Canis vil-
losus, Jun. A dog that hath a rough and
curled hair, a water spaniel.
 Villula, *lx; f, dim, inawhity, A lit-*
tle farm or manour place.

Villum, li; n. dimin. à Vinum, Ter.
 Villus, li; m. ex Pilus; fortè ex *μυλ-
 λος*. Mart. ex *ἴλλω*, quod & *εἶλω*, *εἶ-
 νω* vel à Vellus, quòd de lana pri-
 mò dicatur. Papias, à Velando: *ἡλχνη*.

Viltrum, tri; n. Paracels. A strainer or wicker bag or hose through which hyposcras is wont to be strained. Viltrum phis-

m- lofophorum, Idem. *The same was* Alem-
 m- bic. V. Filterum,
 ufe Vimen, Inis; n. Col. *λύγος, ἴσις, ἰσ-*
 m- *σὺς* ex Vico vel Vincio, quasi vinci-
 men

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men. *A rod, a wither, an oster, a twig which windeth and is pliant to make things of.*

Vimīnālia, a, m. Plin. *λυγισμὸς*. A general name for all trees and shrubs that bring forth twigs apt to bind or wind.

Vimīnālis, le; Plin. *λυγισμὸς, ἰκμαδῆς, οὐσπερ, ἄπτε* to bind or winds, belonging to twigs.

Vimīnētum, n. *The place where twigs do grow.*

Vimīnēus, a, um; Col. *οἰσίνος*. Of wickers, winding rods or osters.

Vinācea, orum; n. & Vinacea, a; f. Col. & Vinaceus, ei; m. *γίρρα, γίρρα, γίρρα*. The kernels, seeds or grain that are in grapes, or grape stones: also the mother of the wine: ex Vino.

Vināceus, a, um; Col. *οἰσίνος, γίρρα*. Of belonging to the kinds of grapes, or to wine in self and grapes.

Vināciūm, m. A grape-stone.

Vināciūm, & vinariūm, & Vinaceum, i; n. *Wine of the second pressing.*

Vināgo, inis; f. Gaza. *A kind of stock dove.* V. Oenas.

Vināle, is; n. *A vintage.*

Vinālia, orum; n. *περιστήλια*. Feasts belonging to tasting of wine, an order kept amongst the Paynimis, and yet observed: S. Martins feast.

Vinālis, le; ut, Vinalia verba, Varro. *Used at the wine; vinegia.*

Vināria, a; f. *A wine-cellar.*

Vinārium, ri; n. *A wine vessel, as Hogs-head or Runlet. Invernum vinaria tota.* They set them a tilt, Hor.

Vinārius, a, um; vinegius. *Of or belonging to wine.* Saccus vinarius, Jun. *A wine sack, shew which wine is drained from the dregs.*

Vinārius, ri; m. Plaut. *οἰσινός, ἄνθρωπος*. A vintner, a taverner, one that seeks wine; *Also οἰσινός, a drunkard, a great drinker of wine.*

Vinātorius, a, um; Col. *ἀμπελουργός*. Belonging to the driver of a vineyard.

Vinca; herba topiaria, humi repens, obvia quæque farmentis vinciens, unde nomen; al. Vinca pervincia diæ, κλημάτις διαπρόνδης. *Periwinkle.*

Vincēsimus, pro Victissimus, Feud.

Vincēus, a, um, Potione vinca, i, laqueo, onerabo gulam; *I will knit my neck in an halter and hang my self.* Plaut.

Vincēbīlis, le; m. *δυσχερὲς*. Facile to be vanquished, overcome and overthrown: facile to be mastered, tilled, wrought or laboured: *Also that may easily overcome.* Terent.

Vincēmīnis, inis; n. vimen, Jun. *A twig or oster.*

Vincēnīlus, m. *A class or sach.*

Vincio, is, xi, nctum, ire; ex Vico, Perot. *Ad Vi, quasi vim injicio: δῖν, πῶν, δῖν, ὁρῶν, λυγίζω. To try, to wrap, to gird, to bind; also to wrap, to make sure and fertile, to drown and dull.* ProPERT.

Vinculum, poetice, pro Vinculum.

Vincio, is, xi, nctum, ire; ex Vincio. Perot. *Ad Vi, quasi vim facio, vel cio; Papias quia qui vincit, vi superat.* al. Vincio; Vincio, Vincio, Vincio. *To win, to overcome, to vanquish, to overcome, to get victory: also to pass, to excel, to exceed.*

to prove or convince with reason: also to express. Virg. *To digress or condescend.* Plin. *To prevail or take place.* Liv. *To reach.*

Vindicta, a; f. Plin. *λυγισμὸς, δῖος*. A binding, a tying.

Vindictus, a, um; part. *δεδῖος, δεσμοδῖος*. Bound, hard laced, straitly girded: also a prisoner, Sen. *Constrained, Hor. promised and assured.* Ovid.

Vindictus, us; m. Var. *ἡ δῖος, δεσμός*. A bond, a binding, a girth.

Vindictor, aris; i, Ligare.

Vindictum, & poetice Vinculum, li; n. ex Vincio: *δεσμός, πῶν, πῶν, πῶν. A bond, any thing that fasteneth or ties, as fetters, cord, gives: imprisonment: a girdler, Sen. A bond or obligation where one is bound, Hor. Also the same that Ligamentum, Vincula Tyrhena, Virg. idem quod Crucales fasciæ; Hæc garritus or shoestrings, that were over the tops of the feet, for shoes of old had no leather but the fides.*

Vindictia, a; f. Virg. *quasi vindictia, a vino vel vite demenda: πρῶν, πῶν.* The gathering of grapes to make wine: also gathering of fruits or corn.

Vindictialis, le; n. idem quod Vindictatorius, Macr.

Vindictator, oris; m. *πρῶν, πρῶν, πρῶν*. A vindicator, per Syncope Vindictor, Hor. *A vindicator or he that gathereth grapes to make wine: also a certain star which appears the third Nones of March.* Plin.

Vindictatorius, a, um; Varr. *πρῶν, πρῶν*. Of or belonging to gathering of grapes or ripe fruit in harvest, or serving for such a purpose.

Vindictio, a; f. Plin. *πρῶν, πρῶν*. To gather grapes or ripe fruit in harvest.

Vindictiola, a; f. dimin. *ἡ μικρὴ δῖος*. A little harvest of grapes: per translat. *Small fruit and profit.*

Vindictor, oris; m. Vide Vindictator.

Vindex, icis; com. gen. quasi vim diem; vel a Vindico, ut Juxta ex judicio: qui vindicat, ultor injuriæ. Accipitur & pro Asserore vel defensore: *ἰνδικτός, τιμωγὸς, μὴντις*. A revenger of wrong, a redresser of things: a defender: he that restoreth and setteth at liberty, or out of danger: a professor or attorney prosecuting another mans matter: one that delivereth himself out of bondage: a keeper of possession: assertor. *Also the Patron of a book, or to whom it is dedicated.* Martial. Vindices rerum capitalium, Executiones, de beatitudine et bannem, Salut, quibus præceptum erat, laqueo gulam frangere. Peccatorum vindex, A punisher of things done amiss. Liberratis vindex, A restorer of one to his liberty.

Vindicare, five Vindicatum esse in facta; in voces petulantiores, in homines male consulentes & sceleratos; pro Sumptum supplicium est de factis, &c. Gell. 4. 5. item Liberare, defendere, compensare, tribuere. V. Vindico.

Vindicatio, oris; f. verb. *δῖος, πρῶν*. A revengement, a taking of punishment: a delivering out of danger. Vindicatio pignoris, hypothecaria actio.

Vindicare, arum; f. ex Vindex vel Vindicando: *ἰνδικτός, πρῶν*. The asserting of

liberty or freedom, sentences by provision delivering. Gloss. *δῖος, δῖος, δῖος*. Vindicatio appell. res ea, de quibus controversia est, quod potius dicitur jus, quia si inter eos qui contendunt, Fest. (al. leg. cui potius dicitur vel de iure.) Serv. Sulpitius Vindicium esse ait, quæ de re controversa est, ab eo quod vindicatur: est enim actio vindicis, passio ejus quod vindicatur: res controversa. Vindicium secundum libertatem dare, To grant that one may be at liberty to bring in surretes or posts, that he is not bound. Vindicium postulare secundum libertatem, To require to be delivered out of the hands of his adversary, that he may bring proof of his freedom. Vindicis ac sacramentis petere, To put in his proof, and require a time to put in his proof, that he is not bound. Lis vindicaria, A suit or a contention for a thing that is not certainly known who is it: in which plea the defendant is bound in a certain sum of money to be forfeited, if the thing were not his, and the defendant was bound not to impair the thing that he had in his possession: also revengement. Q. Decernere vindicias secundum servitutem, Bud. To give sentences that one is bound.

Vindico, as; quasi vim dico: *ἰνδικτός, τιμωγὸς*. To revenge or punish, to chastise severely. In defides severe vindicare, To punish flagrant or flagrant, Veg. To defend, deliver or save from danger or wrong, *ἀμύνειν, ἀπαρτίζειν*. To restore or set at liberty, to exempt: to avouch, to maintain. Existimatur ebori vindicando a carie vetus oleum utile esse, To keep from corruption, Plin. A canitie vindicare, To preserve hair from being gray, Idem. Vindicare tibi, Sen. Take leisure to think on thy sinners. Mortem alicuius vindicare, Plin. To revenge ones death. Vindicare peccatum in aliquo, & In aliquem scelera vindicare, To punish one for his offences. Vindicare se ab aliquo, To revenge himself upon one. A labore vindicare, To exempt or set free from labour.

Vindicta, a; f. ex Vindico: ultio vel animadversio, *δῖος, πρῶν*. Aliq. pro Pena, aliq. signif. modum servos manumittendi, quæ hebet vindicta, h. e. virgula capiti servi imposita. Item Vindicta, i. Plena libertas cum iure suffragii, diæ a Vindice, al. Vindicio, servo. Vengeance, punishment; *also a rod which was laid on the head of a servant when he was made free, or a rod that the lord delivered to his bondmen when he set them at liberty.* The manner of making free; full liberty with rights of giving voices. *Also the same that Epimedium, Offic.*

Vinea, a; f. *ἀμπελῶν, ἀμπελῶν*. Vineæ diæ, quod vini feraces sint, unde & militares machinationes quædam a similitudine appellantur. Vineæ locus aut seipsum in quo vites plantantur; a Vite, vel Vino. A vine or vineyard: *also a warlike engine, or an engine of war made of timber and hurdles, under which in assault men came safely under the walls of a town, and so scaled them.*

Vinealis, le; & Vincarius, a, um; Col. *ἀμπελῶν, ἀμπελῶν*. Of or belonging to vine or vineyard.

Vineatilis, a, um; Var. idem.

Vineatilis, a, um; Var. idem.

Vineatilis, a, um; Var. idem.

Vineatilis, a, um; Var. idem.

Vineatilis, a, um; Var. idem.

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Vineatilis, a, um; Var. idem.

Vineatilis, a, um; Var. idem.

Vineatilis, a, um; Var. idem.

Vineatilis, a, um; Var. idem.

Vineatilis, a, um; Var. idem.

Vineatilis, a, um; Var. idem.

quasi in vino panis, Catull.

Vipera, a; epic. gen. quod vi pariat, cum matris interitus: nam vipera, quæ vivipera vel à vipere, i. vepre, quod in vepretis stabulari gaudet, Mart. *ἰχθυόδρα*. A kind of adder, a viper.

Viperālis, Apul. quod valeat contra viperarum morsus, *Rue, bergrasse.*

Viperāria, Scorzonera, *Viper-grass*, Gerard.

Viperēus, Virg. & Viperinus, a, um; *ἰχθυόδρα*. Of or belonging to adders.

Viperina, a; f. quod ad morsus viperarum remedium, vel semen ferat viperinis capitibus simile, Jun. *ἰχθυόδρα*. Wild burrage.

Viperōsus, a, um. *Viperous, cruel.*

Viperus, (crec.) Vipericus, Virg. & Viperinus, a, um. *Of or belonging to vipers or adders.*

Vipō, onis; m. Plin. 10. 49 ex vocis quam edunt: *ἰχθυόδρα*. A young crane: ex *ἰχθυόδρα*.

Vipres, antiq. pro Vepres, Scal.

Vipretum, & Vipretra, idem quod Vepretum, V. Scal. ad Virg.

Vir, iris, m. *δῖος, ὄψων*. ex Vi, quod viribus præstat; al. ex Virtute; vel ex *ῥα*, per Aphresin; al. a Virco, *A man, a stout fellow, an husband, Virg. the male of beasts; the generous of men or beasts.* Catull. Vir 4 modis intelligitur, 1. sexu, quo nascitur, ut masculus sic, a lege, quæ maritus, 3. ætate, quæ differt a pueris, 4. animo, ut fortissimum dicimus Virum, Vir etiam pro Virilia, Catull. Male vir, i. Cinadus, Ovid.

Vira, a; f. Fest. *ἀνδρῆς*, Symmach. *A woman.* Puella vel Nympha, Viræ querquetulanæ, i. Hamadryades, Scalig.

Virācia, id quod Virago.

Virāgo, inis; f. Plaut. quod ut vir agat, *ἀνδρῆς, ἀνδρῆς*. *A woman of a stout and manly courage.*

Virātus, a, um; & Viratus, adj. qui est magnarum virium. Nonn. *Of great strength.*

Virbius; *his vir*, seu qui binas hab. uxores; vel qui bis fecit facta viro digna; vel qui bis resuscitatus est, ut Lazarus & Hippolytus, Serv. vel Virbius ex Vir & *βίος* vir, qu. vir denuo vitalis.

Vircūla; Tiliz arboris tenuissimæ phyllæ inter corticem & lignum, *such as they make baxing ropes of.* Plin.

Vireatūm, ti; n. Virg. ex Vireo: *ἀλῶν*. A green place.

Virens, tis; part. Ovid. *χλωρός*.

Vireo, es, is, & ens; *χλωροπύλινος*. *Θαλίς*. A Vireo vel à Viro; vel ex Vi, i. majorum virium fio; vel ex Vi & *πῶ* fluo. Var. à Vireo Ver. Mart. *ἰχθυόδρα*. To be green, to flourish, to be lusty or strong.

Vireō, onis; m. Plin. ex Virendo, vel viridi colore; *χλωρός*. A canary bird of a green colour, a wital, a green-finch.

Vires; V. Vis.

Virefco, is; Plin. *ὑδαλίς, χλωρός*. *Θαλίς*. To wax green, to begin to flourish, to come to the flower of. Virefco, i. primæ longæ, viribus augeor, glicio. *To be strong or of force.* Nonn.

Viretum, ti; n. Virg. ex Vireo: *ἀλῶν*. A green place.

Vireus, a, um; Virg. ex Vireo: *ἀλῶν*. A green place.

Vireus, a, um; Virg. ex Vireo: *ἀλῶν*. A green place.

Vireus, a, um; Virg. ex Vireo: *ἀλῶν*. A green place.

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Vireus, a, um; Virg. ex Vireo: *ἀλῶν*. A green place.

Vireus, a, um; Virg. ex Vireo: *ἀλῶν*. A green place.

V I T

Virgo, īnis; com. gen. Fœmina à vi-

Viridè, & Viridiùs π adv. Plin. $\chi\lambda\omega$ -
ρως. *Greenly.*

μωδός, δυσωδός. Full of poison, venetous;
of ill favour and taste.
Virtuōsitas, f. μωδός. Virtuosity.

Viscidus, & Viscosus, as
dne, i. g. i. e. Clammy, fast as
Visco, as To make hindling

αἶμα, A vision, a dream
also any thing that is se-
hold, a spectacle. Proper.

Itus, in English Parkle
balm, chaft or hemp tree
Viciāb. lis, e; adj. Si

aves, Abrahams
& Piper agree.
nsful, faulty. Prud.

Vitiārium, vī; n. Col. vitium seminarium, ἀμπελῆρεον. *A place planted or set with young vines, a vine-ard.*
Vitiatio, ōnis; f. verb. Scn. φθορά. *Ravishing, corrupting, deflowering or spoiling.*
Vitiātor, ōris; m. διαφθορῶν. *A deflowerer, a ravisher of young maids.*
Vitiatūs, a, um; διαφθορῆς. *Deflower'd, ravished, corrupted, stained or dyed.* Tyrio vitiatæ murice vestes; Silius.
Viticella, æ; f. dict. quod sicut vitis, quicquid proximum fuerit apprehendat corymbis; Isid. *An herb which taketh hold of any thing next unto it, like a doib the vine: whiteberry.*
Vitificōnia, æ; f. uvas magnas habens; dict. quod multum vini fluat, Isid. 17. 5. *A kind of vine yielding great grapes, but not many.*
Vitificōla, æqui colit vites, *That planteth or driveth vines or is planted with vines.* Viticola Falernus, Silius.
Viticūla, æ; f. dimin. ἀμπελίς. *A little vine, or rather the same that Capreolus, Jun. Prutex folio hederae, minus longis viticulis, Plin. 24. 11. de Struthio, Viticula etiam dicuntur flagella in plantis, ut Cucurbita & Cucumere, Pallad.*
Viticulūm, li; n. Plin. κλημῆρον. *The bough or branch of a vine.*
Vitiſer, a; um; Mart. ἀμπελοφόρος. *That beareth vines.*
Vitiflōra, Gaza: v. O. Manthe.
Vitigineus, Col. & Vitigenus, a, um; Lucr. ἀμπελίς. *That cometh of a vine.*
Vitilla, ōrum; Jun. dicuntur vimina quibus religantur vites. ὄλοι. *The twigs or rods to bind vines withal.* V. Vitilis.
Vitiligo, Arnob. & Vitiliū, ἰνίσιφ, Gloss. Phil. μάλα, ἄλκιον, ἀλπίς. *Vitiligo in corpore hominis macula alba, sive à Vitis dicta, etiam si non ledit; sive à Vitulo, propter ejus membranam candorem, quā nascitur involutus, Felt. The Leprosy, Vitiligo, morphæa; The morpew; where of he three sort.*
Vitilis, lē; Plin. dict. quod ad ligandum vites aptum est. Perot. à vinciendo: ἀνιστάς. *Flexible, meet to bind with, that may be wounded.* Vitiles naves, *Wicker boats or barges, Plin.*
Vitiſſigator, ōris; m. verb. συγκολληται. *Vitiligatores ex vitilis & ligatori bus compos. A p'end'r of causes, a pertigger, a ba coner, a corrupt ascuer, a slanderer, an baster, a wrangler, a caviller, a quarre' er: also a make-base, a main-tainer of strife and d baia by qu. rreking, Cato*
Vitiligiūm, gii; n. Dissidion, besch-bitting calamity.
Vitiligito, as, vel Vitiligitio; à Vitiō & Litigo. Cat. vitiosè litigo, συκοφαντώ. *To beschbite, to detraht, to bafv.* V. Scal. ad Varr.
Vitio, as; ex Vitium: διαφθέρω, καταργώ. *To corrupt, vitiate, destroy, deform.* mar. inf.ē, buri, *make sick or destroy* φθέρω, αἰσέω.
Vitilium, dim. à Vitium.
Vitiosè, & Vitiosus; adverb. κακός, πᾶν μὲνός. *Il. corruptly, naughtily, amiss, faintly, vitiously, not soundly.*
Vitiosus, us; compar. Hor.
Vitiosissimus, a, um; superl. Veil. Pa-terc.

Vitiositas, ātis; f. κακία, φαυλότης. Vice, μαυρίσινος, ιωδισμός, the contrary to virtue, corruption, an inconspicuous affliction of mind in all manner of behaviour.

Vitiosus, ſer, & iſtimus, a, um; φαλός, ὀφειλόμενος, κακός. Full of vice, vicious, wicked, lewd, naughty; alſo faulty, corrupt; full of errors; falſe, ſick, ſhaken, roſtred; found, wormeaten, perſhed: not rightly or orderly made; procured by money or bribes.

Vitis, iſ; f. ἡ ἀμπέλϑ. quia leſta

ex Vico, fleſto, ligo: à Vi, magna vitiflexa &c. Scal. ex Perendo vino: à quod invictet ad uvas perendinos; Var. à Vico, quaſi Vinitis; Hebr. יַיִן, à aliquid invicem fe vitis inſeantat.

Vitium, a, Cntrivium; rad. κλίνω, ἰδού. Vitis ſylveſtris, idem quod Labruca.

Sigillum beatæ Mariæ. Gerard. Vitis alba: Vide Bryonia, Nigra, Plin. Vide Apronia.

Vitiſator, ſtrix m, Vir, qui ſerit vites: ἀμπελικοτή. He ſet plantæ et perſect vites.

Vitiſco, Col, i. de Arboribus, c. 7. Be- roald. Vitiſcat, vitis ſcit, To grow to a vine.

Vitium, tii; n. κακία, ἀμείρισμα, πλῆμα, κίλμα; à Vito, quod vitandum & fugiendum ſit; vel ex Vi & Eo, quia ad vitium viri rapimur à natura, Vice, the contrary to virtue, maughtineſs; ſickneſs, a diſeaſe or impediment in ad the body, or in part: a fever or diſeaſe incurable, or a canker or a ſore like: an imperfection or corruption: a conſiſtition, an impediment: a ſinule, a blame, offence, default; villany: Alſo idleneſs and ſenſuality, Hor. falſe, broken, ſinful, out of reparations. Ades vitium facientes, A rainous bouſe ready to fall. Vitium, pro Stupro; ut, Offere vitium virgini, pro Vi vitare virginem, Vitio fieri, i. falſo. Vitio filii, i. Spurii. Vitio pater, Ovid. Putativus, non verus pater; A ſuppoſed father, Scal.

Vito, aſ; ex Vi, quaſi Vi averta, Per. ἐκφυγῶν, ἀποφύγῶν, ἐφεύγῶν. To ſhyn, to beware of, to ſhun from, to avoid, to ſtain.

Vitræmen; vas vitreum, ut Xtramæreum. A veſſel of glaſs.

Vitrærius; rii; m. Vide Virtriarius, Lamp. A glaſs maker.

Vitræa, orum; & Vitreamina; ex Vi- tro, ſun. ὑακρῶν Glaſſes, drinking glaſſes. ſun. ſcala vitrea.

Vitræaria, æ, f. à colore vel ſplendore vitrii V. Helixine.

Vitrægium, à Vitro. An herb growing on walls, wherewith a veſſel being ſcourd, i. is made exceeding clean and bright.

Vitræum, vel Vitreus humor. An humour in the eye like glaſs. V. Hyaloidea.

Vitreum etiam pro Gemma vitrea ſive falſo lapide: Tanti vitreum, quanti margaritarum, Tertull.

Vitræus, a, um; Plin. ὑδαίνῳ, ὑαλῶν. Of or belonging to glaſs, glaſſy, glaſſy: clear like glaſs, or reſembling glaſs; brittle; ſo thin and fine that one may ſee ſhrow is as throu a glaſs. Toga vitrea, Varr. A ſweatſhirt veil, os lawn, cambrick, &c. Vitrea vellis, A garment ſo thin and fine that one may ſee ſhrow is as throu it.

Vitræarius, rii; m. Sen ὑαλῶν τε

υαλκυρίς. A glazier, a glass maker, Vitriarius fulor. A glass-maker, Jun.
Viricus, cis m. *ἑνίπαιρος*, παρὰ τὴν
matris mæ vir, quasi *puirivirius*, quod
 novus superinductor a matre. Peror.
Viricus, p in v. quasi *ustricus*, *ὑστρί-*
κος, πατρὸς καὶ πατρὸς. *Virivæ*, neque
 ipse pater, neque alter. Utrumque na-
 tura negat: & tamen patricius, non alie-
 nus: *patrici* quia patri succedit, & pa-
 trio amore complectitur privignum; al-
 ce Vi & Trico. *Virricus*, quod per vim
 irumpat in alienam familiam, Bec. A
pep father or father in law.
Vitricus, a, um. *Of glass*.
Vitriolum, n. A little glass.
Vitriolum, a vitri similitudine, *Vitri-*
ol, copperis, Per.
Vitroflus, a, um; *ὑαλοφύς*, *Εὐρύς*
or like glass.
Vitrum, tri; n. Cæl. dict. quod vi-
 sui perspicuitate transeatur, *Ἰσίδ*, *ὑα-*
λός, *ὑάλην*. *Glass*. Also wood, *ἰσάρι*,
 Pompon. Mela. Vitro corpora infecti, C.
 B. tannæ populi.
Vitru, æ f. *ταῖα*, *καρφέα* *ἰσά-*
λός *ἰσάριον* dict. quod æ pecus vincit-
 ur, inflat vitis ligantis. *Ἰσίδ*, fasci-
 quæ caput vincitur. Peror. *Vista*, f.
 ciola quæ crines ligantur. A kind of
 linen veil or hair lace wherewith the Pri-
 vius did styb. *hair lace*, a ribband, a gar-
 land. V. Crinalis.
Vitalis, le; ad vittam pertinens.
Vitratus, a, um; Plin. *ταπεινὸς*.
Bund with or yed up in a fiver, band or
hair lace. Honos vitratus, Stat. A garland
 of laurel dressed with ribbands.
Vitro, æ; *ταῖα* *ταῖα*. To sty with a fiver.
Vitulla, dim. a Vitula.
Vitula, æ f. Virg. *ἰμάς*. A heifer
 or young cow.
Vitula. The goddess of mirth, or the feast
 of ibas goddess; Also an instrument of
 music; Unde Vitulor, cum vitula can-
 ere.
Vitulâmen, inis; n. idem quod Vi-
 burnum.
Vitullas, tis; part. Fest. Vitulor à
 Vita Nonn. ducit, que interdum lætiti-
 am lubentiamque significat: Vide Vitulus.
 Fest. *Vitulans*, lætans gaudio, ut
 prato vitulus: *παυλίζων*. Wantonly
 rejoicing. V. Macroβ. 3. 2.
Vitulâris, a, um. Merry, pleasant, wan-
 ton like a young calf.
Vitulâcio, onis; f. A rejoicing like a
 wanton.
Vitulla, æ f. Mart. A fiddle. V. Vitula.
Vitulinus, a, um; *ὑαλίνος*. Of or
 belonging to a calf. Caro vitulina, Peal.
Vitullor, âris; Plaut. voce lætor; à
 Vitulus, ut *ἰμάς*, *μορφέα* *παυλίζων*,
ἡναιδύμην. To rejoice in skipping and leap-
 ing like a young cow or calf.
Vitulus, li; m. *ἰμάς*, quod Græ-
 cè antiquis *ἰμάς*. aut ab *ἰμάς*,
 quod *taurum* notat; (Vide Gell. 11. 1.)
 aut, quod plerique, vegerus, vegetulus.
 Hæc Varr. *Ἰσίδ*. *Vitalus* & *Vitula*,
 à viriditate vocati sunt, i. ætate vi-
 ridi, sicut & Virgo. A calf; also a
 Seal or Sea-calf; a young of either thing;
 A young heifer. Virg. Vitulus maritus.
 A young, lustful and wanton husband,
 Mart.
Vitupræbilis, le; adjct. *ἐνιφύς*,
ἡμιμαστός. Blameworthy, that may be
 blamed.

Vitupērācio, ōnis; f. verb. $\psi\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$, $\psi\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$. A rebuking, a dispraising.

Vitupērātor, ōris; m. verb. $\psi\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$, $\psi\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$. A rebuker, a depraver, a discommender or reprover.

Vitupērius, rīi; n. $\psi\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$, $\psi\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$. Rebuking, dispraising, discommendation.

Vitupēro, as; f. a vitio, i. vitio aliquid do. Perot, *Vitupero*, aliquis vitia apparere facio : a Vitium & Paro vel Parricio : $\psi\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\mu\omicron\iota\varsigma$. To blame, to rebuke or discommend.

Vitupērōnes, um; $\psi\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$. Rebukers, Gell. 19. 7.

Vitupērosus, a, um. Full of dispraise.

Vivācitas, ātis; f. $\zeta\acute{\omega}\nu\tau\iota\alpha$, $\mu\alpha\kappa\epsilon\tau\iota\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$. Col. Living life, natural strength and liveliness.

Vivaciter, adv. Liv. Lively.

Vivārium, rīi; n. Liv. locus in quo vivae ferre tenentur, $\zeta\omega\omicron\phi\omicron\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$, $\chi\alpha\upsilon\phi\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$. A place where wild beasts, birds or fishes are kept, a park, a warren, a fish-pond, a fenced place stored with, &c.

Vivatus, a, um. Sic appellat Lucretius animum & corpus in optima constitutione & ēge. Semūs vivata potestas, Compleat and full power, idem, Vide Vividus.

Vivax, ācis; Col. & Vivacior, us; Plin. & Vivacissimus, a, um; Gell. $\zeta\acute{\omega}\nu\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\mu\alpha\kappa\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$. Of long life, given by strength of nature. valiant, lusty, green, that live or continue long, or living so long. Cui pater ēst vivax, who is sick of the father, Ovid. Vivacissimus cursus, most swift and speedy running and riding Marcell.

Vivens, tis; part. Hor. Living, quick, lively, that always remaineth & $\zeta\acute{\omega}\nu$.

Viverra, z; f. Plin. quod vivit videri in terra; vel quod ei vis major illis. A ferret. Plin. 8. 55.

Vivifeco, V. Vivifico.

Vivīdē, adv. Cæs. idem quod Vivaciter.

Vivīdūs, adv. More quick or lustily Am. Marcell.

Vividus, a, um; Liv. ex Vivatus (Scal. legit viratus) Fest. ā vi magna videri Annot. Scal. $\iota\pi\alpha\kappa\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\zeta\omega\omicron\phi\omicron\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$. *Lively, quick, full of strength, brave, gallant.* Hinc Vinam vividum, *alexile* Gr. $\zeta\omega\omicron\phi\omicron\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ dic.

Vivifico, as; & Apul. $\zeta\omega\omicron\phi\omicron\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$. To quicken or give life.

Vivificus, a, um; adj. Giving life.

Vigor vivificus, Life-giving power, Am. Marcell.

Vivipārus, a, um. That brings forth young ones alive. It is opposed to Oviparus, that bringeth forth eggs: Pilces vivipari, Apul.

Vivīradix, īcis; f. quasi vivam radicem habens : $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\theta\iota\mu\alpha$, $\sigma\upsilon\tau\epsilon\upsilon\tau\eta\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$, young vine set with quick, any plant whereof the root is quick, a quick-set.

Vivifico, & Vivifico, is, ēre; Plin. vvere incipio, $\zeta\omega\omicron\phi\omicron\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$. To begin spring or take life; also to be strong and lusty.

Viviteur, imperf. They live.

Vivo, is, xi, ūm, ēre; $\epsilon\zeta\omega$ doē Can. Perot. ex Vis, quasi vim & vigorem habeo : $\zeta\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\beta\iota\omicron\mu$, $\beta\iota\omicron\tau\omicron\mu$. Aliter esse; aliquo pro jucunde hilariter.

teraque degere, & lætam vitam agere: *ζῶντες*, Job, 1, 7, i, beate vivunt. *To live, to have life: ἄλφ* to live a merry life, *to lead or spend his life, &c.* *ἄλφ* to be *enjoyed* and *increased*, Virg. *De lucro vivere, To live of gain.* *Ἐ* natura vivere, *To live according to nature.* *ἥ* Laude, & In laude vivere; *To live in praise.* *ἥ* Rapto, & Ex rapto vivere, Ovid. *To live by ravin and spoil.* *ἥ* Vivit sibi, *He liveth to himself: he is good for no body but for himself.* *ἥ* Vitam vixi duram, Ter. *I have lived an hard life.* *ἥ* Amici, dum vivimus, vivamus. *While we live, let us be merry and jovial.* Vetus Inscriptio Marbon. Mors aurem vellens, Vivite, ait, venio, Virg. Aure vive, ait decies Scævola reddere Deis 3; Mart. *Either live merrily of their own, or let the Gods have their share (as great as it is) again.* Vivor, ἔris; Ovid, & Vivi in modo infin. Lucr.

Vivus, a, um; *ζῶνς*, *ἔμψυχος*. *That liveth, quick, lively and natural; green: ἄλφ* strong, vehement or great: *running*; as *that never standeth, having a continual course: light and burning; living.* Aqua viva, Jun. *Running or living water.* *ἥ* Calix viva, Jun. *Unstale lime.* *ἥ* Vivipales, Certain hard stones *to strike fire withal*, Plin. *ἥ* Vivum linum, Flax or flintum, quod ignibus non abluitur, Plin.

Vix, adv. quasi cum vi & difficultate: Similitur Græcis πόνε σι, α μόνος labor: uti & μάλα, quod cum μάλο fit. Scarcely, hardly, *with much ado*; pro Non vixi, Virg. scarcely yes. Quod fædè fit, non fit; quod vix fit, vi fit. V. Vicis, Vivit tandem, *After much or long time.* Vixit, pro Vita cessit, Var. He lived he was alive, he hath lived his time.

U ante L

Ulcērāria, f. quod ulcera excitet marubrium nigrum. The herb stinking Horbeand.

Ulcērārius, a, um, That maketh blisters.

Ulcērātio, ōnis; f. verb. ἑλκασσι, ἑλκασμα. A breaking out into a sore or scab, foreign.

Ulcēro, as; ἑλκῶ. To exculcerate or make full of sores, *to irritate*, *to wound*; *to raise a blister*: hinc Ulcerosè & Ulcerositas.

Ulcēroſus, a, um; Hor. ἑλκώδης. Full of sores or scabs; *ἄλφ* that maketh blisters, Plin.

Ulciscor, ἔris, ultus sum, ſci; dep. τιμωρίη, ἐκδίκησις: ex Ulcere vel ex Vulnere, Peror, ex Ullo vel Ullulo pro Ululatu, Nonn. Mart. ex ἑλκῶς τραβερὸν ad penam scil. To be revenged, *to punish*; *or avenge.* Quos ego non tam ulciscor, rudeo, quam fanare; *whom indeed I desire not so much to punish as to amuse.* *ἥ* Mortem aliquibus ulcisci, *To revenge ones death.*

Ulcus, ἔris; n. ab ἑλκῶ. ex ἑλκῶ τραβ, quasi ulcere citi trahitur; alii n. cum, quod olet, quasi oleus: τὸ ἑλκος, bilis, an ulcer, a running or mattery sore, botch, corrupt matter perishing the skin, covered with a scab: *ἄλφ* the wound, or open place of the bark of a tree, Plin. Ulcus Chironium, Cell. Teledium, idem Ulcusculum, li 3, n. dimin. Virg. ἑλκῶ

Scab. A little fore or scab.
 Alek, ica; s. f. Plin. ex Uligine; vel
 ex Alek crispus. An herb like *Reformay*
 that draweth gold to it.
 Uliginosus, a, um; s. Varr. *ὑλικνός, δι-*
υγνός. Soak with limbe of water; s.
 always moist, wet, pleshy. Ager uliginosus,
 Marsh or morish ground, always full
 of water.
 Uligo, iginis; s. f. Var. *ὑλική, ὑλικίνη,*
 ex Ulligio, ut à Vicia uuligilio, Scal. B.
 etym. J. C. Scalig. ex ὕλη. Cùm in Graecian
 vocem Cadmus simul cum literis non pau-
 cas vocat atrolitiss, ὕλην quoque importa-
 vit, quod equum Syris priefcis significabat.
 Id. Jof. Filius, The natural moisture of the
 earth.
 Ullispōna, Paracels. The herb Ser-
 pentry.
 Ulmo, pro Ulmus fuero. Ullo, is, uli-
 ullo, inde Ulicifer quaff *Ulicifer, Uli-*
 ab ὕλη perdas; qui ulit vel uleficetur,
 ille aliquid perdit, Marc. Vide Nonn.
 Ulus, a, um; s. ab Ulus, per diminutio-
 nem: *Ulia, Any.*
 Ulmaria, æ; s. f. Offic. Barba capri-
 Regina prati. *Medeſwœ, or Mosdwort,*
 Gerard.
 Ulmarium, rii; s. Plin. *ὑλισιόν.* A
 grave of Elms.
 Ulmœus, a, um; s. Plaut. *ὑλισιον.*
O'er belonging to an Elm.
 Ulmiriba, æ; s. com. gen. Plaut. ex
 Ulmus & ὑλισιό: qui affluide ulme-
 is virgis distinetur: *Urisur: ὑλισιό: f.*
One braver with elm rods.
 Ulmus, m; s. Col. id. quod uliginosus
 locis & humidis melius proficit, *Idi-*
dum ὑλισία. The elm tree. Ulmus palustris
 Plin. Ulmus nostras seu vernaculus, Col.
 The Elm of Italy; & our common Elm.
 Ulmus Gallica; s. V. Atinia Ulmus syl-
 vestris, Plin. *Urisib heset.*
 Ulma, næ; s. f. Virg. ex ἀλμα, ἀπό ὅ-
 αλμα; à *bachis.* Serv. *ὑλισιόν, ἀλμα*
ἀλμα. The undermost and longer of the
 two long bones of the exbit, which are bo-
 joyed together between themselves, as we
 call with the shoulder-bone and wrist of the
 hand: aliter Ulma near the wrist is com-
 mitted to Radius only. It is also called For-
 tici majus: a fortime, ἀρζα, Plin.
 Truncus arboris ejus quatuor hominum
 ulnas completentium implebat. An ell
 the length of two arms stretched out, Virg.
 a mans arm; Bud. A cubite, *πυγυς,*
 a cubit, Suer.
 Ulnalis, le; s. & Ulnaris, re; s. & Ulna-
 rius; adj. Pertaining to an ell.
 Ulna, as; s. antiqu. To measure by ell.
 Ulnula, dim. ab Ulna.
 Ulnichyton, ὑλινχύτον: mola, i, hor-
 deum falc conspernum ad sacrificandum
 Vide Eustath. Iliad. d. Maii sprinkling
 with falc, which was poured all over on the
 sacrifices.
 Ulnimella, i, solimembra; est totius
 corporis ex membris compago.
 Ulnophōnum, ὑλινφόνιον: idem quod Ver-
 vilago; dict. qu. *ἄλο φινίλλιον, i. s. siliis*
exaltia.
 Ulnpha, æ; s. f. Pasture ground.
 Ulpicum, ci; s. m. *ὑλπιόκορον* did
 quod allit odorem habere. Great or wide
 Garlick. African Garlick. Ulpicum, quia
 quidam altium Punicum vocant, Col. Ple-
 norum allii ulpicque, quàm Romanì reman-
 ges; *Sinks more of Garlick than a water-*
man, Plaut, in Pœnulo, ò. s. Sc. s.
 R r 2 U

Undōsus, a, um; *πολλύωμος*, *καμπύνη*. Full of *furges*. Undōsa dicuntur quorumvis animalium excrementa. Paracels.
 Undūla, æ; f *κύματα*. A little wave.
 Undūlatus, a, um; Plin. *κύματες*. Made like waves of water. Vestis undulata, Jun. A garment made of water-chambré. Mensa undulata, Plin.
 Undus, terminatio in derivatione Capiti significat, *υπό* sine quod Græcos. Adhuc Similitud. & imitationem desiderium. Est primū ab undis excedentibus, & *υπό* ab *υπό* duci possit. Secundum est esse meram flexionis *παρ* *υπό* non autem compositionem.
 Unēdo, ōnis; f. Plin. dict. quod plures una edī non possunt: *μυρμηκός*, qu, *μία* *ἀνὰ* *οἶον*. unica buccella. The *tree* *Arbutus*, Solin. The fruit of the *Arbutus* or *straw-berry* tree; is like an apple, bitter & noisome both to the head and stomach, so that a man cannot eat past one at a time.
 Unēsēra, æ; Apul. The smaller Centory, Ungento, V. Unguentum,
 Ungitum, a; freq. ab Ungo. Cat. Capillum cinere unguitur ut rutilus esset crinis (quod mulieres faciuntur.)
 Ungo, is, xi, ſum, ēre; ab Uno, qu, *ἕκαστος* ago: nam ungentis ununtur corpora. Mart. ab Ungue, i, ungeo illino: *ῥῆλον*, *ἀλειψω*. To smear, to anoint.
 Unguēdo, ōnis; f. An ointment, Apul.
 Unguen, ōnis; n. Plin. *ἀλεφα*, *ἀλεμα*. An ointment, any fat thing or fat juice.
 Unguentāria, æ; f. Plaut. *μυρμηκία*. The art or craft of making sweet oyls. Also the ibs: maketh or selleth oyls or ointments.
 Unguentārium, ſi; n. Money exacted in the Province for allowance of ointments and perfume, Plin. jun. lib. 2. Bipit.
 Unguentārius, ſi; m. *μυροποιός*, *μυροπώλης*. He that maketh sweet oyls, or selleth them.
 Unguentārius, a, um; Plin. *μυροποιός*. Of, or belonging, or pertaining to sweet oyl. Nux Unguentaria, Jun. A nuxmeg.
 Unguentaria taberna, Suet. A shop where ointments and perfumes or oyls be made and sold.
 Unguentātrix, quæ unguenta conficit & vendit, *μυρμηκία*.
 Unguentārius, a, um; f. Catul. *μυρμηκία*. Anointed with sweet oyl.
 Unguento, a; s. V. Unguo.
 Unguentum, ti; n. *ῥέσμα*, *μύρωμα*, *ἀλειμμα*. Any sweet ointment; a liquid perfume, ointment or salve consisting of grease, fat and liquors mingled together with oyl to the just thicknes of an oyl, Plin.
 Ungues. Var. dict. ob similitud. unguum. A kind of shell-fishes: *Mufcles*.
 Unguiculus, ſi; m. dim. *ὀνύχιον*. A tender soft nail: also youth or infancy. Ab unguiculo uoque ad capillos festivissima, Plaut.
 Unguilla pro Unguine seu Unguento, Unguilla visci, Solin. c. 10.
 Unguifolius, a, um; Jun. *λίπα*, *πῆσι*. Oily, fatty, unwholesome, that may be anointed with. Unguifoliosus ficca nuxes, Dry nuts are more oily, Plin.
 Unguis, is; m. ex *ὄνυξ* vel ab *ὄνυχον*, quod *incarnum* est. Quidam ab Unum & Ago, quod in iis nervi in unum agantur. Alii ab Ungo, quod polius & translucidus sit, quasi *ὄνυξ* & *ὄνυξ*. A nail of

the finger or toes in man, bird or beast; a claw, a scab. Si tu in hoc ulcere tanquam unguis existeres. To make is worse, Cic. Also the hoof of an ox or cow, Col. Minima pars olim mensuratum erat digitus: Hinc ex ungue leonem; By a small thing to discover a great, or to say, to spy day a little hole, Pier. A little branch or young shoot of a vine, Col. A distaff in the eye called a Hawk. Cell. A white flake in the gum Bdellium, Plin. A hook to gather grapes, Col. Also the same that Solen, Unguis roiz, Jun. The white in the leaf of a rose, whereby it is fastened to the twigs.

Ungula, æ, f. ab Unguis: ὄνυξ, ὄνυξ. The hoof of an horse or other beast; also a hook used for the drawing out of a child that is dead in the mothers womb: a tormenting iron, whereby the sides of the offenders were cut. Ungulae suis, Swines feet, Cell. Ungula caballina, Offic. V. Tuffiagio.

Ungulatus, A great and ragged nail.

Ungulatus, a, um; Fest. ὄνυξος. That hath feet great nails. Ungula vestis, ab annulo um signis, quæ aliis Undulata & Damascena; Damask clothes.

Ungulum, li; m. Plin. Oforum lingua Annulus, Fest. vel ex Annulus; vel gusis uncus & curvus; ἀγκύλιος, σὺμβολος. A thumb, a ring.

Ungulus, li; idem.

Unguo, idem quod Ungo, Feud.

Ungustus, sit; m. Fest. fustis uncus, A crook or crooked staff.

Unpro Unius. Tir. Feud. Un collegii sumus, Tacit. Sic Soli, pro Solius, Cato. Soli Lunæ beneficium.

Unicallamus, a, um; p. l. Plin. unum habens calammum, μονοκαλᾶμος. That hath but one stem or straw growing out of the root.

Unicalus, le; Plin. quod habet unum caulem, μονοκαύλος. That hath but one stalk without branches.

Unice, adv. ex Uno: μόνος, μοναχός. Singularly, only, insirely, singly.

Unicolor, oris; ad j. Plin. unius coloris, μοναχός, μοναχόμορος. Of one colour.

Unicollatus, a, um; idem, Prudent.

Unicordis, ὁμόσπονδος. Concord.

Unicordis, de; ad j. Hec. ὁμόσπονδον. Agreeable.

Unicorditer, adverb. ὁμοσπονδῶς. Agreeably.

Unicornis, ne; adj. Plin. & Unicornus: μονοκάρης, habens unum cornu tantum. That hath but one horn.

Unicornis, is; m. Plin. quod unum cornu tantum habet: μονοκάρως. The beast called an Unicorn, V. Monoceros.

Unicuba, unius viri uxor, Gloss. μοναχική. A woman that lieth but with one man.

Unicus, a, um; unus tantum, μόνος, ἀγαμῖος, quia unci semper cariores. One alone, singular. Unicorn elogium, Notable or excellent, Cic. five Author ad Herennium.

Unifico, ἰσών. To join or make one, so reconcile.

Unificus, a, um. That reconciles.

Unifolium, Offic. A kind of Lilly consist of one folio, which is commonly called Monophyllum or Single leaf.

Uniformis, μονοειδής, unius formæ, Jul. Firm. l. i. de Zonis. Uniform alio.

Uniformitas, *ātis*; f. *ἰσωνμία*. *One and the same fashion*, Macr.
Uniformiter, *adv.* *Διὸς ἰσωνμίᾳ*.
All alike.
Unigamia, *z*; f. *μονογαμία*. *A marriage of one wife*.
Unigāmus, *m.* *μονογάμος*. *He that hath once married*.
Unigēna, *z*; c. g. ex una genita, *μονογενής*. *One only, begotten of one only*, as Pallas, Cat. Mundus unigena de universitate, Cic. Unigena dicitur Diana Catullo. i. simul cum Apolline genita, Sic Unigena equus Pegasus, quia Auroræ filius, ut & Memnon, Catull.
Unigēnitus, *ti*; m. p. l. *ἰδ.* 7. 11. *μονογενής*. *An only son; or one child without more*.
Unijugo, *a, um*; Plin. quod uno nictu iugo, *μονογύς*. *Coupled, yoked, joined or yoked to one only, as in wedlock the man to the wife, &c.* Unijugæ vineæ, Plin. *A kind of vines where sund'ry rails are laid on the one side only*.
Unimammia classis, (Unomammia classis.) *The army of the Amazones*, Plaut. Curcul. act. 3. v. 75.
Unimānus, *a, um*; & Liv. *μονόχειρ*, unicam habens manum. *That hath but one hand*.
Unimōdus, *a, um*; & Apul. unus modi, *Of one sort or fashion*.
Unio, *ōnis*; m. Plin. ex uniendo. Quandoque Unio pro Margarita, quod in conchis nulli duo reperiantur indivisi, i. similes; *μονοπάρης*. *A precious pearl called an Unio; for that many being found in one shell, was any one of them to like the other*. *Also an onion or scallion with one blade*, Col.
Unio, *ōnis*; f. quod unum facit, *μονάς, συμπάθεια, ἔνωσις*. *Unity, peace, concord, agreement; the number of one*.
Unio, *is*, *ivi*, *ire*; & unum facio, unum fieri vel esse prosequor, *ἑνω, ἑνίζω*. *To unite or make one*.
Unioſculus, *li*; Plaut. & Unoculus, *a, um*; quod unicum oculum habet, *μονόφθαλμος*. *That hath but one eye*.
Unioſites, *Heretici*; called otherwise Sabelliani, Prudent.
Unioſe, *adv.* *Παῦρ*. *Together*. V. Unoſe.
Unipes, *ēdis*; unicam habens pedem, *μονόπους*. *That hath but one foot*.
Unipitris, *pe*; Plin. unicum habens stirpem, *μονοπύρρον, μονόφυλλον*. *That hath but one stalk or root*.
Unitas, *ātis*; f. Col. ex unius; *μονάς, ἑνωσις*. *Unity, uniting or joining of two things or more together*. *Also concord, agreement, agreement*, Sen. *the likeness of two things, of which one cannot be discerned from another*, Plin. Unitas alvei, Plin. *When a river hath but one channel, and is not divided into many branches*. Q. Unitas Tritheimi, Paracels. Effert nari in unione reductio per abjectionem binarii, esseque supernaturalis & spagyricæ, fundamentum abstrusarum rerum indaginis.
Uniter, *adv.* Lucret. *καθ' ἑν, ὁμῶς*. *Together, in one*.
Unitellus, Gloss. *μονόρυγος*. *That hath but one stone*.
Unioſio, *ōnis*; f. *ἑνωσις*. *A joining together*.
Unitivus, *a, um*. *That may be united*.
Unitus, *a, um*; & irruſele, *γυνεθ* together, *made one*.

Univālvīs, v; Univāl-
Gēn. *Shall fſſher ſha have bu*
Univērſālē, n. quod ad uni-
tinet, τὸ πᾶσι. *An univer-*
Univērſālis, lē; ad Heren-
tis. *καθολικός. Belonging to*
general.
Univērſalitās, ātis; f. An-
generalitas.
Univērſaliter, adv. καθολικῶς
verſally.
Univerſe, adv. πάντως, ὅλ-
ly, all together; univerſally.
Univerſim, adv. idem.
Univerſipōtētis, ctiſ; παντο-
habz power over all.
Univerſipōtētia, Power o-
Univerſitās, ātis; f. τὸ
verſis. *The whole frame of the*
Univerſity; the generalitiy, th
all in general. It is alſo taken
ne collegium. Digefſt.
Univerſum, ſi; n. τὸ πᾶν
verſitas, mundus.
Univerſus, a, um; quaſi
num verſus, i. ſine aliqua
vμπαρτεσ, ἑκαστος. *Each one,*
whole & in plural. All wo-
men, altogether and in general.
Folia decidunt ſorbo uni-
paucatiū, Plin.
Univira, p. l. Tertul. μω-
woman having but one husband
that knoweth but one man.
Univiratus, The ſtate of
Univiria, An attributē
phurnis, Trebell. Pollio.
Univocē, adv. p. l. ομοφω-
ſame ſignification.
Univocus, a, um; ομοφωνή-
ſaying but one thing : ſynony.
Uniuſmōdi, pen. corr.
clinabile; uniformis, non
unius, μονότροπος, μονο-
δός. *Of one form or faſh*
ſame ſtate. never varyin
like.
Uno, as; Hier. ἓνα. To
Unōculus, V. Unioculus
Unōse, adverb. antiquo
gnificat, Nonn, ex Pacuv.
one.
Unquam, adverb. quā-
tempore, πώποτε, ποτὶ.
ever.
Unquāſi, Paracelf. Quæſi-
Unverſus, pro Univerſus
Unum, ni; n. Ter. τὸ ἓν.
Unus, a, um; ex iſte eſt
onlye alſo the fiſt, Virg. U-
fo much as one. Unus aque
ſame. Unus & alter, εἷς καί
Unuiqualibet & Unuique
Every one.
Unuiquiſq̄am, Some en-
Unuiquique, unaquaque
que; πᾶς, ἕκαστος, ὁτιοῦν. I.
Unx, ciſ; uncia, quo-
dict, quod uniyerſitatem
norum ſua unitate vincit
plectatur.

ones concha, *one shell.*
 verios per-
 ex Univer-
 s, *common.*
 rift, ὁλόρη,
 ius. Uni-
 s. General-
 ρηστω, That
 ver all.
 trāy, ex Uni-
 e world; an
 e whole state,
 for Commu-
 rerum uni-
 omnis ad ex-
 ceptione;
 Univerſal, the
 about excep-
 All at once.
 verſa, cæteris
 γανδρῶσα, A
 and. A woman
 Anob.
 Such a woman
 rigens to Cal-
 vndams, Of the
 um. Signi-
 ſum. Ifid.
 nomen inde-
 varius, modi
 uendit, quæſi-
 ſim, in the ſelf
 g or changing,
 amite.
 Gell.
 Simul ſi-
 Together, at
 ſi uno quovis
 At any time,
 k-ſilver.
 Lucrēt.
 One thing,
 r. One, alone,
 sum nullus, No
 idem, The very
 ὁδῶ, Two.
 ivis; *twos.*
 re.
 e, unumquod-
 Every one, e-
 quidam pondus,
 ponderum mi-
 at, id eſt com-
 trāy, οὐδ ὅλῳ.
 Vocō: quo ali-
 quæ, ρηκῶ. The

Gentilitas vocabuli, i, nominis
 rilitatem vel vocabuli traxerit
 to be indigenous or natural
 own name. Am. Marcell. Ad
 concedere vocabulum, *Grew*
 name, Idem. In vocabulum
 Africæ, *Became ſubject to*
the allegiæ, Idem. *Alſo a*
 tive, Gell.
 Vocālis, le; ex Voco;
 pradiū: *quærit, ἡμῶν*
 That hath a loud voice, man
 ſhals talker aloud, well tunc
 Vocales nervi, *Thoſe noble*
 have the virtue of forming ſpeech
 a noſter, a piper, *Alſo a*
 calis, ſc. litera, quæ per ſe ſc
 ὡν ἡ γῶμα.
 Vocaliſſimus, Plin. jun.
 ſpeaker.
 Vocālitas, Aris; f. *Quæ*
ἄνγξα, A ſound of a voice.
 Vocāliter, adv. Apul. *ῶ*
 ſteintly, aloud.
 Vocāmen, Inis; n. Lucrēt.
 ονομα. The name of a thing
 Vocandus, a; um; part. *Quæ*
 to be called or named, *Verbi*
 Vocātio, ſonis; f. adv. *Quæ*
 ling, a vocation. A bidding
 ſupper, Cat. V. Vocatus.
 Vocātivē, adv. Gell.
 calling by the vocative cal.
 Vocātivus, a; um; *Quæ*
 Of or belonging to calling, *ver*
 tivus caſus.
 Vocātor, ſoris; m. verb.
 An inviter, a caller.
 Vocātus, a; um; part.
 Deſired, called, bidden.
 Vocāus, ſis; m. Virg. *ἡ*
 γαλλία, A praying, deſiring
 calling or bidding. Cænavi
 vocatu ipſius, Suet. I ſuppe
 invited by himſelf.
 Vociferans, tis; part. *V*
 aloud, Braying.
 Vociferārius, *φωναυλῶν*
 rationem moderatur, Mart.
 Vociferāto, ſonis; f. *Quæ*
 braying, or crying out.
 Vociferātor, ſoris; m.
 that maketh an outcry.
 Vociferātus, ſis; m. inde
 feratio.
 Vociferō, ſis; & Vocife
 pon, vocem ferro vel effero;
 ἀλαλῶ. To cry out aloud.
 Vocifico, a; Gell. *Quæ*
 name, to make known, *Verbi*
 Vocificimus, Gloſſ. ἡγῶ,
 finimus; V. Mart.
 Vocitrātus, a; um; Plin.
 Vocito, a; ſ; frequ. ex *V*
 ὀνῶμα. To call often.
 Voco, a; *ἡμῶν, ὅ*
 quidam a *βῆτο*, Scal. Ma
 liti a *φωρί*, *φωρί*, quaſi
 notio mentis. To call to
 invite: to ask, to name,
 cry to or aſter. *Alſo to*
 bring into, to exhort, to
 portend; *ὅ*, Convivam a
 Plant, eſum & comen
 Plaut, &, Vocare ad c
 to ſupper. *Quæ* Deos vocat
 To cry to the gods for help.
 aliquem vocare, Liv. To
 To differunt vocat.

gloria, To be brought into de-
bath his life and honour, ¶ A
crimen & in iudicium voco;
charge and accuse thee for thy
¶ Ad exitum & valitatem
bring to utter ruin and destruc-
tionem vocare aliquem, To ex-
live, Poma gustare non asum
care desist, Suet.
Vocōtia, n; f, dim, a Voc-
to, a little voice, a voice
or obology.
Voculatio, ōnis; f, voc-
cent of every word, the due
the voice in pronouncing a w-
Vocitæ, quædam naves
Gell. to 25.
Voicera, vel Voisgra; V.
Vōla, æ; f, Plin. ex Volvo-
vel a Volo, as; quod in ave-
pars alarum, quarum more
par, Isid. Marr. a βολα,
Hebr. וי ורררר; & βολα,
hollowneſs of the hand, being
belf ſhew, the palm of the han-
dis, Jun. The hollowneſs of the
ſiſhe foot.
Vōlam pro Velim. Non
Place.
Vōlans, tis; part. Virg.
Flying, going or running ſui-
ſus ſeſcit is for Volo, flyer.
Vōlantes, ſubſtant. Virg.
Vōlatica, æ; f, Feſt.
bagg.
Vōlaticus, a, um; f, mīp-
eth or geeth away ſuddenly,
conſtant, celiæ, &c. Volati-
rums, Panegyriſta, volaticus
inſtituitur de Avitio; Ambro-
Vōlaticæ, is; n, ales. A
Vōlaticilis, le; adj. mīp-
That ſheeth or can fly, paſſim
ting, & αὐτοῦ. Parac-
tyed ſlyth maſter, whatſheev-
ryed or flyeth upward into
or duff.
Vōlūtaria, æ; f, Var. ide-
tus, Primita volatura, The
Vōlūtaria, ſus; mafc. Non
flyng.
Vōlūma, ōrum; n, Virg.
implant volam: τὸ μίμν-
dent, great tears.
Vōlūmum, Plin. A w-
Vōlūntis; part. Liv. i-
willing, ready, glad.
Volenter, animo volent-
Apul.
Vōlētia, f, adio volent-
compoſitione idem eſſe vi-
luntas, βέλαιος, Nonn. A
nevolentia & Malevolent-
& Odio, quaſi bona &
item Benevolus, Malevolus
cas.
Vōlūtiō; instrument-
cum apud Plin. ex Vol-
ter, a thing ſo ſneob
Volvulus.
Vōlgiāvagus, & Vōlgi-
Lucrer. ἀμυγνός, mīd-
to the common people,
baſe, poor & unconfant, &
Plebeius.

*anger to leave
avaritiam in
I lay to thy
cavetum/neg,
vocare, Te
tion. ¶ Ad
ebriam one to
etiam vo-*

*mm. Marc. à
PyraVoco-
ominis est ;*

*x : quivider
nis, a report*

*per. The ac-
modation of
ord.*

s sic dicte,

Volsgra,

*: Hebr. qz à
ibus fit media
ennaz agiten-
ex βάλλα, ut
jwaler. The
half open and
ed. Vola pe-
fector, the sole*

n, ex Lucil,

*3. infestus.
sly, Paracel-*

*Birds, fowls,
A wish, am*

*iers. That si-
fissing, an-
fica arma, de-
ausus fermo qui
rof,*

bird;

*ius, televis
rg(wisely), sig-
nificat. usibis ser
in easily ear-
be air, de affes*

*mm quod Vola-
fit figis.*

cor, τιμήα. A

*rg, dict. quòd
αμιν. War-*

den-tret.

cior, ευελπίζω.

ce, willingly,

*ies, Volentia in
derus quod Vo-
Volentia fit Be-
volens, pro Amore
mala voluntas:
us : V. Volun-*

*tudo est rusti-
vendo. A rol-
be ground, V.*

*vagus, 2, um ;
μῦθος. Pertain-
of little value,
uncertain, Vide*

um: also a kind of herb.
 ūcer, hæc cris, hoc cre; à Volan-
 ūs, ταχὺς, πῆγεις. Swift, light,
 āns: volans, celer.

in his mind. ¶ Libros volvere, To
books, or to read them diligently.
nnis præceps volvitur per devia,
is carried violently or swiftly down,

Blūtē, adverb. Plur. εἰς ἁλᾶς, *Tam-
ly.*
Blūtina; dea paganorum, quam vo-
cantis folliculorum præesse dixerunt.
Vōlūto,

Vomitus, us; m. verb. Pl.
mitio. Vomitus utilior hyeme
te, Cels.
Võmix, i. Summitas. V. Vo
Võmo, is, ùi, itum, õre; ex

Vōtīvus, a, um; ὁρκιστός; 'is promised by a vow; al-

Uranoscōpos, vel Uranoscopus. Graec. *ὐρανόσκοπος*. dictum versus spectat, ab *ὕψος* et *σκοπέω* *specio*: cœli c

oscopus; m.
quoddam
contemplator.
Acer-

U V I

Uvřďř-

DICTIONARIUM

Historico-Geographico-Poeticum :

In quo debitâ serie tractantur

PROPRIA NOMINA

Deorum gentilium, hominum, regionum, urbium,
marium, fluviorum, &c.

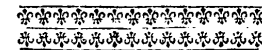
Cum eorum Etymologia, Historia, Mythologia,
Geographia, Chronologia, &c. multò magis, quàm
unquam antehac, aucta & emaculata.

Ex quibus

Fax accenditur Historicis, Poetis, & aliis Auctoribus :
adeoque Theologiæ ethnicæ, & plurimarum rerum
scitu dignissimarum penetraliareferantur.

Unà cum minutiorum Tractatuum Appendicibus
non contemnendis.

In hac Editione syllabarum Quantitates, multò
quàm antehac accuratiùs, affiguntur.



CANTABRIGIÆ,

Excudebat JOANNES FIELD,

Anno M.DC.LXIX.

DICTIONARIUM

Propria locorum & personarum vocabula complectens.

A B A

A B A

A B A

A. A. αα, confluentes, aquarum confluxus. A river in Gallia Belgica, habens scaturiginem apud Atrebatem, Flandriam à Picardia determinans, ac tandem in mare Anglicum diffunditur.

Aztius, nomen prop. viri; Val. Flac. lib. 7.

Aalac. A hill in Syria.

Aaraffus, urbs Pisiðia, Strabo l. 12.

Aaron, אהרן, mons laudis, seu princeps laudum Divinarum; alii mons, vel montanus, vel docens seu concipiens. ארר est mons & ארר ex ארר cantavit, vel אררר concepit, אררר, docuit. The son of Amram, the brother of Moses. The Priest of the Hebrews, called by God to administer in the Priest's office, consecrated by Moses, by Gods appointment. He taught the people the Law received in mount Sinai, and began the people spiritually unto God, and offered sacrifices to God for himself and the people: he dyed the 123 year of his age, ann. mund. 2454. There was also a King of Persia of that name, who sent great presents to the Emperor Charls the first. Emil. 1. 3. Also of that name was the Saracen Amurathes, who led an army into Asia, and made a league with Nicephorus Emperor of Constantinople.

Aashai, filius Maachathite. 2 Reg. 23. 34. Idem est quod, in me confidens, vel frater circumdans, vel frater senectutis.

Aashari, filius Assur ex Naara; interpretatur cursor veredarius, festinatio currus, aut festinatio exploratoris, seu frater qui explorat, 1 Par. 4.

Abā, Duxit Xenophanes, who obtained of Anthony the government of Olbia in Cilicia: also a town in Arabia, and a city in Phocis: also a hill in Armenia: also a King of Hungary that spoiled Bavaria and Austria.

Abāba, Maximini Senioris Romani Imperatoris mater, Capitol.

Abācana, civitas Medorum, & item Sicilia.

Abācanum, urbs Siciliae, unde Abaceni incolae.

Abācuc, Heb. amplexator, ex אבא, Propheta tempore Achaz, & Hezechie an. Mund. 3220. One of the Prophets: also a Martyr in the days of Claudius Caesar, Steph. an. Mund. 4602.

Abācus, The chief city of Cevola in India; now called Granata.

Abaddon, אכאדון, destruens, ex אבא, perdidit, Revel. 9. 11. אכאדון, angelus abyssi.

Abadir, lapis, teste Prisc. A stone which Saturn devoured in stead of his son Jupiter: For it was prophesied, that Saturn should be driven out of his kingdom by some

of his sons; that he might elude this prophesie, he devoured all the sons that he begot of his wife Ops: but when Jupiter was born, she deceived him, and in stead of her son Jupiter, put the stone Abadir into his mouth, and saved Jupiter alive.

Abā, arum, dict. ab Aba Heroe. leg. & Abā sing. A town of Phocis, and a place in Dycia.

Abā, oppidum in sinu Messeniaco, non procul à Pheris, dict. ab Abante Lyncei & Hypermetrae filio: erat in ea vetustissimum Apollinis templum & oraculum, unde etiam ille Abas cognominatus est; Abātae incolae. Quibusdam idem quod Hira, seu Oecolia.

Abāti, People of Arcadia, dwelling about the Messenian gulf.

Abāi, People of the country of Phocis.

Abāra, Arabiae, deserti, urbs, Pool.

Abāza, Tartarorum rex & Armeniae, Hierosolyma recuperavit.

Abāzarus, Persarum rex; vixit ann. Christi 201. Olymp. 244. Fune. item Ostrohenorum, item Edessenorum principes.

Abāhius, Nilus fluvius, dict. qu. amnium pater, quod post longum & tortuosum cursum, totam aquarum molem in multa cornua diffundat.

Abāla, i. vallis, magna planities, oppidum in triba Judae; Also a Town of the Troglodites by the red sea: also an haven by Messalia.

Abalgāris, Asiae civitas.

Abāli, A people of India, Plin. 6. 19.

Abālites, dict. ab Abala ejus regionis oppido maritimo. A gulf in the sea Troglodyticum, so called from Abala.

Abāllāba, Appleby in Westmerland.

Abālus, An Isle in the German Ocean, in which some think there be trees that drop great store of Amber, Plin. 37. 2 & 36. 2.

Abamoth-Baal, oppidum in tribu Ruben.

Abāna vel Abna, אבנא, lapideus vel edificatio, five pater obsecro, nunc nomen fluvii Damasci.

Abānae, A people in Africa bordering upon the Caprarienses.

Abantes, Ionum populi; item fluvius in finibus Apolloniatis: Vide Steph. Also a people of Buxia, that went and inhabited Abantis.

Abantias, Atalanta, neptis Abantis & Jasi filia.

Abantidas, post Cliniam Syciniorum tyrannus ab indigenis interfectus.

Abantus, insula maris Aegaei, sic dict. ab Abantibus incolis; Thracia oriundis, qui à civitate Abis in hanc insulam trans-

migrarunt. Item insula Bæotiae, dicta etiam Abantias Stephano. Abantæ, gent.

Abāortæ, populi ad Indum fluvium, Plin. 6. 20.

Abāra, Armeniae opp. Cedar.

Abārāthi, Taprobanae insulae opp. Ptol.

Abārbāza, Nais Nympha apud Hom.

Abārbina, Hyrcaniae urbs.

Abāri, vel Abares, Scythica gens.

Abārim, אבארי, transitus vel transeuntes, aut furores vel praegnantes. An hill dividing Moab from Canaan, where Moles divid.

Abārimon, Scythiae regio juxta Imaum montem, in qua Anthrophagi degunt. The inhabitants are said to have their feet turned backward, yet very swift, Calep.

Abārina, Africae regio; Abaritanam arundinem ex Africa habet, Plin. 16. 36.

Abāris, Zeuthæ filius, origine Scythae, vixit in Graecia, ann. Mund. 3593. Olymp. 52. A mans name who wrote the Scythian Oracles, and certain prestes. Hunc ferunt sagittam per orbem terrae circumtulisse, nihil omnino vellentem.

Abārae, Mesopotamiae vicus Gumathene regionis, Amm. 18.

Abarnus vel Abarnis, urbs Baetriae, item Phoenicium, item Lampfaci, dict. quasi Aparnis, אבארני, ab אבארני, i. negare, eo quod in ea civitate Venus cum Priapum recens natum deformem vidisset, pudore affecta cum pro neglecto habuit. A city or country of Baetria.

Abāraza, Syriae urbs.

Abārus, A notable traitour of Arabia, that betrayed Crassus.

Abas, antis, אבאס: i. e. bardus, rex 12. Argivorum, a quo postea Argivorum reges Abantiadae dict. regn. an. 23. an. M. 2582. Fun. Son to Lynceus and Hypermetra; also a companion of Aeneas; also the name of a Port that built Abas: also a King of the Thuscans. reg. ann. 15. ann. Mund. 2584. quo tempore patrum fuit scelus illud Benjamitarum cum uxore Levitæ: also a Centaure.

Abāsa, insula proxima Aethiopiae, Pausan.

Abāscūi, A people in Arabia.

Abāscus, A river of Sarmatia, emptying itself into the Buxine Sea.

Abāles, ab a priv & βδονς gressus, eo quod sit locus desertus Aegypti, & inhabitatus. A place among the Egyptians not inhabited.

Abāssus, oppidum majoris Phrygiae, Liv. 1. 8. Dec. 4.

Abāstani, vel Abastana gens. A free people about the river Indus.

Abāstari, i. niger. One of Plurcs three heres.

Abāton, græcè ἀβ-τον, ab a & βαιον, i. inivium.

inviu. *A place at Rhodes, made so defensible by the Trophy of Artemisia.*

Abatos, gr. *Ἀβάτος*, ab *αἰσ* & *βαίω*, i. inaccessus, id est quod illam propter limi- & papyrorum copiam difficillimum sit aditus, ubi primum Nilus magno fragore descendit. *An Isle of Egypt in the marsh of Memphis, where king Ofiris was buried: also a place near the lake Styx.*

Abazæa, gr. *Ἀβάζα*, a taciturnitate quæ hæc Sacra celebrantur, *ἄβας* enim taciturnum sign. *Fæsti instituti by Dionysius Rex of Asia: regibus Sabazius vide Lex. Com. in Abarca: vid. appellativa.*

Abba, Africæ urbs, Polyb. long. 89. 30. lat. 13.

Abbas, Lincei & Hypermetra filius, Argivorum rex. Pauf. Item Siculus Panormitanus, qui in Decreta & Decretalia scripsit, ann. 1428.

Abbondonia, Abington in Berkshire, long. 24. lat. 52.

Abdala, Saracenus, Toleti rex: item Mahumeti pater.

Abdalmalis, Arabs. *The grandfather of Mahumet, so beautiful, that all women fell in love with him, Abbas Cluniac.*

Abdara, opp. Hisp. Bæticæ.

Abdas, *A godly Bishop of Persia, he was slain for the destroying of the Persians Vestal fire. See Theod. l. 5. c. 39. Ecclef. Hist.*

Abdēda, *A city of Galatia.*

Abdemelech, i. servus regis, *אבדמלך* servus & *מלך* rex. *The name of the Eunuch of Ethiopia.*

Abdemonus, puer quidam qui vincebat omnia problemata à Solomone rege in- juncta, sic Jof.

Abdenago, *אבדנאגו* servus claritatis, vel servus anxius, nomen viri qui à Azarius dicitur, Dan.

Abdēra, dict. ab Abderito Herculis de- lictis à Diomedis equis dilacerato, in cujus honorem Hercules posteaquam pug- nasset cum Diomede, Abderam condidit, an. Mund. 3314. Func. *A town in Thrace, the country of Democritus; another in Spain, called now Almeria: also an Isle near to Samothrace.*

Abdēra, Saracenorum rex, ann. Christ. 827.

Abderides, qui & Saturnus, Cæli & Væstæ filius, Deus Ethnorum.

Abderita & Abderitanus, *A citizen of Abdera in Thrace: vide Abderiticus, in Lex. com.*

Abderitani, populi quibus naturæ pec- ciliatorem mentis stuporem indicat Cicero, Plin. Cæli, *Being pestered with mice and frogs they abandoned their Country.*

Abdias, *A Levite, a governor of the building of the temple: also a Steward of Ahab's house, also a Prophet that lived in the time of Amos, under Ahab, אבדיא, i. servus Domini.*

Abdimēlech, i. servus regis, vel servus meus rex, Saracenorum rex.

Abdimonopoles, *A rich Imaclitish Merchant, that bought Mahumet for his slave, who dying, Mahumet married his wife, anno à Chr. nato 912.*

Abdiramus, qui & Muca vocatur, an. Chr. 721. *Who came into Vacony and A- quitane, and in hatred of Christian religion spoiled many Countries, and was overcome*

by Charls Martie King of France.

Abdolonimus, rex ab Alexandro Sido- nio constitutus, Curt. l. 4.

Abdon, i. servus, aut nubes Judicii, Judex Israelis, Judic. 12. judic. an. 8. ann. Mun. 2783. Helv. *A Prophet of God: also the son of Micah; also a Martyr in the city Corduba: also the son of Hylo, or Hillel, of the tribe of Ephraim: also a city in the tribe of Affer.*

Abdūa, *A river in France, Plin. 3. 10. 35. & 3. 1. 10.*

Abēa, *A town of the Messenians, one of the seven that Agamemnon promised Achilles in Homer.*

Abēacus, *A king of the Siraces, near the mountain Caucasus.*

Abēate, *A people of Achaia.*

Abēdodos, *A city of Egypt, wherein was the temple of Ofiris.*

Abel, i. lucus. *אבל, i. vanitas, five anhelitus. The son of Adam: Also a place in Palestine where Jephthe fought with the Ammonites.*

Abella, quæ & Avella, Indiæ lacus apud Zon. *Also a town of Campany in Italy, now called Bella.*

Abellinum & Avellinum, *A town of the Herpines in Italy, now called Avelline.*

Abellinates, *People of this town, called before Procopi. Plin. 3. 11. 34. 5. Idem Avellinates, Lucian.*

Abēona, vel Abēana, Dea quæ adeundi & abundi facultatem præstaret, Aug. de Civit. l. 17.

Aberdōnia, *Aberdene in Scotland, long. 22. 20. lat. 57. 20.*

Aberides, *One of the names of Sa- turn.*

Abēritæ, *A people of Gedrosia dwelling on the Sea-coast.*

Abes, i. ovum, five cæcus, *A city of the tribe of Issachar.*

Abēsāmis, Syria oppidum à Semiramide conditum, Plin. 6. 28. 13.

Abēan, Heb. *אבנן*, Judex Israelita- rum, Jud. 12.

Abēlle, *A town of the Aracossians by the river Hermandrus; al. Abellæ, long. 64. 40. lat. 7. 30.*

Abi, *A river in England called Hum- ber: also Abi, i. pater meus, or Abi, אבא, i. pater Domini, aut voluntas Domini. The mother of King Ezechias:*

Abia, *The daughter of Hercules, A city, the same with Ira; also a son of Sa- muel.*

Abiāsiris, *King of the greatest part of India, who yielded both himself and his kingdom to Alexander.*

Abiāthar, pater excellens, vel pater residui, vel pater contemplationis, vel pater funiculi, 1 Sam. 22. *The high Priest in the time of David.*

Abida, i. pater scientiæ, vel scientia patris. *A town in Phœnicia: also the son of Madiam.*

Abizzer, an. pater, & *אבא* auxillaris, pater adjutorii, vel patris adjutorium, filius Manasse.

Abiga, *A river of Numidia rising out of the hill Aurolius.*

Abii, *A people of Scythia.*

Abila, quæ & Lysanii cognominatur, Cæloxyrie urbs, Plin. *A town by the river Jordan, another in Decapolis, Steph. Vide Abyla.*

Abilæ, *The people of these places.*

Abilēne, apud D. Lucam, cap. 3. 1.

Abilina, lugens vel plorans, five pater maxsonis, vel murmurantis.

Abimēlech, pater meus rex, aut pater regis, vel consili. filius Gedeonis, tyrannus, occisus 70 fratribus invasit imperium, ann. Mund. 1694.

Abinadab, pater spontaneus, aut pater viventis, aut voti, five pater prin- cipis.

Abiram, pater celsitudinis, vel ele- ationis, aut pater fraudis, vel projec- tionis.

Abis, qui & Abfius, *A river running into Danubius.*

Abisag, patris ignorantia, vel error, vel pater apprehendens, multiplicans vel attingens, 1 Reg. 1.

Abilamia, *A city in Arabia felix.*

Abisāris, or Bialaris, *A country of India.*

Abisontes, *A people of the Alpes.*

Abisini, aliter Præstigiani, Æthiopie populi; Arab. Habasii vocantur. *A people in the Country commonly called Prester Johns, a great Monarchy professing Christian Religion, they call themselves Chal- deans, considering that their tongue in which the holy Scriptures are most exquisi- tely written, differs very little from the Chaldean.*

Abiud, pater laudis vel confessionis; Filius Belz filii Benjamin.

Abiacus, fluvius Danubium ingrediens.

Abierēs & Ableri, pop. non procul à Pergamo, qui Myfii sunt subje- cti, Strab.

Abialia, Albanie urbs.

Abner, patris lucerna. *A noble Cham- pion, Sauls General of his war.*

Abnōbi, Mountains in Germany, out of which springs the river Danubius.

Abnola, *The hill Bor in Germany.*

Abobrica, *A great town in Spain, Plin. 26. 12.*

Aboccis, *A town of Ethiopia.*

Abodati, populi veteres, Francorum socii, siti juxta sinum Oceani maris in ex- tremis Germaniæ finibus, Steph.

Abōlani, *People in Italy.*

Abolla, *A city in Sicily.*

Abōna, *A river in Britain called Avon.*

Abōne, vel Abonis, Avenon in Gloce- ster shire, Cambd.

Abōniteichitz, incolæ dict. ab exiguo oppido cui Aboniteichos, i. murus, no- men est. *People by the Euxine Sea.*

Aboraca, regio ad Mæotidem paludem non procul à fluvio Hypæne, Strab.

Abōrienſe, Romanorum oppidum in Africa.

Abōrigines, *Ancient people dwelling in the mountains, whom Saturn brought into Italy. Also any other people, whose begin- ning is unknown.*

Aborras, *A river in Mesopotamia, which runs into Buphrates.*

Abōris, *A city of Egypt, Abōridæ, the people.*

Abrares, *One of Artaxerxes chief cap- tains.*

Abadaras, *A king of the people called Sufians, who accompanied Cyrus when he fought against the Egyptians.*

Abādātus, *King of Sufa near Persia.*

Abagava, Serica urbs, Ptol.

Abrahā, vel Abram, pater excelsus, ex אברהם אברם Abraham pater multitudinis excelsus, & אב, & אברהם, *multitudinis*

Abraham, *The holy Patria- ne, qu. Abrahamon. The holy Patria- Abraham, natus est ann. Mund. 1950.*

Abraham, natus est ann. Mund. 1950. vixit annos 127. Mort. ante incarnationem Christi juxta. an. 1838. migrat. ex Haran juxta ann. Mund. 2035. ætat. 75.

Abraham was by the Caldeans cast into the fire, because he would not worship the fire, and was by God delivered from the flames.

Abreānus, ab Abreta quæ est Myfia, Jupiter sic called.

Abreāna, *A country of Myfia, ita dict. à Bretica Nympha.*

Abreāni, vel Abroteni, Myfiæ in- colæ.

Abreānæ, *People not far from Pontus. Abrina five Arborica, dict. ab arborum & sylvarum frequentia. The city of Auranchia in France.*

Abreācūti, Gallie Lugdunenſis po- puli, Plin. 37. 1.

Abripōlis, pop. Rom. focius, à Perſeo Macedonum rege expulſus, Liv. l. 2. Dec. 5.

Abriticus, Mæfiæ urbs, ubi Decius Im- perator occubuit, Pomp. Let.

Abrocōmes, gr. *Ἀβροκόμης*, i. molliter comatus, The son of Darius, one of Xer- xes captains in his expedition against Greece.

Abrodētus, gr. *Ἀβροδῆτος*, i. delicatus in cibo. One of Parrhasius his names. Vide Dict. com.

Abrodītæ, Norvegi nunc dicti, horum reges Christiani facti sunt, ann. Christ. 935. *A certain people of Norway that follow the sect of Plato.*

Abron, pīcor Samius, & Grammati- cus Rhodius, ab *ἀβρον* delicatus, *A man given to sensuality.*

Abroni, urbs Galatiæ, vulgò Arcani, *A people near the Adriatic sea.*

Abroñychus, gr. i. victo venustus, One of Themistocles his soldiers.

Abros, gr. *Ἀβρος*, i. delicatus, gens Talantiorum.

Abrothēla, *A city of the greater Phrygia.*

Abrothūm, *A town in Africk.*

Abrothūm, *A beautiful harlot; also the mother of Themistocles.*

Abrothūm, Africa oppidum, Plin. 5. 4. 21. *A town in Africk between the Syrtes*

Abrothūm, *A country or shire in Italy, called also Urbicium Picenum.*

Abruz, v. Præguini.

Abfalom, pater pacis vel consumma- tionis, vel retributionis, aut patris pax, consummatio, vel retributio: occidit fratrem suum Ammon juxta ann. Mund. 2912. Seditionem movit contra patrem in Jerusalem, juxta ann. Mund. 2920.

Abfalom, juxta ann. Mund. 2920. circa Maïum, & ann. 40. ex quo Ira- riel regem petierunt à Samuele, Func.

Abfarus, *The name of a river, which divides Armenia the less from the country Adiabene: also a castle, Plin. 5. 3. 7. 9. 6. 5.*

Abfephus, *A river in Asia running through the town Lampacum.*

Abfites seu Abfilita, fluvius Afiz, Lazi- am præterfluens civitatem, People in Asia by Phocis.

Abfimarūs, Tiberius, 67 Romanorum Imperator, crudelis & avarus rerum po- tior, juxta ann. Christ. 697. reg. ann. 7.

Abfithus, *A city of Thrace: also a mountain.*

Abfithi, populi juxta Pontum ha- bitant. Herodot. Ovid.

Abfiteris, annis, Plin. 6. 26.

Abfiteris, oppidum Afiz, Plin. 6. 26.

Abfōros, una ex insulis maris Adriati- ci, Vicina Venetis, Illyrico adhaerens littori, Pom. Mel. *The Isle Ofſero in the Adriatic sea, coasting upon Lyburnia: also a town in the same Island.*

Abflinegi, minoris Afiz populi, ab Ab- ſtenego Gomeri filio nuncupati, Joseph.

Abfiritanum, al. Abfiritanum, oppi- dum. Vide Plin. 5. 48.

Abfius, Vide Abis.

Abfytres, Colchorum fluvius in Adri- aticum mare fe exonerans, ab Abfyro ibidem à Medæa interempto sic appel- latur.

Abfyticum & Abfytides, insula maris Adriatici.

Abfytres, quod dicitur discerptus, ſon- to Æthes (who is otherwise called Ægia- leus) king of Colchus, whom his ſi- ſter Medæa, when ſhe fled away with Ja- ſon, cut in ſmall pieces, and ſcattered them in many places, that ſo his father being bu- ſied in gathering up the parcels of his body, might not make his purſuit after them: alſo a river: also a Greek writer.

Abadiacūm, urbs Vindelicæ.

Abūla, *A city of Spain.*

Abūlites, Perſia Suſæ præfectus civi- tatem & regionem adjacentem Alexan- dro tradidit, Curt.

Abūmālech, Saracenus, ex Abimelech, rex Saracenorum & Hiſpanorum, reg. juxta ann. Christ. 812. cum fœdus cum Carolo inierit, Func.

Abundantiſ, Conſul Romanus, ann. Christ. 393.

Abus, *Part of the hill Taurus.*

Abus vel Abubus, æſtuarium, The river Humber in Yorkſhire.

Abuſina, Germaniæ urbs, *Auensberg, Aufſurg, Bavariæ oppidum.*

Abuticēſe, oppidum, Plin. 5. 4. 29.

Abūdyēs, & denus, Ovid. *Of Aby- dos.*

Abūdyēni, populi ab Abydo Civitate Afiz, who being diſſiged by Philip of Ma- cedon, flew and burned themſelves, ra- ther than they would fall into his hands.

Abūdi lapis colitur, Plin. 2. 60.

Abūdon, onis, *A country of Mæce- dony.*

Abūdos, *A city in Asia, patria Lean- dri, Virg. (item Egypti oppidum) unde Abūdyeni: dicitur hæc Abūdos, & hoc Abūdom.*

Abūla, mons excelsus Mauritanie, Calpe monti, qui in Hispania est, oppo- ſitus, quæ ambo Herculis columnas di- cunt, olim perpetuo jugo conjuncti, ſed ab Hercule ſeparati, & ſic intromiſſum terris mare, quod in hodiernum uſque diem Mediterraneanem nuncupatur: in his Hercules columnas fixiſſe dicitur (cūm boves Gerionis inveſtigaret) per- inde ac ultima ibidem eſſet orbis meta.

Abūla, *A town in Syria.*

Abūlon, vel Abydon, Egypti urbs.

Abūlyſtro, magna Græciæ urbs, nunc *Uſſinſtro* dict.

Abzōc, *People of the Scythian Ocean.*

A ante C.

Aca, Gr. *Ἀκα*, i. extremum phalangis, pugna, acies, The city Ptolemais in Phœ- nicia,

Acabe, *An hill in the borders of Egypt.*

Acabene, Melopotamia regio.

Acabis, *A village of Libya.*

Acæſilis, Gr. *Ἀκαῖς*, i. ſos Nar- ciſſi, vel à Minois regis filiâ nomen ha- bet, quam Apollo viciavit. The name of a Nymph, the daughter of Minos.

Acæſium, ab Acacio, Lycaonis filio dict. *A city of Arcadia.*

Acæſius, Mercurius cognominatus ab Acasio Lycaonis filio qui cum edu- cavit.

Acæſius, *A Caſarian writer: also a famous Rhetorician: also a Patriarch of Conſtantinople.*

Acadēſia, dict. à Cadmo Phœnice, literarum & liberalium ſtudioſum in Græcia inſtauratore, Vide in appella- tivo.

Acadēſia, illa porticu & nemore ce- lebrata, ſic dict. à ſimilitudine Acade- miz. *A place in Athens where Plato taught: it is ſaid for any greater School.*

Acadēſici, *Philophers of Plato's ſect, or they that taught in his School.*

Acadīnus, *A fountain in Sicily, near to Delos, wherein, as Ariſtotle ſaith, va- ſels conſtaining the oyle of one ſtat haſt ſwim truly, will ſwim; but if the oyle be falſe they will ſink.*

Acādūm, *A river near Metapon- tum, Plin. 3. 11.*

Acālanthiſ, *The name of a famous dog, Cæſ. Bæſm. Ariſt.*

Acālartres, Gr. i. quietē fluens, The name of a river.

Acale, Gr. i. quietæ, Arabiæ urbs.

Acāmanis, dict. ab Acamante Pro- montorio. The Iſle of Cyprus: also one of the ten tribes of Athens.

Acāmantiſ, ſic dict. ab Acamante Theſci filio, ejus conditore, *A towns name in the greater Phrygia.*

Acāmantiſ, *A Philophor of Helio- polis.*

Acāmarchus, *A Nymph of the Sea, the daughter of Oceanus.*

Acāmas, Gr. i. indefeſſus, ab a & *μαρμα*, *A Thracian Prince: also the ſon of Antenor: also the name of a mountain in Cyprus.*

Acamaſis, Colchidis fluvius.

Acannæ, *A Mart-town by the Red-ſea.*

Acanthide, *An old name of Cyprus.*

Acanthina, *An Iſle in the Arabick gulf.*

Acantho, *A mountain in Etolia.*

Acanthus, Gr. i. ſpinæ; erat enim puer regis in ſpinam tranſmutatus, The name of a bay tranſformed into a flower of his name: also a town in Macedonia, or Bæoties; ſic dict. quod ſit locus ſpinofus: also a city of Egypt nigh to Memphis: also an Iſle.</

ACF

caron. Heb. Ekron. Plin. 15. 7.
Acala, Gr. ἰ. optime ornata, *A Nymph*,
laughter to Oceanus.
Acallus, quod ab a intens, & καλὸς or-
 no. instituo, Ovid. Metam. 1. 88, *the son*
of Pelias king of Thessaly, a famous hunt-
er, whose wife Creteides, or Hyppolite,
loved one Pelcus, and would have been
murdered with him, and he refusing to obey
her inordinate list, she accused him to her
husband, that he did sedit her; he
husband would have slain him for it; but af-
ter he slay and her.
Accāthartos, Gr. ἀκαθάρτος, Gr. i. impu-
 rus, *a great gulf in the Arabick Sea.*
Acca Laurentia, *The nurse of Romu-*
lus and Remus, wife of Faustulus, voc.
Lupa, eod quod nobile scortum fuit, Et
 tales voc, lupa ob avaritiam, Steph.
 Serv.
Acca, *The companion and sister of Ca-*
millia, Virg. Æn. 11.
Accébécotichiz, *A people of Mauri-*
tania near to the hill Atlas.
Accē, oppidum Phœniciz, aliās Pto-
 lomais, Plin. 19.
Acci, *A city in Spain, sometime called*
Actis, now Guadix.
Accia, *The mother of Augustus Cæsar,*
 Suet.
Accilla, urbs Siciliæ. Liv. lib. 4.
 Dec. 3.
Accilli, *Certain people ab ut Mæotis.*
Accutana, Colonia est in Hispaniâ, ci-
 teriore in conventu Carthaginiciensi,
 Plin. 33.
Accutum, *The town Fintina in Gra-*
nata.
Accus, Gr. i. contemptilis, abjectus.
A Writer of Tragedies.
Accius Nevius, *A poet-sayr, who in*
the presence of Tarquinius stood up, and
in a whisper in his funder.
Acco, Gr. aliquantulum fatuus, *An*
old woman, who seeing her deformity in a
glass, went mad: this woman would talk
with her image; whence came Acciflare,
to play the fool; and such fools are called
Acci: she would also refuse earnestly that
which she most desired; whence a feigned
refusal is called Acciflusus, Coop. Also an
Hug, or skare-burn, a Bigbear; also a
General of the Senons.
Accia, Italiæ oppidum, Liv.
Accusorum Colonia, *A city in*
 France, Gal. Gernole.
Accursius, Jrisperitus primus, totum
 jus glossis illustravit, Florentinus nar. V.
 Gelfer.
Accedici, populi Æquiculis vicini, Plin.
 3. 12. *Certain people in Italy.*
Accela, di. ab Acelo Hercules & Ma-
 lides Omphales famulo filio, *A city of*
Lycia.
Accellum, *A town in Lombardy.*
Acema, mons in Alpibus, à quo pro-
 fluit annis Varsus, Plin.
Acenirpo, Hispaniæ oppid.
Acéphali, Gr. ἀκεφαλοι, i. sine capite,
 sine principi, sic di. ab a priv, & κεφα-
 λος caput, eod quod nullus eorum in-
 ventur author; sic Steph. Vel ut al.
 eod quod nullus Episcopus agnoscere.
 Hæretici isti duas in Christo naturas
 concedebant, sed earum proprietates ita
 confusas esse contendebant, ut gutta
 aceti in mare effusa suas amittere vires,
 Vix. circa ann. Christi 480, sic Helv-
 etus Baron.

Acetina, *Brutiorum Colonia*.
Acetæ, *Ærum*, *A city not far from Naples, which by reason of the often inundation of the river Clanius is almost swallowed up.*
Acerrāni, *People of that city.*
Acervetis, oppidum *Thraciæ*, postea *Calactis dictum*, *Plin. 4. 11. 21.*
Aces, *Gr. dict.* i. ferri cuspis, sic dict. propter curfus velocitatem. Vide *Acis*.
Al. dict. videtur ab *æxis*, i. sano, quod Hercules à serpente morsus ibi sanus factus est. *A river in Asia.*
Acēla. *A town in Macedonia.*
Acēlōmēnz. *A town of Macedonia.*
Acēseus, *Gr. i. medicus. A very cunning Painter.*
Acēsias, *Acēsiz*, pars *Lenni insule*, à *Philostrate* sic dict. quod hic curatus est quod *Gr. dicitur anaxor.* *An unskillful Physician.*
Acēsinus, *A river in Persia which runneth into Indus*, *Plin. 4. 12. 27.*
Acēsius, ab *æxis*, i. meoꝝ; sic dict. *Apollo*, eo quod erat artis medicæ peritus; est & *Paterensis artifex*, qui unâ cum *Helicone* *Christio* pepulum *Palladis* contempevit fertur: unde natum illud apud *Erasm. Chil.* proverbium, *Acēsii & Heliconis opera*, de his quæ singulari artificio dicta videntur.
Acēsissus, dict. ab *æxis*, i. labore carens, otiosus qui ita prorogabat navigationem, ut se diceret lunam imagis opportunam expectare, unde proverb. *Acēsia lunam* in comprehendente, *Erasm. A lutescent Mariners name.*
Acetta, ab *Acēste* rege sic dict. quam *Æneas* profugus in ejus honorem condidit. *A city in Sicily.*
Acēstes. *San to the river Crinifus, who received Æneas and Anchises when they sailed toward Italy: also a great river in India: also a King of Sicily, who relieved the Trojans.*
Acēstides, ferreæ fornaces in quibus sic *Cadmia*.
Acēstium, *ij; f. g. Daughter: to Xenoclis, wife to Themistocles.*
Acēstōrides, *Atheniensium Imperator*, circa ann. *Mund. 3161.*
Acēs, *Evanders Esquire*, *Virg. Æn. 11.*
Aceum, oppidum *Colchidis*.
Acēab, *anna*, frater *patris*, *Reg. ann. 22.* circa ann. *Mund. 3208.* *A king of Israel: also a city.*
Acēaz, *Gr. i. tristitia*, *Ceres* cognominata est ab eo luçu & anxietate, quam habuit dum Proserpinam quaereret.
Acēba, *Atticè* *Minerva: Also a village in Sarmatia Aflicia.*
Acēzæ *petræ*. *The craggy rocks, out of which the river Jordan issueth.*
Acēzi. *The inhabitants of Pontus.*
Acēhēnēs, sic dict. eo quod ejus progenitor erat dñs *Thi* *Ægius*: hinc *Persæ* dicti sunt *Achæmenii*, & *Achæmenidæ*. *The first king of the Persians, or Parthians. Fune. thinks he was made king of Egypt by his brother Xerxes, and afterwards slain by Inarus*. *Herod. lib. 7. reg. anno Mund. 3480.* Vide *Luce 2.*
Achēmenīa, dict. ab *Achamene*. *A country in Persia.*
Achēmenidēs, compositum videtur ab *æxis* i. tristitia, & *pāris* i. bilis, iracundia, quæ principum comes est.

solent. *One of Ulysses companions, after a follower of Æneas.*
 Achæmênîus, adj. *Of the country or Achemenia.*
 Achæus vel Achivus. *A man of Achæia: also a Tragical Poet: also a river.*
 Achia, ἀχία, ad ἀχ, i. dolor, vel infirmitas, vel dict. ab Achao, Jovis filii Xuii filio. *A part of Greece, invironed with the sea, five on the N. rib: for head city was Corinth: it was first called Danaë: whence the Greeks are called Danaï: it containeth Attica, Bæotia, Megaris, Ætolia, and Phocis.* Long. 42. Lat. 39. *There is another Achia in Peloponnesus, now called Morea, where Saint Andrew the Apostle was martyred. Also a city of Rhodes, Item Messeniz fons propè Dorium urtem.* Pausan. Item civitas Cretæ, Gesii, indè
 Achæus, a, um. *Of Achæia: item prop. nomen viri.*
 Achais, dis, & Achaida, æ, sicur Perseis & Perleida. Thebais Thebaida, Polesis & Poldia. *A town near the river Oxus, Plin. 6. 16.*
 Ἀχαιοὶ ἡλυσιῖος maris apud Trodem, sic dict. quod ibi Achæorum classis belli tempore hospitata sit. *It is, now called Buon porto.*
 Achaly, Sarcenorum rex, qui post Calypsum Marumeto successit.
 Achæan, contritus five conturbans. *He that stole the Babylonish garments and the gold, that was anathemazid.*
 Achana, A river in Arabia.
 Achani, or Acharni. *People of Scythia.*
 Achar, אַחַר, conturbans, item nomen civitatis in Syria, quæ nunc Nisibis voc.
 Achardæus. *A river in Samaria Asiatica, now called Copa.* Strab. l. 14.
 Acharianum. *A free city in Africa.*
 Acharnæ. *A city in Greece.*
 Acharnis, vir Senatorius atque militaris. *A Senator of Rome.*
 Achates, sic dict. ad ἀχ, i. sollicitudo, quæ principum comes esse solet. *A companion of Æneas: also the name of a river in Sicily: & gemme apud fluvium repetæ: hodie Cantara dict.*
 Achates, *A Bishop of Palestine.*
 Ach'zib, merxas, cessans five fluens, nomen civitatis in Tribu Assur.
 Achedorus, fluvius Macedoniz, dividens Apolloniæ a Theffalonica.
 Acheloiadæ, five Acheloides, Syrenes, à patre Acheloo appellatæ. *The Mermaids.*
 Achelôus, a, um. *Of the river Achelous: it is u/cdo. Aqueus, u/cstey.*
 Achelôrium, fluvius
 Achelôus, sic dict. ab Acheloo Ætolia reges, vel ur Eult. dict. Ἀχελὸς ὁ ποταμὸς ὁ λεγόμενος, cò quod habeat aquam janabilem. *A famous river of Eryie in Greece, d'v'ing Ætolia from Acarnania, in which is found a stone called Galadides who is black, but being broken, is yellowish liquor as white as milk, and lie in: also a river in Asia, and Peloponnesus: it is a king of Ætolia: also the son of Oceanus and Thyeh: anæa Theras appell. hic cum Hercule in duello certavit pro Deianira, qui quum vidēs esset, sic in tantum mutavit, cui Hercules amputavit cornu, quod copix comiti forturæ daturum esset: sed postea Artchelous cornu A-*

mattheæ Herculi dedit, æque ita suum
 recepit: tandem ab Hercule victus, se in
 ipsi nominis fluvium gemino cornu in
 signum effudit. Vide Mytholog. Natal.
 Comit.
 Achæmon, ἀχαιῶν, dolosus, ægre fero,
 vel Achmon, ἀχμῶν, indefessus. One of
 the Cæcropes, brother to Pæfallus, of the
 Isle Pithecusæ, & offensive to any man he
 meets; his mother bid him beware of Me-
 lampygius: now he fell into the hands of
 Hercules, who carried him and his brother
 upon his Club, like a brace of hares; &
 when they saw this Melampygius, the
 old man what their mother said, and
 so he it shew'd, cogeomine delictatus.
 Achæriti, populi Siciliæ, Cic.
 Achærius, A famous orator in the days
 of Augustus Cæsar.
 Archærius, dictū quod ad ripam Achæ-
 roris fluvii nascatur. A white popl'r.
 Achéron, Gr. ab a priv. & χερῶν gao-
 deo vel ut Eust. μαχαίρῃ πρὶν τὰ δόξα,
 quod molestis & luctuosis aquis fluat.
 εὐχρησ. en. dolor: fluvius qui excipit
 defunctorum animas: Achéron filius
 Cæris abique patre, quem cum in
 abito Crææ specu peperisset (is autem
 lucem afficere non auderet) ad inferos
 descendit, ibique infernalis fluvius ama-
 rissimus, qui primus excipit mortuorum
 animas, effectus est; alii Titanis & Ter-
 tæ filium faciunt; & ob id a Jove ad
 inferos dejectum ferunt, quod sententi-
 as Titanis, Lymphidas præstitisset a-
 quas. Achéron autem dicitur quasi ga-
 dio carens: That is, wanting joy, and
 comfort. A river so called, that is feigned
 to receive the souls of the dead, becaus
 that when men are ready to dye, a cer-
 tain sad sigh astonishment dash so sub-
 vert the mind and understanding, that
 desolately easily be discerned to be at hand
 for then the confidence and memory of
 things that be done, trouble the minde
 which Mier, Lake, or Marſh must first
 be passed over; men can their mind choof
 but be mightily perplexed in the searching,
 and examining of their life formerly spent
 This river is said to be the son of Cæ-
 res, or the earth, because the whole trou-
 ble and vexation of the mind arises
 from the care of getting and keeping a-
 riches. This river gave drink to the Ti-
 tans fighting against Jove, because man
 mixed cogitations and thoughts do ar-
 ize against the Commandments of God
 which if the mind shall cherish and give
 way unto, he must needs rebel against
 the Law of God, and become in again
 a beast; besides, it is said to be of a ro-
 tter taste, because that then the soule
 of our former life being called to account
 must needs breed bitter-ness and grie-
 vance.
 Vide Nil., Com. & Steph. Αἰψα ἡ-
 Velich of Epirus, near the city Pandæ-
 sia: also a river in Italy, near which
 Alexander king of the Molossæ was
 slain. It is also the name of divers other
 rivers.
 Acherontia, civitas parva Apulia
 morte sua, ob id Nidum appellat.
 Hor. Αἰψο the city Mactra in Magna
 Græcia.
 Achéron-Tini, A people dwelling near A-
 chéron, called also Bruci.
 Acherontes, a, um; & adjct. Of A-
 chéron.
 Acherusia, ἀχέρουσα: vide Achere-
 us.

Acheron, Dioniyl. lib. 2. de sepulchris
 Ægyptiorum, qui Heliopolim incolunt,
 tradit paludem esse Acherusiam in quam
 immittuntur cadavera in ulteriorem qui-
 ram deferenda, navim verò ipsam quam
 trajiciuntur barim, h. e. onerariam,
 appellari, inde nomen de Charonte, qui
 animas transehebat Stygem, fabellam.
 It is also a river in the Realm of Naples
 also a Lake of Thesprotia in Epyrus
 whence floweth the river Acheron: also
 a Hole by the City Heraclea, in which (as
 the Poets feign) leadeth to Hell, out of which
 Hercules drew Cerberus.
 Acherusius, a, um. O Hell.
 Achillus, Zenobia patens.
 Achillas, an Egyptian Captain, whose
 Peolomy commanded to put Pompey to
 death: also a Bishop of Alexandria.
 Achillea, insula Ponti Euxini, si-
 dict, quòd ibi Achillis sepulchrum osten-
 ditur: Nam Sidonius, Meric.
 Achillèon; oppidum Troadis juxta
 tumulum Achillis, also a Castle near
 Smyrne, and a place in Sicily.
 Achilles, gen. Achillis & Achilli-
 des Ἀχιλλεύς ὁ γένος ἑκείνου ἦτορ ἄνθρωπος
 ἦτορ αὐτοῦ ἦτορ αὐτοῦ * vel ab a priv. &
 χεῖρα labor, quasi Sine labor hominem
 dixeris, utpote exultu fide igni, quòd
 non Ambrosia peruntum cum ille ad
 modum infans lugeret: vel ab a priv.
 ἦτορ ἄλλος cibus, quòd cervorum tantum
 medullis pascitur & educatur sit & Chi-
 ron: alii δὲ ἦτορ ἄλλος ἄνθρωπος, i. solvendo
 dolorem; erat enim medicus, Pelei &
 Thetidis filius, quem adhuc infante
 matre Sygiiis aquis immerisit: quam
 obrem invulnerabilis toto corpore fi-
 gus est, præterquam in ea pedis parte
 quòd comprehensus ab ipsa fuerat, dum
 ablueretur: Traditusc est eandem Chi-
 ron Thetido, sub quo bellicis artibus
 ac Musices exercitio profecit. Hæc
 Mother was warned by the Oracle, that
 he went to the IV. rs of Troy with other
 Princes; he should be their slain: wherefore
 he sent him in woman's apparel, and pre-
 censed that he should lie secret amongst the
 daughter of Lycomedes, where he got
 with child one of his daughters called De-
 damia, of whom was born Pyrrhus: but
 it was prophesied, that unless Achilles as-
 help, Troy could not be conquered, where-
 fore Ulysses by craft found him out;
 had an armor made him by Vulcan, that
 by no humane force could be penetrated.
 he was valiant in battle, that often was
 called Achilles: he slew many men
 and Troilus, the one suddenly, and the
 other cruelly: and of erowrd by the fig-
 of Hecuba, he being brought in love
 Polyxena under the colour of marriage
 was slain by Paris. Florus circa an-
 M 3765. tempore Jephthæ filii. Israel.
 Achilleus; miles nobilis: v. Vopis-
 & Pomp. Lat.
 Achillis, Ἰδός; insula in Ponto I-
 xino
 Achimèlech; frater meus rex,
 frater regis vel consilii, nomen viri
 cerdotis.
 Achiménides; unus ex sociis Uly-
 unde Achimènia regio: vide Achè-
 nides.
 Achimoth; frater mortis, vel fra-
 mortuus, vel frater dierum, filius
 Kanah,

juccunditas, aut frater motionis, nomen uxoris regis Saul.

Achiram; frater celsitudo, vel elatio, aut frater dolus vel projectio, filius Benjamin.

Achitamech; frater sustentationis, vel firmitatis, aut frater conjugens.

Achifaris; oppidum, Plin. 6:3. 24.

Achifarmi, *People of Africa*, Plin.

Achitz; populi, Plin. 6, 18.

Achitob; frater bonitatis, pater Abimelech.

Achitophel; frater ruina, vel defectus, aut frater insipiditatis, i. rei insulsa. Abilsons *Counsellor*.

Achimaz; filius Bazezetus secundus. 9.

Turcarum Imperatoris, & Selymo fratre natu minore imperium ambiente strangulatus; patre & altero fratre necatis, circ. ann. Chr. 1512.

Achne, *An Isle in the Sea Carpathium*.

Achölai, *A town in Arabia*, Plin.

Acholla; civitas Africæ.

Achomæ & Achomani. *A people of Arabia*.

Achor, *The God of flies*. V. Achores.

Achöres; idem quod Myiagros Eleorum Deus, Plin. 10. 28, idolum quod invocare soleb. Cyrenatici, aut muscas multitudine pestilentiam inferentes interimeret. Dicitur forte ab Accaron vel Ecoron, ubi colebatur Baal-zebub, i. Dominus musca, vel musca, 2 Reg. 1. 2.

Achörs; *Egypti rex*.

Achradina, *The City Syracusæ*.

Achriane, *A town by the Hyrcane Sea*.

Achua, *A City in Arabia-Felix*.

Achsa, רחבעם, composita, vel adornata, aut lascivius vel contractio, vel corruptio velaminis, filia Caleb, alibi Axa.

Achsaiph, רחבעם, veneficius. sive contractus utque, aut labium utque, nomen urbis.

Achzib, vel Achzibiz; mendax, sive cessans aut fluens utque; nomen civitatis.

Achiborum, *A place in Sarmatia, or rather a people there*.

Acidilla, *Acidilla*, Veneris Epitheton, vel quia injecte curas quas *Græci zidias* dicunt, vel certe à fonte Acidilio, qui est in Orthomeno Bæotia, i. quod est Gratia lavare, quæ Veneri sunt sacra, Venus *firmans*, Virg.

Acidälus, *A Well in Orthomenus dedicated to Venus and the Graces*.

Acidäus, *A Fountain in Campania which beaith fore eyes*.

Acidons; fluvius est in Spaghia insula Strab. *A River of Ellis in Mærea*.

Acidula; aqua Tyrcensis vocata, quæ vini in modum tumulentos facit, Plin.

Acifenes; populi Italici, Plin. Alti nini finijoni.

Acilaz; Africæ civitas, Hirc. item eponimi nomen in Arabia, ex quo navigatur in Indiam, Plin.

Acilisa, *A Country of Asia between Taurus and Euphrates*.

Acilius, *The name of Many Noble-men of Rome: also a fountain in Sicily*.

Acilius Bua, *A riotous Gentleman in Rome*.

Acimero, & Acipino; oppid. Bæotici Hirc.

Acinas; Arabiæ oppid. Plin. 6.

A D R

A-*αἰνῆϊς, αἰνῆϊς*, i. gladius Perficus. *The image of Mars*,
Actūs, A noble man of Rome,
Aciris, magnæ Græciæ fluvius, apud Plin.
Acis, Gr. A Sicilian Shepherd; Polyphemus fell in love with him, whom he could not endure; but Polyphemus slew him; whose death Galathea pining, changed him into a river of that name; πῦρ τοῦ αἰδὸς ἰσχυρὰ τὸ πῶλον αἰῶνα also an *Iland, one of the Cyclades; A swift river in Sicily called also Acithius.*
Acitani, gens apud quam Martis simulachrum radiis ornatum maximâ religione colitur, Macrobi.
Acirevones, populi inter Alpinas gentes, Plin. 3. 20.
Aciton, insula prope Cretam, Plin. vid. Aeytos.
Acnara, A Country of Arabia.
Acme, Gr. ἀκμή, i. flos ætatis. The mi-ien of Septimius.
Acmenæ, Gr. i. ætate integræ. The Nymphs of Venus.
Acmodæ, insulæ in mari Britannico, Plin. 4. 17. Seven Isles near the Orcares in the British Sea.
Acmonides, dict. Σὸν τοῦ ἀκμῆου, i. ab incude, *One of the Cyclops.*
Acmonienfes, pop. ab Acmonia urbe Phrygiæ, Plin.
Acœ, vel Acon. A Roman Consul called Aco Carullinus Philomarus; he was Consul circa an. urb. cond. 1103. ann. Christ. 353. Fune.
Acœtes, Gr. ab a privat. & αἰσῆ, i. le-ūs, pauper carens cubili. A poor Fisherman. Ovid.
Acolitanum, oppid. liberum Africæ, Plin.
Acœne, græcè ἀκύνη Cos, propter co-tes plurimas illic nascentes dict. portus Herculeæ, Bithyniæ civitatis: item in-fula.
Aconceus, i. jaculator. A famous hun-ter, Statius.
Aconisma, Macedoniæ aditus angus- tissimus, Amm. 1. 26.
Acontium, ab Acontio Lycaonis filio dict. A town of Arcadia.
Acontius, i. telum, quòd telo amoris Acœus erat; Virg. A young man of the Ifle Cœa, who falling in love with a noble Virgin called Cydippe, and could not ob- tain her love, wrote these verses upon an apple, and cast into her lap. Juro tibi san- pe per mystica sacra Dianæ, Me tibi ven- turo comitem, sponsumque futurum: Immo reading these verses, swore unawares, and so was forced to marry him, Acontius Magnæfæ mons vel Bæotia; Plin.
Acra Iapygiæ, Plin. Aliàs Japygium & Salentinum, magnæ Græciæ oppidum Mediterraneum in Calabria, hodie Capè di S. Maria.
Acra, vicus in Mæotide, Strab.
Acraclina, Rom. Syraculanorum, quam Marcellus rex Imp. cepit, Plur.
Acraæ, ἀκρηῖς, dict. Diana, quòd ἐκ τῆς ἀκρῆς, i. in montibus ac locis editis culta sit: vel quòd τὴν ἀκρῆν, i. arti- bus, præsit. eadem ratione Juno etiam Acraea dicta est, & Venus, quòd ibi cul- ta est.
Acraphia, oppidum Bæotia; à quo A- craphus Apollo cognominatus est, dict. etiam Arne.
Acragas, ab Acragante Jovis & Afte-

ropes filio. *A City of Sicily, Thrace*
Bubæa, Cyprus and Ætolia: also an hill
river, and famous Carver.

Acæritus, Gr. ἀκαῖρος, i, merus, im-
mixtus. *The Genius of drunkards at A-*
thens.

Acærvissî, populi Pannoniæ, Plin.

Acere, i, summitas, sic dict. eò quod in
monte sita sit. *A city.*

Acenenses, pop. Siciliæ, Plin. 3, 821.

Acèphium, mons Thebanorum, Strab.

Acærus, Bacchantium genius, Athe-
nis spectabatur, cujus os duntaxat extra
parietem exibat. Pauf. in Att.

Acria, oppid. Hispaniæ, Plin. *Also a*
town in Peloponnesus.

Acridòphagi, *ægidæ* Græci dicunt
locustas, & φάγου comedo. *Certain Moors*
that live of locusts; they are very swift;
none of them live above forty years.

Acrilla, *A town of Sicily near Syra-*
cuse.

Acærio. *The name of a Pythagorean*
Philosopher, Cujus meminit Cic. 5, de Fin.

Acris, Gr. ἀκρις, i, in monte civitatis, sic dict.
eò quod ἐν τῷ ἀκρῷ, i, in monte sita sit.

Acridonæis, eidis; & Acrifone, *Danas,*
the daughter of Acrifius.

Acridonæus, a, um, *O Acrifius;*

Acridoniades, Perseus, *nephew to A-*
crifius.

Acærius. *The son of Abas King of the*
Argives. It was told him by the Oracle,
that he should be slain by him that should
marry his daughter; and he had but only
one called Danas, whom therefore he shut
up in a strong Castle, and suffered none to
come at her: but Jupiter, that chafed god,
ruined the house, and came down in a
golden shower, and got her with child;
which when her father knew, he caused her
to be shut up in a chest, and cast into the
sea; but the Fishers found her and her
child, and carried her and her infant son
to King Pelamius, who married her: Af-
terward when her son Perseus came to age,
and had cut off Gorgons head, he went to
Argos, and transformed Acrifius into a
stone: Also the grandfather of Ulysses,
Virgil.

Acritas, Gr. i. vertex montium. *A*
Promontory in Peloponnesus, near the
Promontories Malea and Tenarus, now
called Capo de Gallo.

Acroathen, *A Town on the Hill A-*
chos.

Acrocæraunia, ab ἀκρῷ mons vel sum-
mitas, & αἰνῶν: falmen: *Hills in the*
frontiers of Epyrus, near the Promontory
Acroceranium, now they be called Chi-
mariotti, and Montes de Chimera.

Acrocæraunium, promontorium est E-
gypti: dict. quod Acrocerauniis monti-
bus sit vicinum, *Parting the Ionick sea*
from the Adriatick.

Acrocômæ, Gr. i. longas hab. comas.
People of Thrace.

Acrocôrînthus, quod dicitur vertex
Corinthis, mons Peloponnesi excelsus,
sub cujus radice jacet oppidum Corin-
thus.

Acrolissus, arx est in colle, supra
Lisium Ilyrici urbem, Strab.

Acrolochias, promontorium Ægypti
juxta Pharum, Strab.

Acron, Heb. i. sterilitas, five enerva-
tio, truncus. *A king of the Ceninensi-*
ans: also the name of a Physician of A-
trigrentum, and Grammarians: also a City

Acronæus, Gr. id est, princeps Phœacum.

Acronius, *A Lake near the Alps.*

Acropolis, i. summus urbis. *The castle in Athens.*

Acrotædus, insula in sinu Persico, Plin.

Acrotætes, græcè ἀκρότατος, i. supremus, *King of the Lacedæmonians, the son of Cleomenes.*

Acrothion, oppid. Plin 4. 10.

Adæ, vel Adæ, es. *The country about Athens.* V. Adæa.

Adacotres, pop. feroces qui insulam Britannicam diripiunt, Am. Marc.

Adæ est Attica, Plin.

Adæa, Gr. i. littus eò quod sit regio maritima: vel ab Adæo qui primus in eam regni, deinde verò Attica denominata ab Attide filia Cranaï. *A Country of the Athenians.*

Adæa, Gr. ἀδανία, id est, litus. *A Nymph.*

Adanias, Plin. *An Island in the German Sea.*

Adæon, filius Aristæi, ex Antæone, aut Antæone conjuge, Autæonius heros dict. venationi additus; cùm in valle Garganoe ab fontem limpidum recessit, a Diana nudâ conspectâ convitiis laefiscus est, atque in cervum mutatus, quem sui ipsius canes decernerunt, Adæonis ossa Orchenomios olim horrendo phantasmate liberantur, quod saxum magnum gestans totam regionem vastabat, unde ætæ Delphos profecti acceperunt ab oraculo ut omnia Adæonis ossa abportarent, atque sepelirent, quo factò illico liberati sunt, Paus. *As he was hunting he chanced to come by a fountain, and because he durst be so bold as to behold a Goddess naked, she turned him into a Stag: his bounds (thinking he had been a stag) hunting slew him, and devoured him: there were also others of this name; and one that was killed by his lovers.*

Adæus, unus Telichinum, qui sex numero, omnia solo aspectu effascinabant. *Also the first king of Athens.*

Adæus, a, um; pro Atheniensis; nam Attica regio apud Priscos dicta est non solum Attis, idis, ab Attide Cranaï rege filia, sed etiam Adæ, vel ab Adæone, vel Adæo rege indigena primo: Atticam regionem Aden dict. aiunt, quia littoris fere tota sit. Vide Steph. *Of or belonging to Athens, Greece or A-pollo.*

Adanias, *An Island in the German sea.* Plin. 4. 13. 30.

Adalta, Nympha. V. Acasta.

Adæ, Neronis liberta, quam parum abfuit quin matrimonio sibi conjungeret, Suet. Item una horarum, vide Hygin.

Adæius, tribunus plebis, Plutarch.

Adia, orum, genus est certaminis antiquè apud Callimach. *Plays in honour of Apollo Adius, kept every five years.*

Adiolinus, Pataviorum tyrannus, P. Jov.

Adisfanes, Æthiopum rex qui Amasim Ægypti regem suis crudelibus imperantibus regno decuravit. Ægyptisque summâ aequitate imperavit c. vixit a. Amasim Ægypti dynastes circ. ann. Mun. 2. 242. *He devised a way to rid his Kingdom of sheuevs, not by putting them to death, but curing their Noses, and banishing them*

into a remote barren place, where they should get their living with hard labour, & not infect his Kingdom by their manners.

ÆGIUM, Gr. i, littorale oppidum maritimum Byrrhingen Aëlius Apollo & Aëlius, ob celebrem illam victoriam, Augusti contra M. Antonium & Cleopatram, eujus causâs præcipuas Apollini attribuit. *It was called from this victory Nicopolis*, Long. 59. lat. 45. sic Huis.

ÆGIUS, æum; & **ÆTIACUS**, *Of that town.*

ÆGIUS, **ÆTIACUS** & **ÆTIZUS**, Apollo vocatus est, ab **ÆGIO** promontorio & civitate Acarnaniz: vide Steph.

ÆGIUS, *The name of a King, a Consul, a writer of Tragedie*, vix. Poëta ante Christ. nat. ann. 171.

ÆGIUS Navius, augur; novacula comem præcidit, spectante Tarquino rege, quo factum est ut a Tarquino & a populo semper in rebus confuleretur.

ÆGOR, verb. ab ægo frango, sic dict. cò quod cum pater ejus Olympis certaret, currus ejus, &c. *ἀγομαι*, Helych. *ab æγο γομαι*, funis, item cultus, unde *ἀγορεύει*, nomen ancillæ. *One of Hercules companions against the Amazons: also the father of Ælychoes.*

ÆGIDIS, Parroclus, nepos **ÆTORIS**, maris Ægina, whom Jupiter had begot with child.

ÆTORIS, Ulysses *maid.*

ÆGIDIUS Nalo, Historicus Rom. Suet. **ÆDRIDA**, oppid. Plin. 6. 28. 70.

ÆDURIUS, *The name of a Physician.*

ÆCILIUS *A citizen of Rome, that would have been thought to be one of those that slew Cæsar.*

ÆCILIUS, Ahenienfis Rhetor, alius Historiographus, alius victor in Olympica certam. Pauf. *The name of a Rhetorician of Athens: also the brother of Damagetus.*

Acufiorum Colonia, *The city Grecnoble in France.*

Acuria, *ἀκωρη*, civitas Iberiz. *Also the wife of Vitellius.*

Acutius Nerva, Consul Rom.

Acyilas, Philosophi nomen.

Acyndinus, & **Proculus** confules Rom. ann. V. C. 492.

Acyphas, *A town in Dorica Terrapolis*

Acyos, *An Isle not far from Crete.*

A ante D

Ada, *אדא* cæcus, vel ornata, testificans, transiens, præda, aut Syr. ablata. *The name of divers women in Scripture: Also the daughter to Hecatonnius king of Caria, sister to Artemisia.*

Adad, *אדד*, interitus, nubes, vapor, frons: *אדד*, i. sonitus, mamilla, dilectio. *The great god of the Assyrians, whom they did interpret to be the Sun: it is also the name of divers men.*

Adadatta, *A city near the hill Taurus.*

Adadrimmon, *אדדרימון*, celestium mali granati, five altitudinis urbs, Zech. 10.

Adadus, rex Syriz.

Adæ, *A town of Elis near Cumæ.*

Adzi, *Adiabans near Egypt.*

Adam, nomen primi hominis creati à Deo: 3 nomen etiam commune quo vocavit Deus hominem & mulierem; 3 interpretatione homo rubescens, terrenus, rufus aut fargineus, vel rubra terra, quia de rubra terra factus est: mortuus est 930. ann. Mund.

Adāmaffor, vel **Damaffor**, *A huge Giant.*

Adamasus, *ადამასო*, indomitus. *The fisher of Achæmenides.*
 Adamiāni, vel Adamite, ab Adam nominati cujus imitator in paradiso nuditatem. *Certain heretics, which took their beginning of a Pycard, who said that he was the son of God, and named himself Adam; he commanded all men and women to go naked: This heretic began anno Christi, 1412, in the time of Sigismund the Emperour.*
 Adana, *ადანა* a city of Sicily.
 Adani, *ადანი* in the Arabian gulf.
 Ad Anſam, Camb. Ithameſter in Eflex.
 Adarupolis, *ადარუპოლი* a city of Perſia.
 Adatha, Armen. urbs.
 Adbæcillus, Galli cuſuſdam nomen, Cæſ.
 Abdeel, filius Iſmaelis.
 Adcantianus, nomen ducis Aquitaniæ, Cæſar.
 Addi, teſtis, vel notarius, vel tranſitus, aut præda, prout Melchi.
 Addo, vel Addi, filius Joab.
 Addia, *ადია* a river running through the middle of the meæ Larius, Plin. 2. 103.
 Addus, novitiæ, vel menſis, aut tricuriatio; nomen loci.
 Adecba, urbs Hiſpan.
 Adebz, vel Adela, nomen mulieris.
 Adelpheus, Hiſtoricus, & Rom. Conſul. Strab. 11.
 Adelpheus, Caucomor principes.
 Adeliſtanus, Anglie Rex, Edvardi ex concubina filius, regnavit annis 16. Polyd. *In his days lived Guy of Warwick, about the year of Chriſt 937.*
 Adem, Arabiæ Felicis Emporium celebre, Long. juxta Huiſ, 82. 13, tabulæ Hond. 74. 13.
 Adepſum, civitas in Bæcæ.
 Adêôdatus, Rom. Epicoſus, Papatum obtinuit, ann. Chriſt. 672.
 Adêôna, Dea ab Ethnicis culta quæ aduendi faciat prædita.
 Ader, *ადერ* a place by Bethlehem, where Angels ſung at the birth of Chriſt.
 Adercon, *ადერკონ* a city of Spain.
 Ades vel Hades, *ადეს*, ab *α*, pr iv, & *ιδειν* videre, quod in denſiſſimis interorum tenebris perpetuo agens nihil cerne-re videatur. *The god of Hell; called alſo Dis: alſo a King of the Molofſians.*
 Adgendeftricus, *ადგენდესტრი* a king of the Catti.
 Adiabaræ aliàs Adiabanz, pop. Æthiopia, Plin.
 Adiabênæ, *ადიან* a country beyond Armenia.
 Adiaôrrix, Melcii tetrarchæ Galatiæ filius.
 Adiel, *ადიელ*, teſtimonium Dei, five ornatus, vel tranſitus Dei, aut præda, vel æternitas Dei, i. omen principis.
 Adiliſius, mons Bæotiæ, Plin.
 Adimantus, Platonis frater.
 Admête, *ადმეტე* a Nymph; Oceanus and Thetis daughter.
 Admetus, Gr. *ადმეტო*, i. indomitus. *a king of Theſſalia, whoſe cow-herd Apollo was nine years, wh. he was exiled by Jupiter for killing the Cyclopes: he obtained a of Apollo, that when the time of his death was come, another ſhould dy for him; but he found none that would take his turn, ſave his wife Alceſte: whom becauſe ſhe was ſo pious, Proſperpina reſtored to life again: Admeti nenia, A ſorrowful ſong: A man obſcure Poet.*
 Adminocinus, Bellini Batavorum re-

gis filius, quem in dedicationem accepit
Cæsar Germanicus, circa ann. Chr. 42,
sc. Oroli, fil. 7.
Adobogion, Cæsaris amicus, Bospori
rex.
Adolphus, *The name of certain Em-
perors.*
Adon, Dominus aut basis, Sys, Auris,
nom. loci.
Adonai, Dominus, vel Domini mei, vel
Dominus magnus, dict. quia dominetur
creaturæ cunctæ.
Adonia, *Festis dedicated to Adonis.*
Adonias, vel Adonia, dominator, Do-
minus, aut basis Domini, vel Auris Domi-
ni, nomen viri.
Adonibezec, Domini fulgur, sive Do-
minus fulguris, aut Dominus in compedi-
bus, nomen viri.
Adonimram, Dominus excelsus, vel Do-
minus celsitudinis, vel elationis fil, Adna.
Adonimram, Dominus surrepit, nomen
viri.
Adonis, *ad' dñe.* ab *ad' dñe* cano, al. ab
ad' dñe, Adonis in Hebræo est *Thamuz*, i.
consumptus, sive incendium; Syrum est
nomen idoli: Adonis Veneris minister,
Priapi pater, Myrrhae & Thianis filius,
amatus à Venere, monitumque ut feras im-
mitiores caveret, & ab eadem inter lacu-
cus occultaretur, tandem vero occisus ab
apro, quem petebat venando juxta Phur-
nutum; nomen trahit *adon' tū dñe's vñs*
ad' dñe's vñs, quasi hominibus canat, vel
adon' tū dñe's, i. placere; Venus *darling*,
whom she transformed after his death,
into the flower Adonis; some say he
fell into a river, as he was bidding his
beauty, and so was drowned. Lucian
says, that the river Adonis, flowing from
mount Libanus, turns bloody yearly on
these days that his feast is kept: is the
Hebrew and Syriac call him Thamuz:
also the name of a shepherd: also a river in
Phœnicia.
Ad pontem, *Paunton in Lincoln-*
shire.
Adra, *A city of Arabia: also a town*
in Syria, and a city of Liburnia.
Adramēlech, pallium regis, sive mag-
nitudine, vel potentia regis, vel consilii,
An idol of the Assyrians: also the son of
senacherib.
Adramiteos, oppid, unguentis delecta-
bile, Plin.
Adramittēno, *A city on the sea side in*
Mysia.
Adramittēnos, homo nobilis, Cicero.
Adrana, urbs Thraciæ, item Fluvius
Cætorum, Tacit.
Adranon, Siciliæ oppidum; item flu-
vius: hodie Adrano, *A city at the foot of*
Ætna.
Adrasia, urbs Baſtariæ.
Adrasia vel Adraſtea, Jovis & Ne-
cessitatis filia, scelus vindex acerrima,
quam nemo flagitiosus, neque mag-
nus neque parvus, vi aut clam effugere
potest: alii nunc alio nomine Nemelin
vocaverunt; ab *privativa, & dñe dñe's*
vñs fugiendo, vel *dñe's* fuga, quod sci-
licet nemo nocens merita pœnam un-
quam effugerit, etiamſi tardius assequi-
tur; al. *magis tō dñe dñe's* quod sine
fine operetur. *A country near Troy: also*
a goddess that took from man both me-
memory and wit.
Adraſtus, Gr. *ad' dñe's*, i. minimè fu-
gax, primus Adraſtiæ templum adifi-

A G Y

Agongr. à *vue d'eyes romains*. The name of a shepherd in Virgil's also a bill or promontory of Lemnos.

Ægophāgus, Juno dicta apud Lacedæmonios, quod ibi capræ illi immola-

Ægospētāmos, i. caprz fluvius. *A river in Thrace.*
Ægosthēna, urbs Megaridis.
Ægosthēneses, populi, Plin. 4.7.4.
Ægula, infula, vid. Ægila.
Ægula, infula, vel Ægula, p. 100.

Ægy, apud Plaut, dict. ab *αἰγίον*, id est, quatio, quod multis sit concussus numeris.

Ægyon, five Ægyon, urbs in Sicilia,
vid. Plutarch.
Ægyptus, nomen habet ab Ægypto
Cæpio Conditore. *The name of ægy upon
the river Ister, Ovid.*
Ægyptas, Ciceronis libertus
Ægyptini, Æthiopes Ægyptis finiti-
mi, Felt.
Ægyptus, a, um; *Of Egypt.*
Ægyptus, ab Æ. æg, capra, cā quād

Ægypti capram venerantur: ἢ *παρὰ τὸ*
ἀλλὰ πάλιν, propter Nili fecunditatem.
 *Αἰγυπῖος, (ut Eustat) ἦς Βίβλος *χρῆται*
 ἢ ἦρξ *Αἰγυπῖον *ἀνέμασι*, Beli Prisci

Ægyptus. The country of Egypt, so called of Ægyptus, the brother of Danaus, who sent him, and seized them 68 years before.

it was called before *Milca, Aeria, Aera, Aera, & Ofirida, Actia, Olygia, Hephastia, Myara, & Melanoboles, & regio Melampodium, & Potamitis. It is divided by*

Mela into two parts, Delta and Thebais; it is called in Hebrew Misraim and Chus, famous for the invention of Arts, which they received from the Israelites that dwelt amongst them: they were given to Idolatry and worshipping of false gods, and

the country is so hot, that it never rains there, but the river Nilus once a year overflows the country, and makes it so fruitful, that as Herodotus writes, one may see me and

rata half formed, the head and forepart being alive and moving, and the hinder part only yet slime and mud. Brymol. αἰζονίον ὡς αἶμα, τὸ καίειν, ab urendo, quod propter nimium solis ardorem aquae videntur: vel ὡς ἀφ' αἵματος

2000 cities, and in the time of
 Amasis had 2000 cities, and in the time of

Pliny 3000. it is bounded on the East
with the red sea, on the West with Cy-
rene, on the North with the Mediter-
ranean, on the South with Habassia:
long. 58. lat. 30 inde Ægyptius, a-
um.

Ægyptus, the son of Thyestes by his
daughter Pelopeia, whom his mother, to
cover his wickedness, when he was an infant,

put into the woods to be devoured of wild
beasts, but being found by a shepherd
Bbbb f fterea

Rames and stones: some think it is the mouth of the Nile: Long. 37. Lat. 35. Now called Gibello monte: is a city by the hill Aetna, now called Centorbe.
Ætneanus, vel Ætneus. Belonging to Aetna, Ætneus venator. A hunter for nothing: one that hunts in Aetna, where no game is.

Ætneus, a, um. Of the hill Aetna.
Ætneus, populi, Plin. 3. 8. 21.

Ætolia, dicta, ab Ætolo Martis seu Eudymionis filio. A region in Greece between Acarnania and Phocis, Long. 42. Lat. 39. In this country in the Forest of Calidion, Meleager and the flower of the Greek Nobility, slew the wild Boar.

Ætoli, or Etoli, a, um. Of this region.
Ætoli, or Etoli, ab ætoli, i. rogare, unde apud Aristophanem, ἐταβολοῦμαι ἔχει τὸ χεῖρ λέγειται πρ. The son of Mars.

Ætus, dicta, a cursu velocitate, quod scilicet velatum aquila (quam Græci vocant αἰετὶν) propemodum aquare videretur. The name of a river, now called Nilus: Also the name of a river in Scythia.

Æx, ægis, dicta, i. capra: insula quæ capræ speciem procul aspicientibus præbet. An Isle full of rocks, between Tenedos and Chios: hæræ the sea Ægeum was named.

Æxones, People of Attica, famous for their railing and foul language.
Æxonica, A city of Magnesia.
Æzica, A part of Thrace.

A ante F

Afer, Africanus, & canus, a, um: vel Apher, dicta. One of Africa, vid. Africa & Africanus.

Afrania, A shameless woman, wife to Licinius, unde mulieres perficæ frontis per contumeliam Afrania dicerentur.

Afranius, ab æpæivæ despere, infanire. The name of a captain of Pompeys: also a common Peet.

Africa, quod fit aperta cælo vel soli, & sine horrore frigoris; vel ab Apeiro, uno ex polteris Abraham, qui adversus Hibyam exercitum duxit, & ibi devictis hostibus confedit, Libya & Hesperia à Græcis dicta. One of the four parts of the world, it is a peninsula joyned to Asia by an Isthmus of sixty miles long: Herein is Carthage, Numidia, all Barbarie and Æthiopia contained.

Africanæ Panthers, because they abound in Africa.

Africanus, a, um: Of Africa, unde Scipio voc. Africanus, à devicta Africa: Also one of Alexanders Countesours.

Afridissus, gr. ἀφροδισιῶν, Veneris fluvius est, qui steriles reddit mulieres.

A ante G

Agæ, mons, ex quo Araxes & Euphrates oriuntur: Ptol. & Scrab. Abon vel Abani.

Agabæ, nomen Prophetæ, A& 11. Lat. locusta, vel festivitas patris.

Agæus, A King of the Scythians.
Agæari, vel Agæuri, pop. Plin. 6. 28. 68.

Agag. The name of a king of Amalek,

Latine, lectum vel solarium.

Agagites, One of Agag's stock.

Agallus, gr. i. Hyacinthus. A woman thus was a cunning Grammarian, Cæli. Rhod. 8. 1.

Agamantes, populi circa Mæzorum, Plin. 6. 7. 9.

Agamède, A town in the Isle Lesbos.

Agamædes, gr. artifex erat ingeniosissimus. He and Trophonius made the Oracle, or most holy place, in the Temple at Delphos, as five whole stones; and when they desired their reward for their work of Apollo, who was the worshipped, and craved that they might have the best thing that the gods could give unto man; three days after they were found dead in their beds.

Agamemnon, qu. ἀγαμέμνων, i. perfectus: quartus Mycenarum & Argivorum rex, regn. an. 18. He was chosen Captain General by the Greeks in the wars against Troy: and being warned by Cassandra, the daughter of Priamus, of his death, yet he went home to his wife Clytemnestra, who slew him at a banquet: in revenge thereof, Orestes, Agamemnon's son, slew both the adulteress Egysstus, and his mother. Reg. ann. mund. 2771. ante Chr. 1300. Buchol. Agamemnonis hostia: A power applied to them that be hardly performed to a thing.

Agamemnonius, a, um. Of Agamemnon.

Agamnestor, gr. i. valde peritus & consultus, 11. Atharum Judex, an. 20. mund. 2199. omnempore Joel Prophet. in Israel, Func.

Agamzûa. A town of Media.

Agandæ, People of Mæotis.

Aganippe, gr. i. fons in Bæotia Musis dicatus, ἀγανίππη, & ἰππὸς e-queus, q. valde ab equo formatus; nam poetæ fabulantur factum esse ungulâ Pegæi, equi alati; hujus fontis potus dicitur præstare facundiam, unde Musæ dictæ Aganippides.

Aganippis, Idus; denom. & Aganippæus, a, um. Of Aganippe, Ovid.

Aganus, gr. i. pulcher, bonus. The name of a city.

Agatænor, gr. i. amans viros, vel qui ab aliis amatur. The name of one of the Captains of Agamemnon's fleet.

Agatæx, dui calibes; index Augustini.

Agatæus, gr. i. charus, dilectus. The name of divers men.

Agatipus, Pontifex Romanus, 55. an. Christ. 535. Also a Consul.

Agapius, i. dilectus, gr. ἀγαπᾶν diligere. A Roman Consul: also a Physician of Alexandria, & a Philosopher of Athens.

Agar. Sarabi maid; Latine, advēna, she was the mother of Ismael, of whom the Agareni: vix. circ. an. mund. 1034. ante Christum, 1936.

Agararchus, A Painter, who boasted to Zeuxis in how short time he could draw a Picture: to whom Zeuxis answered, That he must have a great time to draw one, noting that one could not do a thing in haste and exactly.

Agarēni, vide Agar. People of Arabia, now they are called Saracens.

Agarista. The daughter of Clithines, so beautiful that all the Nobles of Greece contended in siliing and activities to win her.

Agarum. A promontorie in Sarmatia.

Agarus, gr. multiflorus. A river in Sarmatia: Sagaris Ovidio. Also a city in that tract.

Agasias, A noble warrior of Arcadia. Agasicles, factum per Syncopen ab ἀγασθῆ, id est, inclytus & κλέος gloria. A king of the Spartans; He had this apothegm, Nullum est firmius stabilidiregni præsidium, quam si rex ita subditis imperet, ut parentes liberis.

Agasides, A king of the Lacedæmonians.

Agaso, A surname name in Horace.

Agasthædes, gr. præpotens. The father of the fair Polyxenus.

Agathrobus, The son of Pæon of Troy.

Agastus, gr. ἀγασθῆ, admirabilis, Jodex vel Archon secundum Athen. an. 36. an. mund. 2970.

Agastus, portus, Plin.

Agatha, gr. ἀγαθῆ, i. bona. A city of Province in France, belonging sometime to the Massiliens: another of Phocis.

Agatha, Steph: Also a virgin that suffered martyrdom.

Agatharchides. An Historiographer of the Isle Samos.

Agatharchus, i. bonus Imperator. The name of many men.

Agathias Scholasticus, A famous Historian that wrote the acts of Justinian Cæsar and his Captains.

Agatho, gr. i. bonus. A Pythagorean Philosopher, who being asked by King Archelaus when he was 80 years old, whether he had any strength, answered, that not only the spring, but autumn breath fruits: Also a boy much loved by Plato; also an Athenian of huge bigness and great strength.

Agathocles, Ptolomæi scortum.

Agathocles, ab ἀγαθῆ, i. bonus, & κλέος gloria, per Sync. A Sicilian Tyrant, son of a Potter, who after he got to be King, slew all the Nobles, de quo vid. Iust. l. 22. vixit, ann. mund. 3643. Also a Captain of Greece, son to Lyfimachus.

Agathon, gr. i. bonus: The son of Priamus; also of a musician in Israel.

Agathopolis, gr. i. bona civitas. The city of Montpellier in France.

Agathusa. An Isle full of sweet ointments.

Agathysii. A rich people bordering upon the Scythians; so called from Agathyrus, one of the sons of Hercules. They were called Pidi Agathyrus, because their hair seemed to be painted, whence some conjecture that the Pidi in Scotland, journeying to the marches of England, had their beginnings.

Agathyrus, vel Agathyræ, civitas Siciliæ.

Agathyrus, One of Hercules sons, who dwells in part of Scythia.

Agæus, gr. ἀγαυός, Cadmi filia, who being turned into an Aspidochelone, was Pentheus in pieces: Some say, she and the rest of the Macedonians flew her son because he would drink no wine, and esteemed Bacchus false.

Agauri, People under the North Pole.

Agæus, gr. i. splendidus. One of the sons of Priamus.

Agatana, A town of Phœnicia.

Agdus. A huge rock upon the borders of Phrygia, of which Deucalion and Pyrrha took the stones that repaired mankind after the flood.

Agde-

Agde-

Agedecum, The town of Sens in France. Agæna. A province of Aquitaine in France, sometime belonging to England: so called in the vulgar speech Agen.

Agælas, A famous maker of images; polytelus his master: also the first King of Corinth, Reg. an. 30. ann. m. 3044.

Agellastus, gr. ἀγέλας, i. non ridens, dicta, Crassus, avus Crassi in Parthia interempti. He never laughed but once in all his life, and that was when he saw an agæst shift; upon which occasion he said, Similes habent labra læticius, Læte lips, like the instructors.

Agèlia, epitheton Minervæ, quasi ἀγέλας λέω, i. prædam obducens.

Agèlborough, Littleborough upon Trent.

Agènor, gr. compot. ab ἀγῆ, i. vir & ἀγῆ valde. A King of the Phœnicians; son of Belus, who builded the city Thebes: also Antenor's son.

Agèrochus, gr. i. superbus, strenuus. The son of Neleus and Chloris.

Agèrona, industria dei, ab agendo, quod ad agendum excitaret, ut dea socordie Muræa. The Goddess of diligence amongst the Romans.

Agèlender, A cunning carver of Rhodes.

Agèsius Cyrenæicus, A Philosopher, who by refusing the immortality of the soul, caused many to kill themselves.

Agèsius, gr. i. in certamine superans, optimus enathetica. A noble man of Locris.

Agèsilæus, gr. ἀγῆσταν λέων, i. populorum ducens. Themistocles brother, he flew one of Xerxes guard in head of Xerxes; and when he should have been burned, he burned his own hand himself, without thinking at it and Xerxes for his fortitude dismissed him: also the sixth King of the Lacedæmonians, vix. an. m. 3009.

Agèsilæus, A man given to Pluto, μάστιγι δαίνετο δὴ λέων, quod populus agat. The god of death and hell.

Agèsiopoli, A King of the Lacedæmonians.

Agilæus, The third King of Corinth, reg. an. 37. an. m. 2937.

Aginum. The city of Angolense in France.

Agis, A King of Lacedæmonia, who was slain because he would renew the Laws of Lycurgus: vix. an. mund. 3560. Also a Peet.

Agla, A town in Portugal.

Aglaia, gr. ἀγλαΐα, i. splendor? una est Gratiarum, quæ & Charities dicuntur, alio nomine Paphia: ap. Plin. sunt autem tres, Aglaia, Thalia, Euphrosyne; Aglaia est læticia. læti enim in dandis beneficiis esse debemus. One of the three Græes.

Aglaüs, gr. i. pulchritudo. The daughter of Megacles, famous for gluttony.

Aglaonice, gr. ἀγλαονίκη, i. clara victoria. The daughter of Hegemon, a forger.

Aglaope, gr. una Syrenum, Lat. q. splendidus aspectus; ἀγλαός signifi. splendidum aspectum. One of the Syrens.

Aglaophena, ab ἀγλαῖα & φῶν, ap. parco. One of the Syrens.

Aglaophon, gr. i. clarus. A famous painter.

Aglauros, Daughter to Cecrops, or Erichonius King of Athens, she was turned into a stone.

Agliæus, gr. ἀγλαῖος, i. inclytus. An old Philosopher, whom Apollo judged more happy than Cyges, because he never travelled further than his own ground.

Aglicus, A river falling into Tigris, Plin. 6. 27.

Agno cornu, promontorium, sic dicta, quod agniti cornu speciem referat. A Promontory at the Bolytike mouth of the river Nilus.

Agnita, vel Agnita, æ; Æsculapii cognomen apud Spartanos, apud quos ejus Dei simulacrum ex Agno, quæ plantæ effera exculpitum, Cæli. The first name of Æsculapius.

Agno, A Well in Arcadia, that by its spring ceremonies, the waters of it would rise and grow into a cloud, and so shower down great flowers: Also one of Jupiters nurses.

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Agriônia, Feasts amongst the Bæotians, celebrated in honour of Bacchus, Agriôphagi, solis ferarum carnis vellebantur, unde nomen. People of Ethiopia, Agrippa, quasi agræ pedibus natus, quod illi primi omnium in partu profuerunt; ab agro partu dicta. The name of sundry Kings, of whom one was most famous, the son of Aristobulus; he was made King of the Jews, his pride brought him to a strange end.

Agrippa Menenius, cognomento Lavatus: He was by the Romans chosen Captain against the Sabines, and triumphed: when the Commons of Rome gathered themselves together tumultuously against the Senators, because they were charged with tribute and wars, and could not be recalled; He made a speech unto them on this manner: The limbs & members of the body conspired against the belly and stomach, because they thought that they were idle, and therefore would give them no food; but when they saw that by that means themselves began to waste & consume, they then perceived that they were nourished by them, and so grew into amity again: So is it, said he, with the Senate and people, they are as it were one body, which discord & streyteth, but amity and concord cherisheth, Volat.

Agrippenles, People of Bythina.

Agrippias, A city called before Anthedon.

Agrippina, The mother of Nero, daughter to Germanicus, sister to Caligula, wife first of Domitianus, afterward of Claudius, whom she persuaded that he might make Nero her son (who afterward justly rewarded her with death) Emperor: There is also another Agrippina, mother to this, and the wife of Germanicus: Also the daughter of Octavianus, Colonia Agrippina, Coleyn in Germany.

Agrius, gr. i. Agrestis, The Nephew of Mars: also Ulysses son by Circe.

Agron, ita dicta, quod in agris natus esset. The name of a King of Illyria: also a Physician of Athens, the son of Ninnus.

Agrospi, People of Arabia.

Agrophi, mons ubi nunc Roma, postea Palatinus dicta, v. Steph.

Agrotæus, ex Agra Diane cognomen.

Aguntum, A town in Sicily: Aguntini, The people.

Agus, cognomen Apollinis, ab eo quod in vis publicis colebatur.

Agæus, five Agæus: dictus Apollo ab Atheniensibus, quod ei & τῶς δούλει, i. in vis publicis sue urbis statutus altarius sacrificarent. The first name of Apollo: also Agæus.

Agylla, dicta, a nomine conditoris. A Thracian city called also Cære.

Agylleus, Hercules; Hercules filius.

Agryum, A town of Sicily: Agryni, People of that town.

Agrytes, gr. ἀγρῆτις, præligator. A Trumpeter: also one that killed his father.

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A ante I.

Aja, filius Sebeon, Gen. 36. 1.
 Ajalon, illex vel quercus, aut fortitudo, five servus. The name of a city in Judea.
 Ajax, a valiant warrior in the Grecian Camp against Troy, Telamon son by He- cione, the strongest Greek next Achilles; he for anger that the company of Princes had adjudged Ulysses to have Achilles armor, grievously, flew himself, and was turned into a flower of his name, dict. *ἀϊας* id est, i. a lugendo, Sodhoc, *Alfo a King of the Locrenies in Greece, son to Odiceus: he was burned with lightning in his return homeward from Troy: It is also a river Aido, gr. i. vercundia. The Governour of Ajuantia.*

Aidoneus, Pluto appellatur, regnavit tempore Luce regis Argivorum: item Molossorum rex. He committed Theseus to prison, because he with Pyrrhus, would take away by violence his daughter Proserpina, near the river Acheron: whence a- lso the Fable, that Theseus went down ad inferos, to take away Proserpina, the wife of Ditis.

Aidoneus, gr. *παρθενικός*, fit ab *αἰδοῦ*, i. tenebrosus, a King of the Mo- lioff: also the name of Pluto.

Aidonia, gr. i. pellicera. The wife of Zera; she flew her son Italus, dyed for grief, and was turned into a Thistle.

Aius, Deus a Romanis dictus est ab eo quod aiebat, i. loquebatur: nam olim Romæ audita vox est, silentio noctis, cla- rior humanæ vocis, quæ jubebat Magistra- ribus nunciari Gallos adventare, & ut providenter ne Roma a Gallis capere- tur: Liv. hunc eadem ratione vocat Lo- cutum.

A ante L

Alaba, a city of Spain: also an Island.
 Alabanda, dict. ab Alabando Evippi filio, Steph. vel ab *Alas* Cares Equum vocant, & victoria, quæ ab eisdem Ban- da dicitur. A city in Caria.
 Alabandes, Of Alabanda.
 Alabandicus Alabandicus, & Alaban- dicitus, a. um, Pertaining to Alabanda.
 Alabastrum, A town in Egypt about- ing with Alabaster.

Alabastus, A river in Ætolia, which bath a great store of Alabaster.
 Alaburum, A town in Syria.
 Alabus, A river on the East part of Si- cily.

Alachroæ, The people Lotophagi in Africk.

Alacmœnium, ab Alacmœno con- ditore. A city of Boeotia: from her Tem- ple here Minerva is called Alacmœneis, Steph.

Alalia, A city in the Isle Cynrus.
 Alamanes, A maker of images, Phidias scolar.

Alamanni, v. Alemanni.

Alana, A city of Æthiopia.

Alani, vel Alani sunt Lithuani, A people near the Scythians, near the river Ister or Danubius.

Alania, regio Scythiæ Europææ.

Alannus, Avon, A river in Hampshire, Camb.

Alanorfi, People in the north part of Scy- thia.

Alanus, gr. i. verus A river in Scy- thia; also a captain of the Goths; also a hill in Sarmatia.

Alapēni, People of Arabia Felix.
 Alaticus, The first of that name, king of the Goths; he sacked and destroyed Rome, in Chr. 410. There is another of the same name, King of the Goths, reg. ann. Chr. 491. he was overcome by Clodovus Hilder, King of France.

Alarodii, People about Pontus.
 Alator, gr. dicitur qui ea agit quæ nequeunt facile obliterari: *ἀλάτωρ*, a- pud Demost. pro *ἀλάρτω*, i. extitit, communis aliorum perniciēs: Sunt eti- am Alatores demones, qui calamitates, pestes & fames in terris diffeminant. One of Pluto's hufes.

Alata, A city in Arabia.
 Alata castra, alio nomine Castrum pu- cellarum, gr. *ἡρώων στρατόπεδον*. Eden- burgh in Scotland, Long. 19. Lat. 58.
 Alarinate, People of Campania, called also Hernici.

Alatrium, The city Alatre in Campania.

Alauna, A town in Britany.

Alaunus, The river Avon in Wiltshire.

Alaunus, Alne in Northumberland.

Alsa, A river in Hampshire, Alau, Camd.

Alazon, ab *ἀλάζω*, superbus, A river paring A bania and Iberia.

Alba longa, ab omine porce albe ibi- dem inventa Alba est d. Ga. The name of a city built by Alcianus, the son of Æneas, ann. mundi 2614. Also the river called El- vira, or Helvia; also the grade of Albuna.

Alba, gr. v. Belgradum, Long. 45. Lat. 59.

Alba, The city Albie in France.

Alba regalis, A town where the Kings of Hungary were crowned.

Albana, A city in Arabia.

Albani, populi Galatia, Plin. 3. 5. 13. i & 9. 13. 25.

Albani Panum, Sr. Albans.

Albania, regio in Oriente inter mare Caspium & Iberiam, a colore populi vocata, eò quod albo crine nascuntur: Also the name of a country in Scotland.

Albanus, nomen lacus & montis non procul ab urbe, unde vatitinium; Nun- quam Romanos Velos capturos, ni pri- mò ex Albano lacu emitteretur aqua: Also a city in Macedon, and another in Armenia majori.

Albenfes, pop. Longobardie.

Albericus, Prænomen Anglis, Ambry.

Albia, A hilly country in France, Long. 22. Lat. 43.

Albigerius, A Magician.

Albi, A free people of France: also hills now called the Alpes.

Albiminium, The city Vintimiglia in Liguria.

Albinga, A town in Liguria; some- time called Albinganum.

Albinus, Imperator Romanus dictus quod exceptus sit ex utero candidissimus, contra consuetudinem puerorum, qui na- scendo solent rubere, cum involuti se- cundinis rubentes erumpunt, menstro perliu profluio sanguinis pariter egre- diuntis. Cæli. Rhod. l. 15. c. 13. The name of divers Romans.

Albion, Britannia dict. ab albis ru- pibus quas mare alluit, vide Anglia, vel ab *ἀλβιον*, albion, id est, f. l. i. x. O- mur, in A, vel ab Albione Gygan- tem cum Bergione, filio etiam Ne-

pruni, Hercules in Gallia devicit: v. Coop, England.

Albis, A river running through Saxo- ny in Germany, called Bibe.

Albfum, A town of Lumbardy.

Albius, *ἄλβιος*, i. beatus, The name of a Poet in Ovid's time; also a rich man's name in Horace.

Albonenses, P. eple of Liburnia.

Albucilla, dim. ab albus, The name of a sh. in the river in Tacitus.

Albilia, ab albo colore sic dict. nunc Tiberis. A certain river in Italy: also a water in agro Tiburtino.

Albülates, A river of Italy.

Album, Promontorium Africæ; item promontorium Phœnicæ non procul a Tyro.

Albūmazor, An Arabian Physician and Astrologer so called.

Albūna, A goddess whom some think to be Sibylla Tiburtina.

Albūna, Gr. *Ἀλβύνα*, sic dict. ab a- que qualitate, The name of a river, and a word by the river Anic in Italy.

Albūneus, fluvius in Tiburtinis mon- tibus, Virg. Horat.

Alburnus, Lucanæ mons, a candore verticis dictus; & portus ejus nominis. Item Orator.

Albus pagus, The name of a village be- tween Berytus and Sidon: also a place near the Arabian gulf.

Albitius Silus, An Orator and a Poet of Novaria.

Alburtus vel Albucius, A base covetous fellow, which would leave his servants: be- fore they had done any fault, left he should not have leisure at the instant of their of- fending.

Alceus, *Ἀλκίος* ab *ἄλκῃ*, i. fortitudo. The name of a Poet of Mitylene, that lived in the time of Sappho: also the father of Amphitryon, and grandfather of Hercu- les, whence he was called Alcides: also the son of Hercules.

Alcæmēon, 13. Athen. Princeps; regn. ann. 11.

Alexander, A Lacedemonian, that by chance put out Lycurgus eye, who never punished him for it, but took him into his house to be his servant. Also one of the com- panions of Sarpedon king of Lycia, slain by Ulysses at the siege of Troy.

Alcānor, A man's name in Virgil.

Alcithœ, The city of Megara, so called from Alcithous, who being suspected to murder his brother fled thither.

Alcithous, The son of Pelops: also a Trojan who married Hippodamia.

Alce, gr. i. subditum, robur. The name of a woman woman, also a dog; and the name of a town in Spain.

Alcēnor, A valiant soldier.

Alces, A river of Bythynia.

Alceste, velitis. The wife of Admetus king of Theffaly, who being sick, sent to the Oracle, and received answer, that he must needs die presently, unless one of his friends would die for him: they all refused, and then she voluntarily died for him.

Alcetas, A king of Macedonia: another f. Mollis.

Alcetes, Epirotarum rex.

Alcibiades, A noble man of Athens, that could fit himself to all mens manners, of what country or condition sever: He was by nature prone to luxury, and other vices; but giving himself to be instructed by

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Socrates, he became an excellent good man, and most virtuous; he lived ann. Mund. 3553. ante Chr. 418. Buc.

Alcida, ab *ἄλκῃ*, robur, *παρθενικός*, A huge monster which was slain by Pallas.

Alcidamas, Gr. i. robore superans. A famous wrestler: also a Philosopher which writ of Music.

Alcidamas, An ancient Rhetorician.

Alcidas, One of the 12 Rhodians, that was enamoured on the picture of Cupid, made by Praxiteles.

Alcides, dict. Hercules *παρθενικός*, ab *ἄλκῃ*, i. robur, vel ab Alceo avo pa- terno; item Minerva.

Alcimachus, Gr. *ἄλκιμος*, i. belli- colus; pictor nobilis.

Alcimedes, Gr. qui fortitudinem cum prudentia conjunctam habet. A tragical Poet.

Alcimedis, The wife of Æson, mother of Jason.

Alcimēdon, sculptor nobilis.

Alcimenes, A noble man: also a Poet of Megaris: also a stout Champion.

Alcimus, Gr. *ἄλκιμος*, i. fortis. A king of the Lydians: also an Orator of Greece: Item locus in Attica.

Alcinus, vel Alcina, & Lydia, A Port, where being ardently in love with a maid, wrote the first amorous verses: vixit tem- pore Ardis Lydorum rex. Olymp. 28.

Alcione, A bill of Macedony.

Alcious, a robore animi dict. rex Phœacum in Coreya iustissimus. A king who had fair Orchards, and great store of fruit; also a Philosopher, Plato's scholar.

Alciphron, Gr. i. qui fortitudinem cum prudentia conjunctam habet. A Philo- sopher in the time of Alexander.

Alcippe, A country woman in Virgil: also the daughter of Halcynousike Gyant; a town also of the Mercians.

Alcippus, A citizen of Lacedemon, who was banished by his wicked adventures, and his wife not suffered to be with him and his daughters being ready for marriage, were prohibited to marry with any. His wife Democrita revenged this cruelty with a greater; for when the noble matrons of the city were met at a night-sacrifice, she with the help of her daughters, laid all the sa- crificing wood at the Church door, and setting fire on it, burnt all the matrons, and her self and daughters.

Alcithene, The name of a famous wo- man, a picture-drawer, Plin.

Alcithoe, A woman of Thebes, which with her sister, was returned into bars and rancours, for condemning the feast of Bacchus.

Alcmon, The son of Amphiarus; his mothers name was Eriphyle: his father enjoyed him, that after his death he should revenge his blood on his mother; which charge he performed and slew his mo- ther; for which he was after vexed with furies: also a Philosopher of Pythagoras his sect.

Alcmonius, a. um, Of Alcmon.

Almānia, A city in the middle of Ca- tia: it is also called Heraclea.

Almāria, Battavia civitas quam Jun. didam vult a lacubus quos Metra, vel ut nos Metres dicimus, ac proinde vocan- dam, qu. Almerræ.

Almēna, vel Almene, ab *ἄλμῃ* sic dict. quasi in eo loco erraverit donec per- prae se tulit animi constantia, ad vi-

ros proximè accedens. The wife to Am- phitryon, to whom Jupiter came in her hu- bands absence, in the shape of her husband, and begat Hercules of her, Vid. Plaur.

Alcmēon, Atheniensium rex 13. vix. ann. Mund. 3212.

Alcōmēne, A city of the Isle Ithaca; and also of Illyria.

Alcōmēneus, Ulysses so called of Al- comēne, where he was born.

Alcon, An excellent Archer of Crete.

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Alcēor, Gr. *ἄλκυον*, i. vigilans, The son of Anaxagoras.

Alcēryon, i. gallus. A young man be- loved of Mars, and trusted by him, that he kept the door whilst he lay with Venus, lest Sol coming in the while should find them; but on a time he being heavy asleep, Sol came and espied them, and told Vulcan husband to Venus, who formerly suspecting them, and having provided a net of chains for the purpose, cast it about them, that they could not get out; but the matter was known to all the gods; and Mars was angry with his friend Alcēryon, and changed him into a fowl of that name called a Cock; who now remembering his ill fault, by crow- ing giveth warning of Sol his appearing, still to be Cock-crowing before the Sun rising.

Alcēron, One of the four sons of Boe- otus: the other three being Hippodamus, Alcēryon, and Archilycus.

Alēus campus, locus est Lyciæ, in quem cecidit Bellerophon, cum a Pe- gaso ab æstro agitato excuteretur; sic dict. quasi in eo loco erraverit donec per- prae se tulit animi constantia, ad vi-

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Alexis, dict. quod in Virg. Ecloga nihil dicat. Pollio's servans: also a Comical Poet.

Alexius ab ἀλεξίω, i. opitulator. The name of divers noblemen.

Alfridus, A king of England, reg. an. 21. ann. Chr. 872.

Algidum, ex aëris algore dict. The town Roca del Papa in Italy, situated on the high hill Algidus.

Algidus, ab assiduo frigore dict. An hill thirty miles from Rome.

Alia, ἄλια, i. mare, fluvius Italix. V. Allia.

Aliger, Cupido cognominatus est. V. appel.

Aligmon, onis; fluvius.

Alinata, A place in Lycia.

Alinda, A city of Caria.

Alindolia, A city of Macedonia.

Alingonis, portus circa Garumnium fluvium, Sidon.

Aliphe, oppidum in Samnio: hinc Aliphani, a, um.

Aliphia, urbs Arcadiæ.

Aliphitæ, People of Arcadia.

Alisarna, A town of Troas.

Alisus, A town in Germany.

Alisum, A town in the North part of Germany.

Alitæus, Jupiter vocatus est; & Ceres Aliteria, quod in publica fame cereressent molitores ne farina diriperetur.

Alizones, People of the lesser Asia.

Allalia, A town of the Isle Corsica.

Allante, The name of two towns, one in Arcady, the other in Macedony.

Allantenses, & Allantii, People of Allante.

Allia, The name of a river.

Alliensis, fe; ab Allia fluvio.

Allienus, Prætor Siciliæ.

Allibröges, People of Savoy and Dauphiny.

Allobrox, Celcarum rex.

Allotia, A city in Crete.

Allorriges, People in the North of Spain.

Almedeus, A city near to Bosphorus of Thrace.

Almène, A town by the Sea Euxinum.

Almericus, The brother of Baldwin, king of Jerusalem: also an heretic.

Almo, A river not far from Rome, where Cybeles Priests were wont to wash themselves after their sacrificings.

Almon, Heb. אלמון, occultum, vel juvenis, A shepherd's name in Virgil; also a town in Thessaly.

Almopia, ab Almope gigante, Helles ex Neptuno filio nomen accepit. Part of Macedonia.

Almops, The son of Neptune.

Almos, The son of Silphium.

Alnus, The brother of Colomanus king of Pannonia.

Alu, ἄλυα, The husbandmen feast at Athens, after harvest, consecrated to Ceres and Bacchus, dict. quod in areis, que Gr. ἄλυσαι dicuntur, præcipue moras trahunt homines.

Aldeus, ἄλδης, triturator, gigas, cuius filii dicuntur Marem vulnerasse: a quo patronymicum Aloides. The son of Titan and Terra: whose wife Iphimedia Neptunus ravished.

Alögiani, ἁλὸγιοι, Hæretici fuerunt, sic vocati quod Domini Verbum recipere noluerunt; & ἁλὸγ, five Verbum, non prius fuisse dicebant quàm ex Maria nasceretur; ideoque Evangelium Johannis repudiabant: vix, circa annum Chr. 240.

Aloide, Aloei filii Orus & Ephialtes.

Aloine, five Alona. The name of a river, and also a city in Spain: also the town of Whitley in Northumberland, called Old town upon Alon; also an Isle near Ionia. V. Halone.

Aloni, pop. Mesopotamix.

Alontigeceli, A people of Spain.

Alöpe, mulier, Cercionis filia, a cuius nomine cognominata Alope Thessaliæ civitas.

Alopèce, sic dict. quod sic τὸν ἄλῳ πῦρ, a Strabone Tanais voc. An Isle in the Euxine sea, ab ἄλῳ πῦρ vulpes.

Alopèceconnèus, ἄλῳ πῦρ κῆνῳ, i. vulpium insula. A city in Asia: also an Isle near Bosphorus Cimærius.

Aloros, A city of Macedonia.

Alorigi, A people of Spain.

Alpes, ἄλπει, i. altæ, sic Func. Alpes ab altitudine; rectius: a candore nivium dicti sunt, quia perpetuis ferè nivibus obfusa Sabini enim alpum dixere quod postea Latini album. High hills dividing France from Italy.

Alpè, A town in Spain.

Alpheus, i. millefimus, vel doctus, aut dux, pater Jacobi Apostoli.

Alphæa, Diana, ab eventu, quod Alphæus amore Dianæ percitus Orygym usq; eam sit insequutus ac mox defecerit, ob id extruendo imbi Deæ templo, illi conciliatum est de facto cognomen.

Alphæas, dict. ab Alpheo amatore quem fugit. The name of Arethusa.

Alphénus, The name of one in Horace, who being a Cicer, turned Lawyer, and was Consul of Rome.

Alphésibæa, ἁλφισβία, ἁλφίαν (ἁλφίαν) βίαν, ἁλφίαν δὴ τὸ πῦρ. The daughter of Phægeus, and Alcmæon's wife.

Alphésibæus, ἁλφισβίος, i. boves inventus. A shepherd's name in Virgil.

Alphæus, ἁλφίος, πῦρ τὸ ἁλφίαν ἰδῶν, quasi maculas purget. A river in Arcadia.

Alpheus, fluvius Elidis Arcadiæ civitatis, juxta Pifas, defluens longo cursu in Achaïam, & ibi a terra absorptus, acque subter mare defluens ex Græcia in fontem Arethusam apud Syracusas in Sicilia fe attollit, indè in mare Siculum cadit. Hence the Poets fain, that Arethusa was a hunter, and beloved of Alpheus, and fled under the earth from him unto Ortygia. This river the Ethniciæ worshipped as a god. Alpheonius, a, um, Of Alpheus.

Alphonus, A Poet that wrote the wars of Memnon the son of Aurora, but fe ill, that Horace saith, Memnona suis carminibus jugulare.

Alphion, A lake in Pyrrhæa, which creeps the leprosy, which the Greeks call ἁλφίον.

Alphius, An usurers name in Horace.

Alphonus, The name of divers Kings of Spain.

Alia, A river running by Aquileia in Italy, Plin. 3. 18.

Alfatia, A country in Germany.

Alfienies, ab Alfia vel Alfia urbe.

Alsium, A city of the Tuscans.

Alfus, ab ἄλῳ, i. nemus, pastor qui in sylvis ac montibus degit, Virg.

Altadas, 12. Assyriorum rex: regnavit annos 32.

Altanum est Calabriæ oppidum, hodie Soroto.

Altavipa, circa Moguntiam in Germania urbs.

Altea, The mother of Tydeus.

Atellus, Romulus dict. in terra altus a lupa: alii quod telis aleretur, five quod rebus gestis excelsus ac gloriosus esset, seu quod a Tatio Sab, rege in colloquium postularis alternis vicibus cum audierit. The surname of Romulus.

Altèus, Cariz mons: which breedeth Scorpions that will not hurt any stranger, but very pernicious to the inhabitants.

Alceus, Tufci filius, Lanigæum rex.

Althea, ἄλθεια, genus malvæ agrestis. The daughter of Thyestes, the wife of Oeneus, the mother of Meleager; when Meleager was born she heard the Destinies say, That he should live as long as the black that was in the fire should dure unburned, which she kept hid. He had heard that he had slain all his brethren, and then in revenge burned the black, and then he also died. V. Stæh.

Altheus, A river that would heal all ulcers of any creature. Itac in Lyc.

Althèus, King of Egypt, of whom Egypt was called terra Althèpia.

Altilia, oppidum Liguriæ, hodie Alteilola.

Alcinætes, Alcini incolæ.

Alcinum, Mæsiæ oppidum; A city also on the Sea-shore in the country of Venice.

Alcisidion, oppidum in Gallia, hodie Anzerre, v. Vellaunodunum.

Alcius, Jupiter dict. est ab Alti luco Jovi sacra. One of Jupiters names.

Aluntium, A city in Sicily. Aluntini, People of that city.

Alvona, The town of S. Angelo in Lyburnia.

Alura, Dacix fluvius, al. Alanta.

Aluræ, People of Illyrium.

Alutrenies, People of Istria, Plin. 31. 8. 11.

Alyacmon A river in Macedony.

Alyata, dict. ab Alyaterege, Steph. A country of Bithynia.

Alyates, King of the Lydians and father of Cræsus.

Alyba, A country near Myfia.

Alybas, alias Metripontium in Italia; vel Thracix civitas: indè Alybantius, Steph.

Alybe columna, quæ Abyla Latinis. A promontory called of some Centa, of others Sierra Dalmatia, and of others Almina, one of Hercules pillars, Long. 7. Lat. 35.

Alycus Scyronis filius, a Thefeo interfectus; item civitas Peloponnensi.

Alymne, urbs Phrygiæ.

Alysius, ἄλυσος, Bacchus dicitur, a λῳ, i. solvo, Cel. 7. 15.

Alysoni, ab Alyxothoe filia Dymanis dicti. People of Scythia Asia.

Alyssus, ab a privat. & ἄλυσαι rabies. A well in Arcadia that cures the biting of mad dogs.

Alyzia, dict. ab Alyzo Icaro filio. A country in Acarnania.

A ante M

Amadöca, civitas Sarmatiæ.

Amadoci

Amadöci, montes & populi Sarmatiæ.

Amadöcus, A king of the Odryseans.

Amadryades, v. Hamadryades.

Amæa, Ceres appellatur apud Troezenios, Proserpina Azefia: also a city of Portugal.

Amalchium, The frozen sea.

Amalce, Lat. populus lambens vel percuciens, filius Eliphaz, indè Amalecites.

Amalech, filius Ismaelis, a quo Amalechites, Steph.

Amalthea, ἁμάλθεια, ab ἁμάλθια, i. multiplico, nutrio. The nurse of Jupiter; for Melissus king of Crete had two daughters, Amalthea and Melissa, which nursed Jupiter with goats milk and honey: Some say, the goat was called Amalthea; others say, that Jupiter gave the horn of Amalthea to his two wives, when he was come to age, and gave to his wife, that whoever had this horn should have meat and drink at his willing.

Amalthea Sibylla; Servius saith thus, She offered to Tarquinus nine books, in which were written the destinies of the Romans.

Amāna, ἁμᾶν, i. fides, five veritas, aut credulitas, aut nutritrix. A hill in Cilicia: also a river of Damascus; also a city of Media.

Amāndra, A country by Nilus.

Amānicæ pylæ, The freights of the hill Amanus.

Amānödides, ἁμᾶνῶδης, dict. quod formam, effigiemque Aman circumnavigantibus exhibet. A promontory of Cilicia.

Amantēni, pop. Pannonix.

Amantes, People of Africk.

Amantia, A city of Macedonia.

Amānus, sic dict. quod Orestes cum Iphigenia Dianam illic perferens, infamia liberatus sit, quod Gr. dicunt a μᾶνῶδῃ. A hill passing Syria from Cilicia; also a god of the Persians.

Amāra, A city of Arabia Felix.

Amārācus, ἁμᾶράκω, herbe nomen. The Apothecaries boy of Cinara king of Cyprus; who by chance broke a box of ointments, by which means the ointments smelled more sweetly; whence the best ointments were called Amaraquina. He was when he died changed into the bird Majorana, sweet margerum.

Amāranthi, People of Colchos.

Amarbi, People of Hircania.

Amardus, A river of Media.

Amāryllis, ab ἁμᾶρυλλῃ vel ἁμᾶρυλλῳ, i. country, whence name mentioned by Theocritus and Virgil.

Amārynthus, A town in Eubœa, where Diana was worshipped.

Amāryssa, dict. ab Amāryntho Eubœa vico, ubi summa cum veneratione colebatur. The surname of Diana at Athens.

Amāsēnus, A river in Italy; another in Sicily.

Amāsia, A town of Cappadocia.

Amāsus, The river of Ems in Germany between Rheine and Albis.

Amāsīs, A noble king of Egypt.

Amāsī, people about Mæotis.

Amāstris, The chiefest city of Paphlagonia; also a city of Bithynia.

Amātā, The first Veltal Virgin.

Amātē, People of India.

Amātha, Grum, A country of Arabia.

Amāthe, A town of Phœnicia.

Amāthūs, unci. A city of Cyprus dedicated to Venus.

Amāthūs, thl. A river running by Pidos.

Amāthūsia, Cyprus so called of Amathus.

Amāthūsia, a, um, Of Cyprus.

Amāthūsli, People of the Isle Cyprus.

Amāxia, A city of Cilicia, given to Cleopatra by Anthony.

Amāxius, A city of Doris.

Amāxōbii, People of Sarmatia.

Amāxōnes, Amazones, warlike women of Scythia, who when they would have children, first for men that bordered upon them, so begot them with child, but to stay with them no longer; and if they bare men children they killed them, if women, they cut off their right paps, that it should not hinder them to show their javelins or darts, or so shoot.

Amāzōnia, The country of the Amazones, Amazonius, a, um, of Amazones.

Amāzōnīs, Apollo dict. a Lacedæmonitis, & Diana Astrata, quia in agro Pyrrichio Amazones contra Græcos pugnare defecerant.

Amāzōnūs, vel Amazonicus, sic dict. ab Amazonibusque penes hunc habitant. The hill Taurus: or the country of Cæsaræ.

Ambarri, People about Lions in France.

Ambarbale, sacrum, Vide appellativa nomina Ambarvale & ambarbale.

Amēlas, A town of Lycia.

Amēles, ἁμᾶλῃ, Plac. A river in hell, the water whereof no vessel can contain.

Amēnōpōlis, The name of divers cities of Egypt.

Amēria, ab Americo dict. A city in Italy. Festo Umbria oppidum, Amerinus, Of that city.

Amērica, One of the four parts of the world, found within this 173 years by Columbus, ann. Chr. 1490. It had its name from Americus Vesputius, whom some do make the first finder. ann. Chr. 1479.

Buchol, The crumery in length is 750 German miles, in breadth 525. But no man truly yet knoweth the length and breadth of this country.

Amēriola, A town in Italy.

Amēstrātus, A city in Sicily; the people are called Amēstratini.

Amēstrātus, a, um, Of Amēstratus, A city of Sicily.

Amēstris, A Queen of the Persians, who lived many years; and to requite the gods for this benefit, she buried fourteen noble mens children of Persia alive.

Amiantus, ἁμᾶντις, id est, immaculatus, oculum enim sibi perforavit quod intuitu parum pudico transeuntes famini conspexisset. A Bishop of Alexandria.

Amicitia fuit gentium dea.

Amicus & dexter, i. propitius & favens. A title of Hercules, so called because he was thought to be the god of lucre, or gain.

Amida, oppidum.

Amilear, Persicum vocabulum, The name of divers famous men: the father of Hannibal; also a Captain of Carthage; when they feared the power of Alexander, he went to Alexander as a banished man, and offered him service, and thus won of all his intentions in tables of wood covered with wax.

Amilco, A captain of Carthage.

Amilus, A river in the deserts of Mauritania; also a city and river of Arcadia.

Amimone, The daughter of Danæus, a hunter, who slew a Satyr with a dart, and was afterwards destroyed by Neptune, one of the best beathen gods. V. Amymon.

Aminadab, Lat. populus spontaneus, five populum vovens, aut populi princeps, filius Rumi, filii Efron, &c.

Amīnēa, A city and region of Italy fruitful of rich wines; it was called also Amīnē, and afterwards Falernum, whence the most generous wines came: the people are called Amīnēi, and Amīnēses.

Amīnēi, populi Campanix, unde Amīnēia vina.

Amīnēses, populi, Plin. 4. 2.

Amīnūla, A poor city in Apulia.

Amīstas, A Comical Poet of Athens.

Amīstus, fluvius Germanix, Vide Steph.

Amīsum, A town in Cappadocia.

Amīternum, urbs Campanix: urbs etiam Vestinorum in Italia, hodie Aquila.

Amīternini, populi, vel Amīterni, Plin. 3. 12. 8.

Cccc

Amī.

bi) and pointed his finger towards heaven : when he returned into his country after travel, & saw his possessions which he left behind him, Non effem ego salvis nisi ista perissent: vixit circa an. mund. 3466. He by his skill in Astronomy foretold what time a comet should fall from the sun, which accordingly came to pass in the sight of many, which was kept for a monument afterwards, Plin. l. 58. The stone was as big as a Cart: He was the first that writ of the Eclipse of the Moon.

Anaxandrides, A King; also a Comedian of Greece.

Anaxantini, People of Italy.

Anaxarban, People of Cilicia.

Anaxarchus, ab ἀναρχος, & ἀρχή imperium, That is, one that ruleth; King: The King of Cyprus (Nicocreon) took him, and put him into a mortar, and caused men to pound him with great brass pestles: he took it with such courage and patience, that he said to the tyrant, Beat on, beat on the head of Anaxarchus: thou canst not hurt him: the tyrant said he would pull out his tongue; he hearing that, presently bit it off, and spit it into the tyrant's face.

Anaxáreus, gr. i. regia virtus ἀναρχία. A fair maid of Cyprus, but hard-hearted; whence she was turned into a stone.

Anaxárus, A city in the middle of Cilicia.

Anaxénor, A cunning barber of Magnesia.

Anaxías, A Theban captain.

Anaxícrates, gr. i. regum victor, A King of the Athenians.

Anaxilas, A comical Poet named.

Anaxillus, King of the Rhegines, the founder of Messina in Sicily.

Anaximander, A Philosopher that held the gods were mortal, but lived long: that men were made of water & earth. He foretold the earthquake that overthrew Lacedæmonia. Vixit tempore Alexandri magni circ. an. mund. 3390.

Anaximenes, A Philosopher, son to Erastriatus, and Anaximander scholar, who went to Alexander the great Embassador for the Lampacenes. Alexander knew him well, but yet when he heard the cause of his coming, swore that he would do all clean contrary to his suit. Anaximenes understanding this, when he came to have audience, desired that he would utterly rage the city, cause their women to be ravished, their goods to be a prey, the men to be all put to the sword, and all sorts destroyed. Vixit tempore Alex. magni circ. an. M. 3620.

Anaxini, People of Italy.

Anaxippos, A comical Poet.

Anaxirota, The daughter of Coronus.

Anaxo, The daughter of Ancaeus.

Anaxylides, A Philosopher which said that Plato's mother did conceive, only by a vision of Apollonius, without carnal copulation.

Anazarba, A town of Cilicia, called also Caesar-Augusta & Diocæsaria.

Ancaeus, Neptuni filius, patriæ Samii, ἀνακταῖος nomen luctatoris, παῖς τῶ ἀνακτῆ ἀνακταῖος τῆς μαχόμενος. A King of Samos, who loved husbandry, and planted a vineyard, but made his servants overturn them; whereupon he was slain, and he should never taste of the wine of that vineyard: When the vintage was come, and the grapes pressed, he was found, and called for that fellow that said he should not taste of the wine, and called for a cup of the

wine, and said to his servant, Thou saidst I should never taste this wine: O Sir, said the servant, Many things fall between the cup and the lip. Whilst these words were speaking, one brings him word that a great white Bear was gotten into the vineyard: & whereat in haste he cast the cup away, and ran into the vineyard, and was presently slain by the Bear: Whence that Proverb, Multa cadunt inter calicem supremæque labra. A son also of Lycurgus.

Ancalites, The hundred of Henley in Oxford-shire, Camd.

Ancharia, The mother of O&avia.

Ancháes, One of Perseus captains against his brother Acetes vel Ecetes, Val. Flac. Argon. l. 6.

Anchémolus, filius Rhæti, Steph. Who committed incest with his step-mother.

Ancheus ab Anchia monumento dictus. A mountain near Orchomenus.

Anchesmus, An hill in Attica.

Anchiála, gr. i. litoralis, A city of Cilicia, sometime called Parthenia, afterwards Taurus. Ortel. vide Martialem.

Anchiálos, gr. i. Maritimus. The name of an Astrolager in Tully: also a city of Thrace near to the Euxine sea, now called Kenkis.

Anchimus & Anchimolus sophista. A water drinker.

Anchises, Capis filius. The father of Æneas; before the war of Troy he lived in the wilderness, and fed cattle; Venus came and fell in love with him, he begat Æneas on her.

Anchisiades, Æneas.

Anchirus, The son of Midas: about Celenon, a town of Phrygia, the earth opened with a mighty mouth, and swallowed up men, houses, and all things else. Midas consulting with the Oracle had answer, That they must cast the most precious treasure they had into it; they cast in much riches and never the nearer: Then Anchirus thinking nothing was more precious than his life, and he being, next his father, the best man, came to his father & friends, and took his leave of them, and went to his horse and rode into the gulf, & then it closed again.

Ancon, vel Ancona: nomen habet à sicu, quia cubiti flexuram refert ripa ejus, quam gr. ἀγκών dicunt. The chief city of Picenum in Italy, built by the Sicilians on the shore of the Adriatick sea, lon. 36. lat. 42.

Ancorarius, mons in Mauritania citiorie.

Ancore, The city Antigonica in Bithynia, now called Nicæa, Ortel.

Anculi & Ancula, Dii Deæque ancillarum, The gods and goddesses of maids.

Ancus Martius, dictum voluit Ancum ἀνκος ἀνακτοῖς, i. à cubito quem incurvum habebat, nec poterat exporrigere. The fourth King of Rome, the son of Numa Pompilius his daughter: he was the first that made a prison in Rome, reg. an. 34. circ. an. mun. 3326. urb. cond. 114. Func.

Ancyra, dict. ab anchoris navium à Michridate captarum. The names of two cities, the one in Galatia, taken by the Persians, an. Chr. 620. now called Anguri, or Enguri; another in Phrygia major.

Ancyrtanus, a, um, Of Ancyra.

Andabæus, People fighting with their eyes shut. Vide Appell.

Andania, A city in Peloponnesus.

Andanis, A river of Carmania.

Andarum, A city of Caria.

Andebonthus, The son of Cuntion, King of England.

Andegavi, pop. qui & Andes, Peop's of Anjou.

Andegavia, A country in France called Angiers, Long. 20. lat. 48. Merc.

Andelus, The city Pamplona in Navarre.

Anderia, Nwenden in Kent.

Andes, The people of Angiers in France: it is also a village by Mantua in Italy, where Virgil was born.

Andinus, a, um, Of Andes.

Andinus, vates, Virgil the Poet.

Andirina, mater deum, cognominata à loco Andira.

Andociens, One of the ten special Rhegians in A'chens.

Andorife, oppid.

Andorissippo, urbs Hispanie Bæticæ.

Andracydes, medicus; scriptit ad Alexandrum magnum his verbis, Visum potarum memento te bibere sanguinem terræ; sicut cicuta homini venenum est, sic cicuta vinum, apud Plin. 35. 9.

Andrâgoras, The name of a man.

Andrâmistis, rex Lydorum qui primus omnium mulieres fecit eunuchas, iisque vice eunuchorum usus est: Cal. 20. 14. Alex. 2.

Andreas, i. virilis, nomen Apostoli, & aliorum virorum. A mans name.

Andrôpôlis, five Panum Reguli, St. Andrews, An University, and Bishops See.

Andresti, India pop.

Andria, urbs Elisidis, alia Macedonia, & alia Phrygiæ. The name of divers cities.

Andriaca, A town in Media, another in Lycia.

Andriculus, & Andricus, Ciliciæ mons; item Fluvius.

Andriumchidæ, Are a people which present their virgins that are to be married unto their King, who deflowers them if he likes them, or else they pay him a piece of money: They say it was a custom in some countries near us.

Andrius, a, um, Of Andria, or Andros.

Androbius, An excellens painter.

Androclea, One of the daughters of Antipenus, which killed themselves for the safety of their country; for the Oracle said, The gods would not favour them unless the best in their city killed themselves; so she and her sister indeed did.

Androcleus, A Philosopher, Porphyrius scholar.

Androclidas Lacon, A famous warrior, who when he was reproached, that being lame he would be in the army in the field answered, The army had need as well of such as would abide by its, as of such as could run away.

Andrôdamas, A Law-maker of the Chalcedonians.

Androdrus, Dacus servus, Romæ in circo maximo agnitus à Leone cuius pedem vulneratum aliquando curaverat in sylvis, V. Gell. 5. 15. Also the son of Codrus.

Androgeus, The son of Minos King of Crete, who because he overcame all in exercises of activity and arms, was slain by the Athenians and Megarens for envy. Minos warred on them for this, and overcame them and enjoined them for revenge yearly to send seven of their young nobles to him to be devoured

voured by the Minotaur: vixit circa an. mund. 2732. Also a Grecian captain.

Androgynæ, vel Androgyni, ab ἀνδρὶ vir, & γυναι, mulier, populi in Africa utriusque naturæ, inter fe vicibus coeuntes; dextra mamma his virilis, lava muliebris.

Andrômache, gr. i. cum viro decertans. The wife of Hector.

Andrômachus, A crafty flatterer, that betrayed Crassus to the Parthians.

Andrômêda, She for Calliope her mother's pride, that would contend with the nymphs in beauty, was by them bound to a stone, and cast to a sea-monster; afterwards Perseus slew the monster, and married the woman: after this Minerva pleased her amongst the Constellations.

Andromon, The founder of Colophon.

Andron, A city in the low-country of Nilus.

Andron Loranæus tibiis canens, primus omnium motiones corporis & rhythmos excogitavit, Cal. 5. 4.

Andronicus, i. victoriosus. The name of divers men, one whereof 400 years after Rome was built, made the first Comedy.

Andros, Britannia Insula, dict. Ader, which in British significat a Bird, whence the Britains call this Island Birdsey as one would say, The Isle of Birds, Camd. It is called also Andium; Plin. Also an Isle, one of the Cyclades: hinc Andrius, a, um.

Androthènes, gr. ἀνδρῶν, i. hominum robur. An image-wafer of Thebes.

Anêcus, A river in Sicily that runs under the ground 200 paces, and riseth again, and runs into the Syracusan sea-voc, Ano, vel Anopocenos.

Anêmo, A river in Italy.

Anêmôlia, Phocidis urbs, eadem quæ Anemorea.

Anêmôris, dicta Pallas à fedatis ventis, quos Græc. ἀνέμους dic.

Anêmurium, A town in Cilicia, al. Stalemura.

Anêcia, A towns name.

Anêticus, Asia locus.

Anêtis, A certain goddess in Armenia: There was a law amongst them, that their Virgins should prostitute themselves in her temple before her image, and when they had fulfilled their time of whoredom, every one might take a wife of them by his without contradiction.

Angæus, Lycurgi filius.

Angaris, A mountain in Palestina.

Angêlia, Mercurii filia, qui & ipse nuntius præst. Triclin. Schol. Sophocl.

Angêlus, The son of Neptune.

Anger, A river in Illyricum.

Angêrona, sic dict. quod angores & animorum sollicitudines propitiata depellat. The goddess of silence or pleasure, or that cureth the Angina.

Anges, The mother of Telephus.

Angili, ἀγγίλοι, A country in Africk.

Anglia, Britannia, Anglia dict. ab angulo, quod in orbis angulo sita sit, Ifid. vel quod sit polygonia insula, vel ab Angela regina, cuius ductu victa est; vel ab angelo, quod ejus incolæ illustres sunt; & speciosi ut angeli, England, v. Albion, long. 19. lat. 52. Clim. 8. 9.

Angolus, The city Angellis in Italy.

Angrus, A river in Illyricum flowing towards the North.

Anguênce, pop.

Anguillaria insula five Elia. The Isle of Ely, Elia, The city of Ely, Camd.

Anguêcia, Aetæ filia, soror Circes & Medææ, quæ Marfus remedia contra venena ostendit, Sil.

Angulân, populi.

Ania, ruy i. responso, aut canticum Domini, five afflicus, vel pauper Domini, A beautiful Roman woman, whose husband being dead, her friends persuaded her to marry again, but she denied, saying, If I should marry another good husband, I should still be in fear of losing him; and having had a good one, it would be grief to have a bad one after.

Anigrâdes, nymphæ, ab Anigro fluvio.

Anigrus; Aniger vel Antiger, vel Anagrus, A river in Thessaly, wherein the Centaurs, when they were wounded by Hercules, washed their sores; and whereas before the waters were wholesome, they became so stinking, as they were neither good for man nor beast; it is called also Minyæus, Miterius, or Orchomenus.

Anio, five Anien, A river in Italy, so called of Anio there drowned; Voc. & Anienus, & Teverone; also a King of the Hetruscians. Anienus, a, um, Of this river.

Anistius Lacon, Alexandri magni cursor, à Sicyone Elin usque, mille ducenta stadia uno die percurrit, Solin. lib. 5.

Anium, A city of Sicilia, Ovid.

Anitorgis, Celtiberorum urbs, Liv.

Anius, The son of Apollo, and king of Delos.

Anna, ἡ ἡ, gratiosa, five misericors aut requeiens; Anna, dea, ab annis quibus præst. vocata: A goddess, the daughter of Belus, and sister to Didos, also a city of Judæa; also Helkanah's wife.

Anacrus, annis 300 vixit, vide Stephan. in Icono.

Anneus Seneca Cordubensis, A Stoick Philosopher, and a Poet, the master of Nero, who put him to death, and he chose the kind of death to be by bleeding to death; circ. ann. Chr. 66.

Annarus, An intemperate King of Babylon.

Annas, i. affligens, vel humiliaus aut respondens; pontifex Judæorum, sacer Calpha pontificis.

Annibal, vide Hannibal.

Anniceris, A cunning driver of horses; he redeemed Plato.

Annius, The name of divers noble Romans

Annon Carthaginensis præ nimio fastu humanis terminis non contentus, capiebatur majora, ut quæ sunt supra hominem de se prædicari; nam cum aves multas ex iis quæ modulationibus in cantu utuntur, emisset, nutritivæ eas in obscuro loco, docuitque id unum dicere, Annon deus est; atque hinc ei nomen datum est, Also a Carthaginian Emperor.

Anonymi, populi in Africa, Atlantes dicti, quia sunt sine propriis nominibus.

Ananias, lacus apud Lucanos, vel ut Plin. in Hirpinis, Vide Ananias.

Anelmus, A Bishop of Canterbury: vixit tempore Gulielmi Rufi Angliæ regis, circ. ann. Chr. 1090.

Anfer, A Poet in Ovid.

Anfêtes, A river in the edge of Asia.

Anfæus, A Scythian king.

Antæpôlis, i. civitas Antæi in Egypto: civis Antæopolita vel Antæon dicitur. A city in Egypt.

Antæus, filius Neptuni & Terræ. A huge giant of Italy, 64 cubits high, now as it is he was weary of fights, he would

but touch the earth, and be in perfect strength again.

Antagoras, A mans name, a famous poet of Rhodes.

Antalcidas, A certain Lacedæmonian.

Antander, A captain of Messenia.

Antandros, dict. qu. ἀντὶ ἀνδρός, quia Græci venientes per Thraciam cepere Polydorum, pro cuius precio hanc acciperent civitatem. A city in Misia now called S. Brimity, long. 65. latit. 40.

Antebrogus, An Ambassador from Belgia to Cæsar.

Antennæ, quæ ante amnem, dict. quod eas amnis præterfluat. A city of the Sabines in Italy.

Antémus, A river of Colchis.

Antenor, ex diti & virg. compon, A Trojan Prince that built Padua, or Patavium, also a French king; a Scythian king.

Antennus, A notable picture-maker.

Anteros, filius Veneris, & Martis.

Antes, mons Achæiæ: item gens Scythiæ.

Antevorra, dict. quod futura prospiceret, & præcetera noster, A goddess of the Romans.

Anthána, dict. ab Anthè Neptuni filio. A city of Laconia, One of the hundred.

Antharis, A king of Lombardy.

Antharius, 16. Sicamborum rex, regnavit ann. 35.

Anthæas, A poet of Lydia.

Anthêdon, ἀνθιδων, nomen habens ab Anthedone Neptuni pronepote, aut certe ἀνθὶ τῶ ἀνθιδων, ἀνθιδων ἄνθω, quod omnium floridissima sit. A city of Laconia, over against the Isle Eubœa: distant 160 furlongs from Thebes: also another in Syria called of the ancient Agrippias and Larissa, it is now called Tabcuadi, vid. Ortel.

Anthémis, gr. vulgò dicimus Cœmimile. The Isle Samothrace, called also Parthenia.

Anthémus, gr. i. floridus, pulcher. The name of divers noble men.

Anthémon, A Trojan, father to Simoëfus.

Anthémus, The name of a City.

Anthémusia, insula, civitas Melopotamiae, & oppidum.

Anthêna, A city of Peloponnesus.

Anthêrion, Chius, sculptor insignis.

Anthes, Neptuni filius.

Anthephôria, dict. à ferendis floribus. A feast in honour of Proserpina, who was taken away by Dis, when she was gathering flowers.

Anthêus, The son of Antenor whom Paris slew unwittingly.

Anthia, i. florida, pulchra. The daughter of Amphianassa; also a city near Pilos, under Agamemnon's command, Homer. Iliad. 9.

Anthion, The son of Triptolemus.

Anthion, A wall in Boetia.

Anthithêria, sacra quæ apud Athenienses in mensis octavo qui ἀνθιθῆρας appellab. (quod plurimos flores progeneret) agebantur; in quibus servi conviviis hilaribus dominis suis excipiebantur.

Anthium, A town in Thrace, called after Apollonia; also a city in Italy.

Anthius, i. floridus, Bacchus.

Antho, The daughter of Amulius.

Anthonges, A seditious shipherd.

Anthores, A mans name in Virg.

Anthos, ἀνθος, i. flos, One of Nestors sons.

Arđulus, dict. ab ardeo, nec mirum, cum & ipse Vulcanus deus ignis esse dicitur. *The son of Vulcan.*

Arđea, quasi ardua, id est, magna & nobilis, vel ab augurio avis, Ardea dicta. *The son of Ulysses; also a city of Italy eighteen miles distant from Rome; here was Turnus palace.*

Arđeates, *People of that city.*
Arđetius, nomen loci Athenis, sic dict. ab Ardetto Heroe, ubi sacramento se obstringebat populus.

Arđia, civitas Illyria.
Arđia, Illyria populi.
Arđices & Arei, pop. Africa.
Arđiscus, Gr. irriguus: A Scythian river.

Arđuenna, *The wood Ardenne in France, reaching five hundred miles in length, from the river Rhene, to the City Turnay, and the low country. Some will have Arden, a part of the country in Warwickshire, to take his name from this place, but it seems otherwise: In French it is called, La forest d'A denne, ou les Ardenes.*

Arđys, *The son of Gyges king of Lydia.*
Arđia, Gr. i. fortis. A name of Minerva, also an Isle in Pontus dedicated to Mars: a well: a mine name.

Arđibrigum, Antonino oppidum, supra Auguttam Salaforum.

Arđecomici, *People of France; the country where they dwell is in French called La pais d' Ardegnach.*

Arđegon, pignoris nomen.

Arđetium, Arles or Orleans in France, long. 26. lat. 43. sic Mercat. long. 22. lat. 43. sic Clav. dicitur & Ardele: Ardele, Gallie Narbonensis urbs; item alia civitas in Norico, Lynxo dict.

Arđemrica, Gallie regio. *The country of Aquitaine in France, now commonly called Guieu.*

Arđemilus Sylvius, qui & Remus Agrippa filius, 12. Latinorum rex.

Arđena, A city of Peloponnesus, near Pylos, Steph.

Arđenacum, A town of Gelderland, Arnhem.

Arđenates, Hispanie pop.

Arđepagite, *Judges of Arcopagus by Athens, who determined weighty matters concerning the Common wealth.*

Arđepagus, ἀρεπᾶγος, i. collis Martis; vicus erat Athenis, a templo Martis dict. ubi primum capitis iudicium actum fuisse test. Plin. vel quia ibi se primus Mars iudicio siflere coactus est occiso Hallirrhorio, V. Appel. A village near Athens, or Mars his streets, where was the Judgement-Hall or Judiciary of Life and Death.

Arđepolis, Arabia civitas, quæ & Moab & Aniel & Rabathomai, & Aroer Heb.

Arđepolita, *Inhabitants of Areopolis, Ares, Gr. ἄρεος Mars dict. ab ἄρε also a region of Bubæa.*

Arđetor, *The father of Pelagus.*
Arđetia, Gr. ἀρετή, i. virtus. *The daughter of Aristippus, which succeeded her father in his school, teaching bodily pleasure to be the chiefest happiness; it was also the wife of Alcinous king of Phœacis.*

Arđetas, i. virtuosus, aut placidus. *The father in law of Herod.*

Arđethusa, aliter, Arctissa, A lake in Armenia minori, in which nothing will

fish; Tigris this bore it, and mixeth not with it. Arcthusa, ἀρκτησα, A virgin, one of Diana's companions, loving hunting, she was beloved of Alpheus, whose violence when she could not escape, Diana turned her into a fountain of that name; which, if she should be mixt with Alpheus, ran under the ground by secret channels, and brake out again about Syracusa, unde Syracusa Arcthusiades: Also a place in Syria, and the name of divers fountains and cities.

Arctē, Alcinous his wife.
Arcthusius, A name of divers fountains.
Arctinus, a um, Of the city Arctium.
Arctium, A city in Tuscane called Arrezzo, fifty miles from Perute.

Arctus, Gr. i. placidus. *The son of Nestor and Euridice.*

Arctus, Gr. i. Martius. *The king of the Lacedæmonians.*

Arctea, *The daughter of Macedon; also an Isle so called of her.*

Arctus, Gr. i. Argivus, Son to Pelops father to Alector: also the son of Lycimnius, who going a voyage with Hercules, died in it; and Hercules having sworn to bring him again with him, burned him to ashes, and brought his ashes home, to keep his oath, whence the custom of burning the dead came: also an high hill in Cappadocia, on the top whereof it always snow.

Argalus, A king of the Lacomians.
Arganthionus, A king of Spain, th 2 lived th. six hundred years, Sil. Also a king of the City Arna in Beotia.

Argithon, ab Argathone Rhæi conjugē dict. A hill in Myria, where Hylas was taken from Hercules.

Argæa, loca Romæ sic appellata, quod in his sepulcri essent quidam Argivorum illustres viri, Felt. V. Varr. l. 4.

Argennoia, vel Argennusa, Steph dict. ab Argenno promontorio. An Isle near Lesbos, hard by the promontory Argennon, where Alcibiades was slain.

Argentina, seu Argentoratum, A city of Alalia so called, because the Romans had a treasury th. res it is now called Strasburg, long. 20. lat. 48. Merc. vel long. 27. lat. 48. Clav.

Argentinus, Agod thas brought in the use of silver coin.

Argentinum, oppidum Brutiorum.

Argestes, ventus qui & Caurus, occidentalis, frigidus.

Argæus, a um, Of Argos.

Argæus, A king of Macedonia, regn. ann. Mand. 3283. tempore Habacuc propheta: Also an high hill.

Argia, id est, candida, Adrastr Argivorum regis filia, & uxor Polyneici, cui Theclandrum peperit, she for burying her husband was by the tyrant Creon put to death.

Argi, Argivi, Argoi & Argolici. *People of Argos or Greece.*

Argia, *Twelve Islands about the coasts of Caria; also a City in Laconia.*

Argila, Gr. id est, argilla. A City of Caria.

Argiletum, locus erat Romæ juxta Palatium, dict. ab Argo Argivorum duce, qui ab Evandro hospitio acceptus, ab Arcadibus transmissus, qui postea tumulum erexit, quæ postea de nomine ejus Argiletum, apper. Virg. Æn. 8. & lethum docet holysus Argi. Al. ab argilla, i. creta, cujus in loco erat

magna copia, *The Sepulchre of Argus.*

Argilla, i. creta, quæ in ea regione copiosissima est. A town of Mauritania.

Argilus, i. terra alba. A City of Æmathia, near the mouth of the river Strymon.

Arginusa, Straboni tres parvæ insulæ ante Canam opp. Æolidis.

Argiope, Gr. id est, vox canora. A Nymph.

Argiphontes, cognomen Mercurii, sic dict. de ἄρρη φωνῆς, i. Argi centoculi interfectore.

Argippæi, pop. sunt intra Sauromatas, Scythians near Sarmatia.

Argiva, Juno ab Argis denominata, quo loco Junonis sacra celebrabantur.

Argo, ab ἄρρη, i. velox, vel quod Argus cum fabricavit, vel ab Argicis, Grecis in caveis. The ship wherein Jason and his company went to Colchis, to get away the golden fleece.

Argolis, idos. A woman of Greece.

Argonautæ, Jason and his companions that sailed in the ship called Argo to Colchis, to fetch the golden fleece, circa ann. Mund. 2720. ante Chr. 1228.

Argopælagi, Men of the Thessaly.

Argos, eos, n. g. & Argi, orum, m. g. ab Argo regis hinc Argivi, Græci, & Argolici duces. A country, a city, the name of divers famous towns in Greece, one of this name is in Achaia, which for its great store of pasture for horses, was called Argos Hippium, Argos item signum celeste.

Argulis, The sons of Amiclas.

Arguta, A City of Thessaly, first called Argilla.

Argus, ἄρρη, id est, albus, strenuus, velox, King of the Argives, son to Apis: Of him the Argives were named. Also the son of Ædor, who made the ship wherein Jason sailed to Colchis, navinus & Græcis cognominatus, quod totus oculis scateret. Juno made him keeper of a concubine of her husband Joves whom he had transformed into an ox: but Mercury commanded by Jupiter, slew Argus, and Juno turned Argus into a Peacock, in whose tail are Argus eyes to be seen. Sil. Mythologici interpretes Argum spheram stelliferam innumeris oculis, id est, stellis refulgentem, Mercurium Solem, qui tunc Argum dicitur occidere, quum diurno suo lumine stellarum lucem obscurat. Vide dict. Poët.

Also the name of divers other men: one whereof was the fourth king of the Argives, ann. Mund. 2254. Also the name of Ulysses dog; also the name of a man, that being lodged with Evander would have killed him, and was killed himself.

Argynnis, Venus cognominata ab Argynno puero ab Agamemnone Rege amato, qui cum frequentius nateret in Cephalo flumine periret, quoniam locoseperavit eum Agamemnon, ibidemque Veneris Argynnis templum struxit. A name of Venus.

Argynnus, A beautiful boy loved by Agamemnon, and was drowned.

Argyrippa, Argos hippium primum appellatum, deinde Arpos. A town of Apulia called Benevent, built by Diomed.

Argyra, A Nymph, for whose love Silenus

died, and Venus turned him into a river; also an Island in the Indies so called, because it is abounded with silver; another, which is the Metropolis of Taprobana; also an Island in Sicily, where Diocorus Siculus was born.

Argyrodas, A river of Ætolia, coloured like silver.

Argyropilus, Gr. i. pileus argenteus, The name of an Emperor.

Argyrotos, ἀργυρότοτος, qu. argenteum arcum ferens. Apollo so called.

Arta, Gr. i. Martia. A Roman woman; also a cities name, long. 16. lat. 6. now called Heri Sennere, or Corazan; also an ancient name of Thracia; also a country in Asia near the Drangianes; also an Isle in Pontus dedicated to Mars.

Artabignes, The Son of Darius, one of Xerxes Admirals.

Artadne, five Artadna. The daughter of Minos king of Crete, who being in love with Theclus, by a bottom of thred helped him out of the Labyrinth; she being forsaken of Theclus, was afterward married to Bicchus, and is now called in the heavens Corona Cnosia, a Constellation consisting of seven stars.

Artannes, A famous city of Armenia.

Artanus, An Historiographer; also a Part of greatness in the time of Tiberius, who wrote the Acts of Alexander the Great.

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Artarathes, A king of Cappadocia that killed himself and his subjects, and burnt his city, left his enemies should triumph in the victory of him.

Articandos, a quo & urbs ibi Articanonine, A vivit in Lycia.

Artichondas, The Master of Trumpets.

Articia, The wife of Hippolytus; also a Town in Italy ten miles from Rome, built by Hippolytus, and called after his wives name: it is now called Rizzo, or Riccia castellum.

Articium, nomen juxta Ariciam, in quo Ægeria nympha, cum qua loqui solent ferunt Numam Romanorum Regem.

Articinus, lacus juxta Ariciam, quod Speculum Diane vocabatur.

Articomihi vel Articomici. People by the river Rhone in France, called also Arcomici & Volæz.

Articonium, Kenchifter near Hereford.

Artideus, A bastard of Philip, and brother to Alexander, who succeeded him.

Artides, A Philosopher.

Artel, c. 29. Iliac accipitur pro civitate Jerusalem, in qua altare holocausti. In 43. verò Ezechielis altare holocausti signi. Est etiam nomen viri Paral. 11. Lat. Alhare, five Leo, aut lux Dei.

Arti, Scythians near India.

Artima, vide Inarime.

Artimanis, The firmness of Pluto among the Persians, & unus extribus illis Principibus, quos placet veteribus quibusdam habere imperium super mundum.

Hi sunt Oremasis, Mitris, Artimanis, Cel. 7. 14.

Artimaspus, A river of Scythia in Asia.

Artimapi, People inhabiting by that river, they have but one eye, and that in their forehead, or (as Herodotus saith) they have two, but use to wink with the

one, that they may have the other more steady when they shoot.

Artimaxes Sogdianus. A king slain by Alexander.

Artimimius, a flumine propinquo ejusdem nominis sic dict. A City of Flaminia in Italy by the river Rubico, now called Rimini, long. 35. lat. 43. another of Aquitane in France; also a river called Marida, or Marchia, Orc.

Artimphat, Scythian people near to the Riphæan mountains; they live on berries and mast.

Artinus, rex Myria seu Mæconia.

Artindela, Palæstina pars.

Artinthus, A Consul, colleague with Modestus, ann. Chr. 274.

Artobarzanes, A king of Cappadocia, that aided Pompeius in his last wars against Cæsar: also a captain of Darius: also an bill.

Artodunum, The City Erdin in Bavaria.

Artion, A cunning Musician, who going into Italy, and getting a great deal of money, as he was sailing homeward, the Mariners would have slain him for his money, but he desired them, That he might play them one lesson on his Harp before he died, and playing leaped overboard into the sea, and lighted on the back of a Dolphin, who delighted with his Music, carried him home before the Mariners saw, where he told the matter, and the Mariners being examined, confessed it: also the name of a horse.

Artovistus, A German Prince, flourit circa ann. Mund. 3893. tempore Julii Cæsaris, Fune.

Artiphron, Gr. i. malevolus. The ninth Archon of the Athenians, reg. an. Mund. 3121. tempore Amasie regis Judæ.

Artisba, vel Artise, sic dict. ab Artisba filia Teucri. A city of Troy, destroyed by Achilles, another of Lesbos, ab Artise filia Mæcaris dict.

Artistadum, The city of Arustas in Turin-gie.

Artistaus, vel Aristæus, One whose soul would go out from him, and come in again as oft as he would. Aristæus, also the son of Apollo by the Nymph Cyrene, found out the use of honey, and rennet to make cheese, and oyl, and many other things.

Aristagoras, A tyrant: also Darius his captain.

Aristander, A soothsayer.

Aristandus, An image-maker of Sparta.

Aristarchus, i. optimus princeps, A Grammarian Critick of Alexandria that would undertake to correct Homer: also a tragical Poet; many more of that name.

Aristæus, A learned man, who was sent by Ptolemy to Eleazar the high Priest, for the seventy two men to translate the Hebrew Bible into Greek.

Aristæus, Gr. i. optimus, A famous Poet in the time of Cræsus and Cyrus, circ. an. Mund. 3410.

Aristæus, A Sophister in the time of Antoninus the Emperor.

Aristides, An Athenian nobleman, famous for his Justice; Themistocles envying him, banished him the Country by an Ostracism; but when Xerxes came against Greece, he was called home to defend his Country, and executed many offices with great equity: when he died, all the money he left, would not pay the charges of his funeral, were to carry him to his grave & bury him.

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Artoc, circa ann. Mund. 3470. It was the name

also of a Christian Philosopher of Athens who lived ann. Chr. 119. and of a Painter.

Aristippus, (i. optimus equus) Cyrenæus, Socratic auditor, primus quæstus philosophatus est; cum Xenophonte similitudinem habuit, & a Diogene Canis regius appellatus est, quod Dionysio & divitiis ventris gratia adularetur. Hæcæus vultu fuit. That good cheer was no hindrance to a good life. He was pleasing to all persons: He would use the pleasures which he had, and despise those that he had not: When he was to travel to increase his knowledge, he had his servants carry away their money, that they might travel the better. He said pleasure was the end of good men, and sorrow of ill. He liked no pleasure but that which might concern a mans own happiness, ante Christ. nat. ann. 366. There were others also of this name, one who being in danger of shipwreck, showed great fear; and being asked by one, why a Philosopher should be more fearful than he, answered, I am afraid of the life of Aristippus; but if I should die, there is no great loss.

Artito, A sceptick Philosopher, scholar to Zeno: also a Poet, and the name of divers other men.

Aristibula, Gr. i. optimum consilium. Diana, so called by Themistocles, who built her a temple.

Aristibulus, Gr. i. optimus confultor, vel optimum consilium, a ἄρρη & ὀψιμος est, & ἄρρη consilium. A king of the Jews, circ. an. Mund. 3862. also a Jewish historian in the time of Alexander the Great: there were many of that name.

Aristocles, sic dict. prius ex avi paterni nomine, postea autem ob humerorum latitudinem Plato appellatus, Plato the Philosopher, the name also of divers other Philosophers.

Aristocleides, A tyrant of Orchomenon.

Aristocrates, i. optimus & fortissimus bellator, A citizen of Rhodes.

Aristodemus, Gr. i. populi primarius, ὁ ἄρρη & ὀψιμος, Gr. i. excellent Grammarian that taught Pompeys children: also a tyrant among the Cumæans, an. Mund. 3461.

Aristogènes, A Physician of the Isle Thasus.

Aristogiton, An Athenian Orator, who for his impudency was called a Dog: also one of those that slew the tyrant Pisistratus.

Aristolaus, Gr. idem valet quod Aristodemus. A painter, scholar to Panstas.

Aristomache, Gr. i. optima bellatrix. The wife of Dionysius the tyrant: another the wife of Dion.

Aristomachus, One that loved Bees all his life time: another that taught the art of making wine.

Aristomènes, An Athenian Captain, whose heart at his death was found to be all hairy: also a Comædian.

Ariston, a doctor, optimum, A king, a carver, a law-giver.

Aristonicus, id est, optimus victor. A Grammarian of Alexandria, and an Eunuch of Ptolemy: also the son of Attalus, and brother of Eumenes: he invaded Asia, an. Mund. 3836.

Aristonides, A famous carver.

Aristonius, a doctor, quæ mente est optima. An Harper.

a *foal* under Alexander.

Aristophanes, i. opimus apparens. *A Comical Poet, eloquent in the Athenian tongue, though born at Lyndum a town in Rhodes, he wrote fourteen Comedies: One of them, which is counted the mistiest, was against Socrates: claruit an. M. 3527. Also a Grammarian of Byzance.*
Aristophan, *A painter: est & civis Atheniensis qui sæpe gloriabatur quod nonagies quinquies accusatus semper e-
vassisset.*

Aristor, *The son of Crotopus, and fa-
ther of the hundred Argus.*

Aristotides Argus, the son of Aristor.
Aristoteles, dict. ab optimo fine, i. sum-
mo bono, de quo scriptum: *ἀρετὴν ἰδὼν.*
*A famous Philosopher: Alexander was
his scholar: he was as length banished, be-
cause he held not right opinions about the
gods: the son of Nicomachus: he was called
Stagyrita from the count of Stagyræ,
where he was born; he was the chief of the
sect of the Peripatetics: vixit an. mund.
3600.*

Aristotimus, *A tyrant of Eire.*

Aristoxenus, opimus hopes. *A Phi-
losopher, the scholar of Aristotle and Ptole-
my of Tarentum: also a Musician: i.
one of that name of Cyrene, so curious in
gardening, that every night he used to cast
music on his lute, to make them favour
more pleasantly.*

Arius, *The fixing of the Assyrians,
an. M. 2040. Floruit tempore Abrahami:
Also a river running by Asia: also a noted
Heretic that denied the Son of God to be
divine, i. of the same substance with the
Father, anno Chr. 310. Also a river of
that name running by Alexandria.*

Arius us, ager asper & importuosus
Chius insule, Pin. & Virg. Arivum.

Armalchar, sic ab Assyris appell. &
significat regium flumco. *The river Eu-
phrates.*

Armata Venus, was worshipped by the
Lacedemonians, because their women
meeting their husbands in the field armed,
lay with them. Vide Laetant.

Armatus, *A Consul of Rome, an. Chr.
480.*

Armenia, nomen accepisse creditur ab
Aram filio Sem, al. à montibus trahunt,
qui eam circumquaque cingunt, quos
Heb. ארמון dicunt. *A country of
Asia, divided into two parts, the greater
and the lesser: the greater hath on the North
Colchis, Iberia, and Albania: on the
west part Cappadocia; on the East part
the Hyrcane Sea; on the South Mesopota-
mia and Taurus. The lesser Armenia
hath on the North and West a part of Cap-
padocia; on the East Euphrates; on the
South Taurus. Armeni, populus, Arme-
nius, a, um, & Armeniacus, a, um, Of
Armenia.*

Armifera, Armigera, Armifonans, Ar-
mipotes, Epithones of Pallas.

Armoricæ civitates, Britain in France,
so called by Cæsar.

Arna, *A city in Lycia, after called
Xanthus.*

Arnatæ, ab Arna, Umbrosum civita-
te, People of the first region of Italy.

Arne, ab Arne Eoli filia dict. *A city
of Thessaly: A city also near the Gulf
Malacæ.*

Arnis, Idis, & Arnicola.

Arnoba, Plin. Arnoba, Procl. Arbona.

Cor, Tacit. mons est ex adverso Raurici
Gallia oppidi.

Amobius, *A Rhetorician of Africk,
After to Lactantius; he wrote against the
Gentiles, an. Chr. 300. that other of his
books upon the Psalms, is thought to be spu-
ritous, v. Cocum.*

Amolpus, *The name of divers noble men*

Arnus, Plin. *A swift river in Italy
which runneth by Florence, otherwise called
Arno.*

Arde, à cultu terræ sic dict. *A city of
Achaia, now called Patræ.*

Ardeimi, *A warlike people of France.*

Arōma, *A city of Ethiopia; another of
Lycia.*

Arotus, & Marotus, *Two angels (as the
Mahumetans fable) sent from heaven to
teach men not to kill, not to judge hastily,
not to drink any wine: A certain locust-
ful worm in had them to supper, and gave
them such Rose of wine, as they were drunk,
and then both of them felicitated her to be
with him; she grant d, upon condition they
would teach her those words, which being
said, he or she that saith them, should go
straightway to heaven: they taught her, and
afterwards claiming her promise to lie with
her, she said the words, and was presently
taken up into heaven, and told God all that
was passed: He punis'd the angels, and
turned her into the morning star Lucifer.
From this came the forbidding the use of
wine amongst the Turks.*

Arpandæ, *A Licutenant of Egypt un-
der Cambyses.*

Arphaxad, *The son of Shem: à geo-
graphis, Lat. sanans vel laxans.*

Arpi, *A city of Apulia, v. Agyripa.*

Arpiages, *One that did eat his son.*

Arpina, civitas Elidis, ab Arpina Afo-
pi filia.

Apynas, *One of Arpinum, especially a
name given to Tully by his adversaries in
severe, so wing his original.*

Arpinum, hodie *Arpino*, An ancient
town in Italy, famous for the birth of
Plautus, Tully, and Marius.

Arrha, *A town of Arabia Fœlix.*

Arrentia, *A city of Italy.*

Artia, *A Roman woman, who seeing her
husband Pætus condemned to die gave him
a mortal wound, and received the like of
him again.*

Artius, *A Philosopher in Alexandria in
Augustus times; and another very familiar
with Cicero; also an heretic; see Arius.*

Artia, *A city of Spain.*

Artaces, i. elevans scutum, Siciliæ
præfectus. The first Partian King, an.
mund. 3718. from him many of the suc-
ceeding Kings were so called.

Artacina, *A town in Media.*

Artamia, *The city Clepperne in Ger-
many.*

Artanias, *A river in Armenia.*

Arténaria, *The city of Arzen in Mau-
ritania.*

Artenium, *A town in Germany.*

Artenius, *A noble man of Rome, who
bearing these words, Fuge, tace, quiesce,
from some uncertain author, he left his
inheritance, and betook himself to a Cellar
Monastery.*

Artenothelæ, Græc. i. masculo-se-
mine, Ancient gods so called, because they
did participate of both sexes.

Artenus, lacus in Armenia quem eti-

am Thæotin vocant, microfus plurimum,
unde vestes dilacerat: ejus aqua non
bibitur, Strab.

Arti, *A wood in Hetruria.*

Articina, *The city Brompe in Ger-
many.*

Articōras, *King of Sardis in Annibals
time.*

Artine, *The wife of Alexander the
Great, which Cassander commanded to be
slain with her son Hercules.*

Artinbe, gr. *The wife of Lyfimachus;
also a city in Cyrene commonly called Tro-
chara: another in Cyprus, long. 65. lat.
36. clim. 5. called Famagotta, and Af-
dime: another in Egypt; some call it Cleo-
paritis, others Suis and Eccliphon;
Vid Ort.*

Artinus, *A martyr.*

Artisia, regio Phryorum.

Artibanus, *The son of Hyllaspis, and
brother of Darius king of Persia; also a
king of Parthia, last of the stock of Asa-
ces, whom Artaxerxes slew, and restored
the kingdom to the Persians, an. mund.
4170. an. Chr. 220.*

Artabazus, *A king of Armenia, and
son to Mithridates: He was very learned. A
friend also of Darius; also a captain of
Xerxes.*

Artabicia, *One of the Isles of Propon-
tis.*

Artabri, dict. ab Artabro vicino pro-
montorio, People of Spain.

Artabrum, *A Promontory in Spain, now
called Capo di Mongolia: it is also taken
for Lands-end in Cornwall.*

Artaceus, *A captain of Xerxes, five
cub to high.*

Artace, *A city of the Milesians in Phy-
gia: also a mountain in the Isle Cyzicus.*

Artaceia, *A country in Assyria, where
Alexander overcame Darius.*

Artanes, *A king of Armenia; also a
river falling into the Tiber.*

Artanum, *The city Herbitolis in Ger-
many.*

Artapharnes, *One of Darius captains,
vanquished of the Greeks near to Mara-
thon.*

Artaxa, *A king of Armenia.*

Artaxata, *civitas est tantum plural
rum, urbs Armeniz, quam Annibal Ar-
taxiz regi condidit ad Araxem fluvium.*

Artaxiata, *A city of Armenia by the river Araxis;
Artaxiata Tacit. Chosæ Jov. Xiphilin.
Neronia voc. Long. 80. lat. 45.*

Artaxerxes, *Ἀρταξέρξης* luminis five
maledictionis silemium, vel festinationis
perluadens, aut fervor direptionis.
The names of divers Persian kings, as Cæ-
sar was of the Romans: one whereof was
son of Xerxes king of the Persians, called
Longimanus and Assuerus: he had 115
sons by his concubines, and by his lawful
wife three, to wit, Darius, Othus, and
Artabates, of which Darius being made king
by his father, together with fifty of his bre-
thren, conspired against his father, who
were all young: also another, brother to Cy-
rus the second, fir-named Memor: When
a poor man offered him an apple of an ex-
ceeding bigness, he took it gratefully, saying,
This man will make a great City of a little
one; the other was wont to say, Benefici-
um dare longè magis regale quàm au-
ferre.

Artayges, *The Liventum of Sestus.*

Artēats, dict. ab Artæa Persidis regi-
one.

one. Certain people of Persia.
Artembires, *A noble man of the Medes.*

Artemidorus, *One familiar with Brutus;
Hegæus Cæsar a book of the conspira-
cy against him, that morning he was slain,
but he neglected to read it to his own con-
fusion: also others so called.*

Artemis, *Diane five Luna cognomen,
à luminis ejus natura, five ab eo quod
agræm fecerit, quæ ἀρτεμὶς, vel ut Srabo
dicit ἀρτεμὶς ποταμὸς, quod integros
reddidit partus, & parientibus præsit, Di-
ana so called.*

Artemisia, *The queen of Halicarnassus,
the wife of Mausolus king of Caria, a wo-
man of renowned chastity; who made such a
famous tomb and monument for her hus-
band, that all stately monuments were hence
called Mausolea, Gel. 29. She built the
tomb about the year of the world, 3590.*

Artemisium, *An im. g. of Diana, also a
promontory of Eubœa, and a lake.*

Artemisius, *An hill of Arcadia.*

Artemita, *An Is. in the Tuscanæ Sea,
near the Isle Thaliata: so an Is. by the Is. of
Oxæ.*

Artemita, *A city 500 furlongs from Se-
leucia.*

Artemites, *A Taylor in Rome; also an
hill of Achaia.*

Artemon, *A Physician; also a painter;
also a Syrian, who was so very like Antio-
chus, that after he was dead, he usurped the
kingdom to his brother: a young man for
his beauty much loved of all women: also an
Heretic that held Christ to be but a meer
man, an. Chr. 201.*

Artemona, *Ἀρτεμὼν ἀπὸ ἀρτεμὸς* perfici-
cio, quod perficeret quæ vellet, quod
effect egregie donata, *A woman of very
good parts.*

Arēna, *A city overcome by the Romans,
An. V. C. 304. Liv.*

Arthanales, *A city of Armenia.*

Arthautus, *An usurper of the Empire
in the time of Constantinus Copronymus,
an. Chr. 744.*

Arthurs, *A king of Britain, of whom
there are many fables writ, bewitch he had
within him for a subject a large Hibernia;
he overcame the Saxons in fifteen battels
and drove most of them out of the Realm:
he subdued also Scotland and Ireland,
regn. circa an. Chr. 500.*

Artigis, *A city of Bætica in Spain.*

Artachmes, *One of Xerxes captains, son
in law to Darius.*

Artomyei, vel Arecomici, *People of a
country in France called Armaigne, vulgò
Arrange.*

Artos, *A king of the Mesapians.*

Artotyritæ, gr. i. panem & caseum of-
ferentes, ab ἀρτό & τυρ. *People that
offered bread and cheese to their gods.*

Artymii, *A people of Asia near Olym-
pus.*

Artymneffas, *A city of Lycia.*

Artynia, *A port in Asia near Olympus
and another near Cizicum.*

Arvales fratres, sacerdotes à Romu-
lo instituti, quorum officium erat Cere-
ri & Baccho pro frugum & vini uberitate
ambarvales hostias mactare, quæ idcirco
dicebantur, quod antequam macta-
rentur, ter circum arva ducerentur: V.
appel.

Arverni, *A people of France by the river
Loire.*

Arvisium, *A Promontory in the Isle Chi-*

us, from whence came the wines called Ar-
visia, now Marvisia vina, Aug. Malmsey.

Arila, *A river in France called le
Loir.*

Arunca, rectius Aurunca, *A city in Ita-
ly built by the Aufones. Dict. Sueffa.*

Arunci, Hispan. Lancia pop. Ranches.

Arunci, etiam Campaniz populus, ab
Arunca.

Aruncus, *A god of the fruits, qui mala
à frugibus averit.*

Arundelia, Arundel.

Arurs, *A sonbayer; also the eldest son
of Taquinius superbus, which slew Brutus
in the war at Regillum: she name also
of a Trojan souldier that slew Camilla.*

Aruritus, *The name of divers noble men.*

Arupinum, *A town in Iliria.*

Arupinus, *A city in Pannonia.*

Arxata, *A city of Armenia.*

A ante S.

Alachæ, *A people in the mountains of
Ethiopia, five days journey from the sea.*

Alacus, *A river in Macedonia, at the
foot of the mountain Oeta.*

Alæ, *A town or people of Peloponnesus.*

Alæus, *A Greek slain by Hercules.*

Asarotum, pavementum picturæ arte
elaboratum, à Græcis primum inven-
tum, ab æ privat, particula & vulgò vero,
quod non everteretur, sed ipsoniis
mundaretur. *A pavement made with Pi-
ctures.*

Asasobas, *A river in Ethiopia by Me-
roe.*

Asbamea, *A river in Cappadocia, that
if perjured persons drink thereof it would
discover them.*

Abamaus, *A name of Jupiter.*

Asbestæ, *People of Libya, where the
Oracle of Ammon was.*

Abdulus, gr. i. fuligo, à fuliginoso pi-
lorum colore dict. *One of Asæons dogs.*

Abous, *A city of Thessaly.*

Alca, *A city of Sicilia, builded by Ely-
mus a prince of Troy, al. leg. Alcu.*

Alcalahus, Acherontis & Orphnes
Acherontis nymphæ filius, gr. μέγας τὸ
ἀσκαλὸς ὁ ἀχέρων λίαν ἀσκαλὸς. Acherontis
son, who was turned into an Owl by Pro-
serpina, for selling that she had eaten an
Apple in hell.

Alcalington, *The City Hildesheim in
Germany.*

Alcalon, ἰσχυρὸν, i. appensio vel sta-
tera, five ignis intamiz, dict. ab Alca-
lo Hymeræ filio à quo est condita.

Alcity, *A city of Palæstina, commonly called Scalo-
na: long. 69. lat. 32. Clav. Alcalonitz,
populus.*

Alcalonita, Semiramis, *The wife of
Ninus.*

Alcalus, ἀσκαλὸς, i. incultus, *The bro-
ther of Tantalus, son to Hyemenæus.*

Alcanta, dict. ab Alcanto Eneæ filio
ejus conditore. *A city of Troy; also an
Isle, one of the Sporades: also a region in
Asia, and a Moris in Troas: long. 58.
lat. 41. Clav.*

Alcantius, dict. ab Alcanto Trojæ flu-
vio, deinde Iulus, ab Ilo Trojanorum re-
ge, postea Iulus, à prima barbæ lan-
guine. *The son of Eneas: he reigned af-
ter his father, over the Latines eighteen years,
with Syllus Polihumus, ann. M. 2790.
and built the city called Alba longa: also
a river in Phrygia.*

Achilæia, *People by the Indian Gulf.*

Achium, *A city of Achaia.*

Achelburgum, *A city in Germany.*

Achitzæ, Arabes dict. ab uribus quos
Græci domus vocant, quoniam bubulos
ures binos stermentis ponto piraticum
exercent, People of Arabia.

Aclepiades, *A Rhetorician, afterwards
he professed Physics; he used to say, That
health was preserved by abstinence from
meat and drink, by walking, labouring, and
rubbing the body, C. Steph. a Physician of
Peusæ an Historian of Cyprus; a blind
Philosopher name in Tully; and also a
Poet, the first maker of Asclepiad ver-
ses.*

Aclepiodorus, *A painter: Mnason
the Tyrant gave him for the making of
twelve god, three hundred pounds a pie-
ce: vix. circ. an. M. 3610. A Mathematici-
an of Alexandria.*

Aclepius, vide Esculapius, *The son
of Machæon.*

Aclestæon, *A Mathematician who
foretold himself should be eaten with Dogs.
Domitian to evince this Prophecie of false-
hood, caused him to be slain, and buried
carefully; but a tempest broke his sepulchre,
and so the Dogs eat him.*

Acolia, *Postulerunt apud Atticos,
quibus inter urres salantes Baccha-
bantur, unde & ab uribus quos Græci,
domus vocant nomina sumserunt.*

Aconius Pædianus, *An Expecter of
Tullies Orations: believed in the time of
Nero the Emperor, circa an. Chr. 60.*

Alera, *A town in Boeotia by the mount
Helicon, where the famous Poet Hesiod
was born, and from thence was called Al-
cæus.*

Aculum, *A town of Picenum, another
in Apulia Daunia.*

Aculum, *A city of Liburnia.*

Acus Gigæ, Dionysium vincum cum
Lycuro in fluvium conjecit, Steph. in
Damasco.

Aidrubal, *The name of divers noble men
of Carthage, of which one married the
sister of Annibal: He ruled Carthage
while Annibal was in Spain; he was
slain by a Moorans slave, whose master
he had killed before: the Slave being
tormented never changed his estate-
name.*

Afilus Sempronius, *An Historian in
Scipio Emilianus time.*

Asia, i. limosa, vel cœnosa, dict. ab
Asia Nympha filia Oceani & Thetidis,
uxor Japeti, mater Prometheus; vel ab
Asio Manæ Lydi filio: al. qu. πῶς, i.
ignis Domini, quem in Persia aliisque
locis sacrum coluerunt. *The third part
of the world, divided into two parts, Major
and Minor. Major is parted from Europe
by Tanais, and from Africa by Nilus, Mi-
nor, now called Turkey, he is in the
Realm, Pontus, Bithynia, Phrygia, Ca-
ria, Lycia, Lydia, Lycæonia, &c.*

Asiacus, Asilian, Afaticus, Afus, a,
um, of Asia.

Asiarchæ, gr. i. Asiæ præfecti, *Re-
fers of Asia, men chosen to govern the pub-
lick affairs of the cities of Asia; also certain
priests whose office was to set forth plays in
the honour of the gods.*

Asida, *A town of Bætica in Spain.*

Asilas, *A sonbayer which helped Ene-
as against Turnus.*

Asina, cognomen Corneliorum, quod à
Cneo

Cneio Cornelio Scipione ad posterum est propagatum; hic enim cum sponsorem ab eo posceretur, asinum produxit in forum cum pecunie onere, quasi pro sponsoribus praesens pignus, eamque ob causam Asina postea dictus est.

Asinaria, festus dies erat Syracusis, ab Asinario fluvio dicta, apud quem Athenien- sium Imperatores Demophilus ac Nicias capti.

Asine, The daughter of Lacedaemon; also a city of Peloponnesus near Messenia; also one of the Isles called Sporades.

Asintus ab asino, v. Car. Sigon. The name of divers noble men of Rome; as Asinius Pollio, in whose honour Virgil made one of his Eclogues, a famous Orator in the time of Caesar and Tully, the first Editor of a Common Library, wherein he is the image of Varro; and Asinius Gallus his son, that would prefer his father before Tully for eloquence. The name also of divers others.

Asis terra, It is used for Asia.

Asis, dicta, ab Asia, A mountain in Umbria.

Asius, The son of Dymas; also a river of Umbria in Italy called Chiazio, either wife Asii, and Etno: also a name of Jupiter.

Asopades, Aeacus Nephew to Alopeus. Asopis, Aegina daughter to Alopeus. A country of Peloponnesus, so called from the river Alopeus, by which it lyeth, in the Region of Achaia.

Asopus, A river in Ecotia: hunc poetae Eginem patrem faciunt, ex qua Jupiter in ignem conversus Aeacum suscepit. Also the name of a river in Peloponnesus running by Corinth, and of another of Sicily that cometh to Phrygia, another in Paros.

Alorus, A river of Heraclea, at the foot of the mountain Oeta.

Apar, Garamas quidam.

Alpasia, A woman Rhetorician of Miletem; she was thought to be the Concubine of Cyrus: she taught Pericles the Athenian, and he afterwards married her though she was a captive.

Alpasius, gr. i. delectabilis. An Historian of Tyrus also a Rhetorician of Ravenna, that writ a Panegyric on Adrian, in whose time he lived.

Alpella, The Isle Cyprus.

Alpendus, An harper that would finger the harp so lightly that none could hear it but himself, whence came the Proverb, Alpendus Citharædus, i. One all for his own profit.

Alpendus, Steph. ab Alpendo conditum scribit. A city in Panphylia, where they offered in sacrifice swine to Venus, because Mopius vowing to offer the first thing he met, it chanced to be a Sow, Steph.

Asphallus, gr. i. dephallus, i. firmus, dicta, quia illi facerent sacra, qui terram motuum cessationem vellent, Neptuno so called.

Asphalites, & Asphaltus, lacus est Judææ bitumen gignens, unde & nomen habet: ἀσφαλτος enim bitumen significat. A lake called Mare mortuum, where no living thing can dwell. Steph. thinks that in that place flood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, long, 66, lat. 30.

Aspis, Promontorium in Numidia, alterum in Aegypto, a Clypei forma dictum esse, Aste an Island near the Cy-

clades, and cities so called.

Aspidon, A city of Phocis, Aspidon, ab asperitate & sterilitate dictus. An hill in Asia near Pergamus.

Aspri, Two Conuls: an, Chr. 213. an, V. C. 963.

Aspurigiani, People ab us Mæotis, Asia, civitas juxta Athon; item vicus Scythiae.

Astacan, A country of India, wherein is the city Magafa.

Astacus, The son of Troas, the father of Capys, of whom came Anchises.

Astaradon, אֶסְטָרָדוֹן, i. ligans acumen, vel laticum; aut Syriacè, prohibens novitatem, vel unitatem. The last king of the Assyrians, son of Sennacherib: he lived in the time of Hezekiah king of Juda, an, M. 3442.

Astefus, A city of the Milesians, Astesia, apud Milesios Pallas dicta est, vel Astesia ab Astefo Milesiorum oppido, in quo templum habuit.

Astorum, mons Sami.

Astos, i. appropinquatio, vel approxinatio. A city of Lycia, situated on an high Promontory; from whence that saying of Nicotratras, Astos eas, ut citius ad exitum terminos pervenias: it is the name of another city in Epirus called Apollo-nia.

Astos, vel Astus, A strong city of Troas; another of Candy, where the temple of Jupiter was.

Astusur, אֶסְטוּר, i. princeps aut caput, filius Darii Hyaspis, regis Persarum, Artaxerxes & Mnemon dicti. maritus Esther, regn. an. 21. M. 3470.

Assyria, אֲשּׁוּר, i. insidians fivebeatus, aut aspiens, vel gradiens, sic dicta. ab Althur filio Schem, A country in Asia: on the East it bath Media, on the West it bath Mesopotamia, on the North Armenia the less, and on the South Susiana.

Assyrius, A man of Assyria.

Asta, ex אֶסְטוּ, i. civitas. A city of Drangiana in Asia: long. 107, lat. 30. Also a town of Spain.

Altaboras, A river running by Meroe in Egypt.

Astaces, A river of Pontus in Asia.

Astaceni, People near the river Indus.

Astacus, five Astacus, dicta, ab Astaco quodam Neptuni & Olbiae Nymphae filio. A city of Asia. Nomen etiam diversarum urbium, V. Scal. in Euseb. num. 1308. Hinc & finus Astacenus.

Astachia, The wife of Telepolemus.

Astapas, quod illarum gentium lingua significat aquam & tenebris profluentem, A river of Asia, by which the people Rizo-phagi ducunt & alio a name of the river Nilus; but it is more ordinarily called Astapus.

Altaræcon, seu Altarace, The mother of Venus, who was afterward married to Adonis.

Astarte, אֶסְטָרְתָּ, greges five divitiae, aut faciens explorationem, five tinea legis, Venus vel Juno. A goddess of the Assyrians and of the Sydonians, to whom Solomon, that he might please one of his Concubines, raised an altar.

Astartus, A king of Tyre: vixit an. M. 2914.

After, gr. i. stella. A boy's name, Plato's servants: also a city.

Astéria, vel Asterie, gr. significat gemmam inclusam quandam lucem pu-

pillæ modo continentem, quæ opposita Soli radiis regebat candicantes, Plin. The daughter of Cæus; Jupiter begat Hercules of her, with whom Jupiter afterwards being angry, the gods in pity turned her into a Quail, Γραῖς ὄρνις, of whom an Island was so called; & afterwards Jove turned her into a stone, V. Steph. The Island was also called Delos, where the Sun first appeared after the Diluge, and conversed to Apollo, who therefore is said to be born there; there also fire was first found: It is also a city; also the name of divers Islands.

Astérion, The son of Cometas, that followed Jason in Colchis; and also a city of Thessaly, and another in Syria, dicta, quod in alto monte velut aëtrum fulgeat: A river of Achaia, that runneth in the wood Nemea.

Astérus, An Island between Samos and Ithaca.

Astérus, gr. i. stellaris. A king of Crete; he reigned twenty two years, an. M. 2514. Also a Consul, colleague with Protogenes.

Astérpæus, gr. i. fulminis fabricator, The son of Pelagionius, who was slain by Achilles, when he went about to revenge the death of Patroclus.

Astice, A country of Thrace, about Bosphorus.

Astici, vel potius Astyci, agones, ab אֶסְטוּ, ludii qui in honorem Bacchi Athenis instituebantur.

Astigi, A city of Bætica in Spain, Astiochia, The mother of Telepolemus.

Astioni, gr. i. fine ore, anhelitu tantum viventes & odore. Certain people of India, which have no mouth, they live by smelling; they are all hairy, and cloth themselves with cotton gather'd from the leaves of trees.

Astorius, אֶסְטוּר, i. afflictoe amoris carens. The son of Galeotus.

Astræa, Astræe Aurora, vel Icar, vel Jovis & Themidis filia, al, quod redi- ta terrâ inter astra habiter. The goddess of Justice; she favouring the gods against her father and her uncles, was taken up into heaven, and became the sign Virgo, or (as others dream) Libra; so Justice fled into heaven.

Astræus, אֶסְטְרוּ, i. astrorum veterum pater, teste Arato. A mist just before the sun one of the Titans that warred against the gods; he begat of Aurora Astræa, and the winds, all which be- sent to war against Jupiter: also one that Perseus slew in Cepheus his Court.

Astræus, gr. i. fulgurator, ab ἀστὴρ corruptione, Jupiteris nomen.

Astræa, ἀστὴρ, cessatio à militia, sic dicta. Minerva apud Laconas, quod Amazones ulterius progressi non fuissent, Athenisque finem belli gerendi fecissent.

Astrôphe, Astr, one of the Pleiades, rediit Astrapa, i. fulgor.

Astua, The city Bodenhausen in Saxony.

Astus, One that helped Aeneas against Turnus; also one of Asturia.

Astura, A town and river in Italy.

Asturcones, equi ab Asturia regione Hispania ita appellati, quibus non vulgari in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno curum explicatu glomeratio est, Plin. Ambling geldings of Asturia.

Asturia, A sea town; also a river be-

tween Gallicia and Portugal: etiam Asturia dic. regio propè Lusitaniam, & inde montes Pyrenæi dicuntur Asturæ.

Asturia augusta, The city Altorga in Spain.

Asty, vel Astu, Gr. ἄστὺ civitas, unde per excel. Athenæ & Alexandria vocant. Astu, V. appel.

Astyages, gr. qu. ἄστὺ ἄστὺ, civitatis du- gor. The last king of the Medes; reg. ante Christ. 597. M. 3352. Also a King of Troy; also one whom Gorgons head turned into a marble stone.

Astyalus, A Trojan slain by Neoptolemus.

Attyanassa, Helens mid, lascivissima, nam prima de Arte Venerea, five variis concubitus modis librum conscripsit, Suid.

Attyanax, ab ἄστὺ urbs & ἄστὺ tutor. The son of Hector and Andronache, whom the Grecians cruelly threw down from a tower; so that his brains clave to the wall.

Atycracia, gr. i. civitatis principatus, The daughter of Æolus.

Atydamas, A Tragical Poet in Athens; also a stage-player.

Atydamia, The daughter of Ormenus, which Hercules ravished when he had slain her father.

Atydamus, Milesius, An infamous glutton.

Atylus, One of the Centaurs, who fear- ing the Lapathi, fled with Nessus: Item, Crotoniata cursor tribus Olympicis continis vicit stadio, diaulo, & dolicho.

Atymedusa, The wife of Oedipus, whom he married after her mother was divorced from him; she forced him to leave his kingdom, by setting his children at variance with him.

Atyndæ, alio nomine Chryseis The daughter of Chryses, Priest of Apollo, which Achilles carried away.

Atyndini, gr. i. Ediles, vel ut Gaz. tribuni plebis. Certain men at Athens, who had the charge of the Musicians.

Atyndus, A Trojan Prince slain by Diomedes.

Atyochia, The daughter of Aëor, rav- ished by Mars.

Atypala, One of the Cyclades; also a town in the Isle Coos: also an Isle in the Carpathian sea. It is also a mountain in Crete, and another by Athens.

Atypale, A city in the Isle Astypala, Astypalæenses inde celebratur hic Apol- lonic Astypalæus dictus.

Atyphes, A south-sayer.

Atyr, Memnonis uoggers.

Atyra, A city of Myria near Troas; also a town near to Adramittum.

Atus, A town in the middle of Crete.

Atychis, King of Egypt next after Ma- cerinus.

Atylas, A south-sayer, Virg.

Atylum, A town, i. inviolatum, inta- tum. A temple built by Romulus, which was a refuge of offenders: v. Asylum in appel.

Atyncritus, gr. i. incomparabilis. A man's name, Rom. 16. 6.

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A ante T

Atchulus, vel Arabalus, gr. ἀτὺς τὸ πῶς ἄτῳ βλάπτει, i. à noxa detrimentô- que inferendo, A wind proper to Apulia;

by Gellius it is called ventus Horatia- nus.

Atabyria, dicta, ab Atabyro rege, five Atabyri editissimo totius Insule monte. The Isle Rhodes in the Carpathian sea.

Atabyris, Jovi Atabyro lacer mons, A high hill in Rhodes.

Atacini, Aracis amnis accolæ, A peo- ple of Narbon in France by the river Atax.

Atalanta, virgo venatrix. King Jasius daughter, who first wounded the Boar of Calydon, which Meleager after slew; she vowed virginity; also the name of a four- rain.

Atalanta, vel Acalantis, filia Cynri vel Schonei regis, in Scyro insula: she was so swift, that she made an offer, that whoever could over-run her in a race, should marry her; but if she over-ran them, he that left the goal should die, as many did; till at length one Hippomenes ventured to run with her; but Venus had given him three golden apples, which, as they ran in the race, he threw down one after another in the way; she staying to take them up, he won the race, and had the virgin; but be- cause he lay with her in the temple of Cybe- le, they were afterward both turned into Lions, and made to draw her coach.

Atalanta, Acalus wife, who loved Pe- leus, but he not regarding the same, she falsely accused him to her husband.

Atalanta, exigua insula Eubææ.

Atalanta, urbs.

Atargata, A goddess of the Assyrians, Atarna, urbs Myria in Asia.

Atarnes, Darii Persarum regis frater, a quo locus quidam Myria contra Les- bon Ararnes dictus. The brother of Da- rius.

Atarnites, Atarnæ tyrannus, Aristoteli necessarius & percarus.

Atarphini, A greci nation in Arabia.

Atas, A boy that could run seventy five miles in one afternoon.

Ataulphus, A king of the Goths, who purposed to sack Rome, and call it Gothia; but he desist'd from his purpose by the intercession of Placidia, sister of Honorius: vixit an, Christ. 410.

Atax, A river of Narbon in France.

Atæ, gr. ἄτῃ, i. noxa. The goddess of re- venge.

Atella, unde dicti ludi Atellani, A town of Campania.

Atellanus, A king of England, ann. 924.

Atreoparus, A French King, that warred vs the Romans, who vowed he would not depart from the City till they de- livered their wives for him & his to abuse; they sent their bond-women, and presently on a sudden issued out upon them, and over- threw them; whereupon was instituted, Festus dies ancillarum, Plur.

Atergatis, hanc ferunt fuisse matrem Semiramidis, quæ ob amissam pudicitiam tantum animo dolore concepit, ut scire in lacum præcipitem dederit; cùm- que cadaver ejus ab urinatoribus inve- niri non posset, creditum est eam in pi- fume fuisse transformata, quo factum est, ut deinceps à piscium escâ vicini po- puli religiosis abstinerent; unde & Atergati dictam volunt, qu. ἀτρεγάτις, quod ἄτῃ Syris, sine piscibus donat: hanc Atergati & Derecto, & Dagon voc. Dea fuit Acalonitarum Syriæ: simulachrum ejus superiore parte mu-

licem, reliquâ piscem referebat.

Aternus, A river passing by Ferentum in Italy, near Pescara.

Atellæ, A city in the country of Ve- nice, now Este.

Athamania, A country of Thessaly.

Athamantides, i. Phryxus Melicertes vel Learchus Athamantis filius.

Athamantis, Wife to Athamas.

Athamas, The son of Æolus, king of Thebes; he had by Nepheles his wife, two sons, Helle and Phryxus; after her, marry- ing his daughter to Cadmus, she accused these sons of so many crimes, that they got upon the back of the Ram that had the golden fleece, and swammed over the sea Helle's point, where Helle fell off his back, and was drowned; whence the sea was called Helle's point. Juno was angry with Ipho for mistaking her sons, and made her husband mad; he was murdering her and her children, though it had been a Liege's her whelps, flew one, and made her and her other son run down a steep rock, where they brake their necks. Item Thessalia mons, inde Athamantes populi; also a river, the water whereof did set wood on fire. Athamantus & Athamantius, æum, Of Athamas.

Athanasius, i. immortalis. A Bishop of Alexandria, persecuted by the Arians many years, about the year of Christ, 348.

Athânâti, ἀθάνάτι, i. morte non dimi- nuti, quod mortuo uno substituebatur alius, Chosen men of the Persians for the wars.

Athânâti, ἀθάνάτι, i. immortalis, An exceeding old man.

Athêna, The mother of Catalus.

Athêna, Minerva quasi Athêna Σοφία ἀσφύη, quod videre significat: Palla- dem enim intelligunt prudentiam, My- thicè tamen sic dictam tradunt, quod de Jovis capite proficiens integræ puella ætatis, nec ubera fegere fuerit necesse, quod Σοφίαν dicunt Græci, ut dicta sic Athêna ἀσφύη, quasi ἀσφύη, quod lætata non sit: Minerva so called.

Athêne, à Minerva dicta, quam Græci ἀσφύη appellant: ferunt enim Nep unum cum Minerva de urbis hujus nomine con- tendisse, tandemque inter eos ita convenisse, ut ubi nomen imponeret, qui utilius hu- mano generi manus edidisset: cùmque Neptunus equum, Pallas oleam produx- isset, victum suffragio uno Neptunum Minervæ concessisse, quæ urbem recens conditam de nomine suo Athenas appella- vit. The famous City of Athens in Greece, on the sea coast in Attica. first built by Cecrops, and called Cecropiaz, ann. Mund. 2407, in the time of Moses, a little before the Israelites departure out of Egypt, long. 52, lat. 37.

Athênæa, sacra Minervæ.

Athengum, An house of Minerva, or school of learning; Capit. Spart. Lampæ. A place in Rome dedicated to Minerva, where were exercises of Learning; also a Promontory in Campania.

Athénæus, Gr. i. Atheniensis. A Phi- losopher of Cilicia in the time of Augustus: also a Grammarian under M. Antonius, who wrote a learned book, De Deipnosophists.

Athénion, An Emperor in the time of the war with Mithridates; an excellent Painter, scholar to Glaucion.

Athénodorus, An Athenian Stoick Phi- losopher, who taught Augustus this lesson, That

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A U T

Atlas, Promethei frater, nominatus videtur Phornuto, Astrologiæ peritissimus.

Attāci, Scytharum gens.
Attācotti, Scotorum populi.

of her Priests, and enjoined him chastity
but he lay with the Nymph Sangaritis; *ff*
in

Auga, vel Auge, ἀὐγή ἡ αὐγέα, i. splendor. *When her father found she was with-*

inope.

Autoabonos, vid. in app. Auto-
E e e

A Z A

Auolemus. *A man that was sold by the South-fayers, he should be burned the next day; but he prevents the omen and says in a river, and yet for all that, he was sold with his lightning.*

Autolias. *The mother of Ulysses.*

Autolides. *People of Mauritania Tingitana, they are exceeding so fit.*

Autolycus, fur maximus. *The son of Mercury, and grand father of Simon by the fathers side, and Ulysses by the mothers; also one of Jason's companions; also a noble wrestler.*

Automedon. *The son of Diodes, chariotman to Achilles, and Pyrrhus his squire.*

Automela. *A city of Cyrene, called Pentapolis.*

Aurondé. *The daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, wife to Aristus and Agæon's mother.*

Autondus. *Agæon's son of Autonon.*

Auticum. *The city of Charente in France.*

Avus. *A river of Thesprotia.*

Auximum. *The city of Ostium in Picenum.*

A ante P

Axanthos. *An Island betwixt Scotland and Ireland.*

Axeldōdūm. *Hexam in Northumberland, Camd.*

Axūm mare, gr. i. inhospitale; a treu accolarum barbarie, et cetera enim inhospitalis. *The sea Euxinum; the inhabitants used to kill all fish, only to make drinking-bowls of their skulls.*

Axiagor. *A city of Cilicia, the daughter of Clymenus; also a city.*

Axiacæ. *dict. ab Axiaæ fluvio. Perpetua of Sarmatia in Europe.*

Axiacæ. *A river in Sarmatia called also Hypanis.*

Axiōchus. *A Philosopher to whom Plato wrote a book De morte contemenda.*

Axiōn. *The brother of Alphibœa.*

Axiōhæa. *Philisæ, gr. p. cetera digna.*

Axiōhæa. *A noble woman, who appeared like a man, was an hearer of Plato.*

Axiūm. *The city of Cilicia in Myfia.*

Axiū. *gr. d. i. dignus. A river of Paphlagonia, passing through Mygdonia; also the river Verdari in Macedonia; it makes the cattle that drink of it black, as Heliacum white.*

Axon. *A river of the Ionians.*

Axiōna. *A river in France; it is called Le Dufne, or Aifne, long. 27. lat. 50. Merc.*

Axiō. *A city of Chetonesus in Thrace.*

Axiū. *A city of Candy.*

Axiū. *A certain Phrygian of the city Artibe, very courteous to strangers.*

A ante Z

Aza. *A town in Armenia minor; also another in Pontus.*

Azan. *mons Arcadie Cybele Deorum matri sacri, inde arcadij vicina dict. Azania.*

Azānēni. *pop. unde Azanenicus, a, um.*

Azānes. *People of Azania.*

Azania. *dict. a monte clivissimo Azan, vel Azano muliere Arcadie; Steph. Al. ab azā, i. exarsco, quod aquarum penuria laboret. A country of Arcadia (also the country Xoa in Ethiopia) so called*

from the river Azanus, Ptolem. or from Azan, the son of Arcas and Brato. Paul. Ortel. est etiam Ethiopia promontorium; inde Azanias, a, um. There is a well in this country, that whosoever drinketh of it, will never after loath to drink of any other water; there is another fountain in Agro Clitorio, that whosoever drinketh of it, will never able to drink any more wine; it is called Azanium.

Azānium. *A well in Arcadia.*

Azēfīa. *A town of Proterpina.*

Azīris. *A city by Euphrates in Armenia.*

Azōtus. *A city in Palestina, between Acalon and Joppe, one of the five cities of the Philistines.*

Azōtius, a, um. *Of that city.*

B ante A

Baal, ʔʔ dominus, *an Assyrian god.*

Baba. *A town of Mauritania, called Julia campensis, in Africa.*

Bābādēs. *dict. a Bābā, quod est vociferari. Bacchus enim in Liberti patris Ovis inconditos quodam ululatus edebant. Bacchus scilicet: aliter vocatur Bābēs.*

Bābanes. *A people of Spain.*

Bābel. *confusio seu commissio. A city in Chaldea built by Nimrod.*

Bābas. *A town of Eolis near Chios.*

Bābylas. *An excellent Master.*

Bābylus. *A Roman, who by the help of a certain herb passed from Sicily to Alexandria in six days, Plin. 19.*

Bābylonia in fixa. *Plin. 19.*

Bābylonia. *A city in Syria, where the adulterous son of Hammon, whom the Poets call Jupiter Ammon; who for fear his wife Rhea should know of the adulter, Hammon sent Bacchus to Nyssa in Arabia, where he set vines, and made wine; whence he is called the god of Wine; vix, an. M. 1000. Bacchus a Græcis etiam dicitur dict. duas nates habuisse singulas: Ferunt enim Semelem ex Jove iam gravidam, cum ab amatore deo (qui se illi daturum quicquid petisset per Sygiam salutem juraverat) Junonis dolo hoc sibi munus rogasset ut talis fecum, qualis cum Junone solebat, node una concumberet; fulmine fuisse exultum, puerum verò ex utero exemptum Jovis femori fuisse infernum, quem ille postea maturo partus tempore more gravidæ mulieris enixus est, unde Binater, & Bis genitus Bacchus dicitur: His septem Juno, a se privis natus habuit in aulis, et ante delictum hunc in Nymphi, who nursed him. His chariot is drawn with Tigers, and Linceos or Owls, and a company of drunkards following it. He invented buying and selling: he first wore a Diadem, and was the first that triumphed: He triumphed in an Ivory chariot drawn with Elephants.*

Bābēlus. *dict. a Bābā, quod est vociferari. Bacchus enim in Liberti patris Ovis inconditos quodam ululatus edebant. Bacchus scilicet: aliter vocatur Bābēs.*

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B ante A

filia. *People of Corinth: has being banished came into Sicily.*

Bacchicus, a, um. *Of Bacchus.*

Bacchides, i. e. ubi, vel vinofus, luctus fortis, vel vetustas in vomitu. *A captain thus betrayed Sinope to Lucullus.*

Bacchilides. *Chous. A Poet in the time of Artaxerxes king of Persia.*

Bacchillo. *A river flowing out of the Vinco, tunc montibus.*

Bacchius, & Bithus. *Two excellent fencers or sword-players; of equal age, courage, and strength; whence this proverb, Bacchius & Bithus, when one meets with his match.*

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Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3. 3. Barcelona.
 Bardare, urbs Gallie comata ad Appenninum.
 Bardanes, *An Hystory of Babylon*: also a Bishop of Melopotamia that wrote a book in the Syriack tongue against Marcion.
 Bardul, Certain Poets or Magicians in France.
 Bardillus, A king of the Illyrians, vanquish'd by Philip, the father of Alexander, an. Mund. 3603.
 Bardines, A river near Damascus.
 Barduli, qui Varduli, populus Hylp. Tarraconensis.
 Bardus, The name of a king famous for the invention of verse, and music. Berof. vix, an. Mund. 2070, in the time of Abraham.
 Bärce, A town of Bætica in Spain.
 Bärce, A city of Media by Ecbatana.
 Bærcium, oppidum Insulæ in agro Mediolanensi, Voss. dict.
 Bærga, dict. a Bærgo filio Bærgæ & Herculis, A city of Caria.
 Bærgen, populi Africa ex Troglodytis.
 Bærgulus, A mountain of Syria in the borders of Phœnicia.
 Bærgus, A river of Thrace.
 Bærgylla, al. Bærgylla, dict. a Bærgyllo Bellerophonis comite, quem Pegasus occidit, A city of Caria.
 Bæris, civitas Phrygiæ; l. oppidum in Pissidia Pamphylie præfectura, significat quæ in nomen apud Græcos habitationem frequentiam; usurpatur pro ædibus Æboreis, nam Eleuthines Baros vocant; præterea Indus fluvius Bæris dicitur; item lingua Ægypti significat, cymbam quæ vocatur cadavere Ægyptia ad sepulchra.
 Bærium, Festus scribit sic appellari à conditoribus, qui expulsi ex insula Bara urbem hanc condiderunt, The town Barri in Apulia.
 Bærnachus, *An Evangelist*.
 Bærnichus, A river of Peloponnesus falling into Alpheus.
 Bæro, mulier quædam philosophia dedica, inde Barones vocant philosophos imperitos.
 Barra, A town of the Orobiani in Italy.
 Baria, insula maris Britannici, Bærgo, vel possit Bærgy.
 Barsabas, filius conversionis, aut quietis, aut juramenti; nomen viri.
 Bærygæ, urbs India citerioris, Gæd.
 Bæryne, An arbor of Rome.
 Barzanes, A king of the Armenians, overcome in Armenia by Ninus the father of the Assyrians, ann. Mund. 1952.
 Bælocoates, People near Poitiers in France, alias Vocates.
 Basan, A most fertile and fat country beyond Jordan.
 Bæsa, A town of Phœnicia.
 Bæsilæ, Gr. i. regia civitas. A city in Germany upon Rhene, called Basil, in French Basse, long. 30. lat. 48. Merc. vel long. 28. lat. 47. Clav.
 Bæsilæ, People of Sarmatia, called Jupiges and Urgi.
 Bæsilæus, A river of the Isle Cyprus.
 Bæsilæ, Gr. Bæsilæa, i. regnum, An Isle of Pontus.
 Bæsilæus, finus maris Ionie adiacentis.
 Bæsilæ, dict. a regis moribus, Peo-

ple of Scythia, they had their original from Hercules and Echidna.
 Bæsilides, An Heretic that taught only the salvation of the soul, and not of the body; that faith was natural, and that it might be denied in times of perfection, his thoughts that he wrote as many heavens as days in the year; vix, ann. Chr. 130.
 Bæstis, A city of A cadia.
 Bæstius, id est, regulus, The brother of Augustus.
 Bæstius, surnamed Magnus, Bishop of Casarea in the time of Gr. Nazianzen, and Jo. Chrysostome; he was exiled by Valens the Emperor, who favoured the Arian heresy; but shortly after, Valens (his wife being sick and his little daughter dead) sent to invite Basil's prayers. God for him that himself might be free from that danger; vix, an. Chr. 369. There is another of this name called Basilus Ancyranus, that wrote against Marcellus De virginitate, he lived in the time of Constantine; another was Bishop of Cilicia in the time of Anastasius the Emperor; it is also the name of a river between Euphrates and Tigris: others of other names.
 Bæstius, A notable Pyrate; also one that flew Caesar.
 Bæstini, People of Arabia.
 Bæstopeda, A piece of Media tributary to Armenia.
 Bæstius, dict. a Bæssa Lydiæ oppido, ubi præcipue colebatur Bæstus; vel a Bæssa vel Bæssa clamare; al. a specie vestium quibus ministræ ejus utebantur in sacris, A name of Bæstus.
 Bæstis, f. g. Bacchi sacrificula.
 Bæstiana, Possessa in Pannonia.
 Bæstianus, An Emperor: also a Christian Bishop born at Syracusa in the time of S. Ambrose, ann. Chr. 390.
 Bæstus, The name of divers noble men: also an Historian, and a Poet.
 Bæstarna, People of Sarmatia in Europe by Borylhenes: near the Isle Peuce.
 Bæstæni, People in Egypt.
 Bæstali, qui & Bæstiani, People of Spain in Andalusia.
 Bæta, A town and haven in Asia opposite to the city Sinope.
 Bæta, A town of the Sidicini in Italy.
 Bætalus, Gr. i. Cynædus, A lascivious minister of Ephesus: also a surname of Demophones, given him by his enemies when he was a child.
 Bætana, A place near Euphrates.
 Bætavi, People of Germany inhabiting Holland.
 Bætaviæ a Bædo, i. profundus, nam ferè aquosa est regio; al. a Batavo quod in ortho regio Gallorum language, A province of Germany called Holland, a province in the Low Countries, long. 27. lat. 53. Merc. Ortel. thinks it but one part of Holland called from the ancient Batavia, now Betewe.
 Bætavodurum, A town in Holland called by Ortel. Duersleden, by Merc. Bætenberg.
 Bætavius, a, um, Of Batavia.
 Bætea, The daughter of Teucerus, Dardanidæ wife.
 Bæthillus, A young man of Samos: also a Poet greatly beloved of Anacreon.
 Bæthycles, corrupte pro Bæthylus, i. prædices, A rich miser.
 Bætia, hie dict. a Bætis, i. a rubis qui

ibidem copiosissimi. The tomb of Ilus in Troas.
 Bætia, A City in the west of Epirus.
 Bætina, al. Baurina, Ptolearcho Bantia dict. A town of Apulia, long. 42. lat. 43. Clav.
 Bæto, An Historian of Sinope, that wrote a Persian History.
 Bæton: Amphiarus his waggoner, Polyb.
 Batrachus, Batrachus, i. rana, An engraver.
 Batræda, Women of the City Cyrene.
 Batrædes, dict. a Batro patre, Callimachus the son of Batus.
 Batis, A fair woman commended by Philotas the Poet, Ovid. de Trist.
 Batton, Suid. A comical Poet.
 Batus, fil. regem linguæ Lyciæ; vel ex — — — — — i. blateravit. A shepherd; Mercury turned him into a tunicatum called Index, because that when Apollo kept Admetus his cattle, Mercury stole away certain oxen and hid them in a wood, and Batus keeping a herd of horses, saw him; Mercury gave him a goodly cow to keep his counsel, and went his way, and turned himself into another shape, and came again to Batus, asking him if he could show him where such cows were, and he would give him two of the best for his labour; for he of the bribe told him, and was first hired to lead into the stone Index: also a foolish ignorant Poet, who would effusions repeat the same verses over again and again, inde Battolegia, verborum redundantia, ejusdemque rei vitiosa repetitio, babbling; it is also the name of a king that first founded Cyrene; whence the women of Cyrene were called Batrædes: regn. ibid. in Cyren, an. 40, ann. mund. 3298.
 Bætiatus, The name of Lentulus, whose fancies were called Batatores.
 Bætulum, castellum Campanie, cujus incolæ Turno in auxilium venerunt adversus Æneam.
 Bævaria, ab Avaribus Hannorum reliquis, qui Norici expulsi in ea terra confederæ, adjecta b litera, appellatur, A Country in high Germany, called also Ballearia, in Dutch Bern, in French Baviere; it is both bordering to it on the South the Alps, on the East Austria, on the West Suevia, on the North Bohemia, Cliv. 8.
 Bauba, cum Cererem hospitio suscepisset, ei nescio quam obulic potione, quam ipsa tota colloquata lachrymis obflorium mortem bibere nolens, respicit; Bauba istud molestè ferens, & non tanta auctoritate Deam esse putans, pendendum revelavit. & ei nudum ostendit, quo speculaculo deinde cecidit, in gremium accepit poculum.
 Baucis, A poor old woman, wife to old Philemon: when Jupiter and Mercury travelled over all Phrygia, and found no one to entertain them, they were ledged by these two only; they, when they had decreed to swallow up the people by an Earthquake, and opening of the earth, hid them follow them; They looked behind them, saw all swallowed up, but their House; which was presently turned into a Temple; they hid them up what they would: they only desired that they might be Priests in that temple, and dye together, which was granted; and there at length they were in stead of death turned into trees.
 Baudol-

linus, A Scotch Sayer.
 Bævilus, poeta ineptus. A foolish Poet, companion of Mævius, who did much envy Virgil; whence that in Virg. Qui Bævilum non odit, amet tua carmina Mævi.
 Baule, Græc. Βαυλὴ, bubile, sic dict. quod olim Hercules juxta Balaes fecit caulam bobus, quos Geryoni eripuerat, al. Bauli, aliquan. Bagolia, A town in Italy between Baie and Messenum.
 Baulica, A river in Lombardy.
 Bauto, A Consul, colleague to Arcadius, ann. V. C. 1137. ann. Chr. 387.
 Bæus E
 Bætrix, virgo Romana & martyr tempore Dioclesiani circ. ann. Christi. 286.
 Bæbius, delator insignis, cognomento Maffia: circ. ann. Christi. 70. item Consul: also an hill in Campania, casting forth fire like to Ætna.
 Bæbricum, A village in Italy between Cremona and Verona, where Vitellius overcame Ocho; is now called by the Italians La Bina; inde Bæbricenses.
 Bæbryce, One of the daughters of Danaus Bæbryces, vel Bæbryxii. Thracian people, which had their beginning from Bæbryce inhabiting that part of Asia, which was sometime called Bythinia and Mygdonia.
 Bæbryca, dict. a Bæbryce una filia Danai, quæ una cum Hypermetra præter jussa patris viro pepercit, quare fugiens patrem una cum viro in hac loca pervenit, incolæque ritus docuit Ægyptios, pro quibus meritis regionem ab ejus nomine Bæbryciam ferunt appellatam. A country in Asia, afterwards called Mygdonia and Heraclea: inde Bæbrycius, a, um, Of that country.
 Bæbryx, A King of the Pyrenean mountains: also an inhabitant of Bæbrycia.
 Bæchites, People of Themiscyra in Capadocia.
 Bæda, obviæ modestiam Venerabilis dict. A learned man of England: floruit circ. ann. Chr. 694.
 Beduini, Certain Arabians that would go to wars without arms, because they referred all to fate; they thought that death was unavoidable; they were clothed in goats skins, and worshipped the Sun always in the night.
 Bæclphægor, nomen Idoli Moabitarum, quod in monte Phegor colebatur: idem creditur cum Saturno.
 Bæclzæbub, בלזעבוב idolum musæ, vel possessor musæ.
 Bega, S. Beas.
 Behemoth, בעהמות, multitudinem animalium terrestrium significat, unde plerumque pro Saranæ potentia accipitur. A name of the Devil.
 Bæla, בלע deglutiens, five destruens. The name of a devil king.
 Belbina, An Isle in the Argolique gulf.
 Belcalartus, The son of Hiram king of Tyre, reg. ann. 9. an. Mund. 2960, tempore Solomonis regis.
 Belenus, Apollo. Nec reticebo senem, Nominè Phœbium, Qui Beleni ædificus nil opus inde tulit. Auton, in Rhet. Bural. Herodiano Bæle.
 Belerum, idem quod Antivestæum.
 Belgæ, The Low countries; ym: also Sommerfeshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire in England. V. Belgæ, & Camb.

Belgæ, dict. a bellis quibus fatigata est. The Low countries placed between the river Sequana and Rhenus: it consisteth of seven provinces; it was sometime called Gallia Belgica: al. Belgium, cujus incolæ Belgæ: al. a Belgæ, i. manus conferere, Fune, ex Wolffe. clim. 8. p.
 Belgites, People of Pannonia.
 Belgium, Bavay, A town in Hannonia.
 Belgradum, Taurunum, in Ott. Alba Græca, Cla. It. Belgrado, urbs Pannoniæ ad confluentias Savi & Danubii, long. 45. lat. 47. Clav.
 Bèlides, quidam annos esse dixerunt, qui assiduis frugibus videntur nos velle complere ac saturare, cum tamen tantundem absumatur quantum producat, Lucræti. l. 3. v. Steph.
 Bèlides, æ. Come of Belus.
 Bèlippo, A town of Bætica in Spain.
 Bèlis, Idis, patronymicam, scil. quo sign. filia vel nepes Bèli, unde Bèlides 52 filie Danai, Bèli filii, who were married to fifty of their uncle Ægyptus sons, but by their fathers appointment they flew every one their husband the first night, only Hypermetra spared her husband Lynceus, and Bæbryce also spared her husband: she Lynceus afterwards flew Danaus, and possessed his kingdom; the rest of the sisters were punished in hell with the punishment; They were to fill a barrel, that was full of coles, with water, which still as fast as it was filled, ran out again: whence arose this proverb, Danaidum dolium; sponges of an insatiable man, whose greedy desire is never satisfied.
 Belisama, fluv. Rhibel in Lancashire.
 Bèlissæus, A fortunate Captain under the Emperor Justinian, who overbore the Persians, vanquished the Vandals, subdued the Goths; but after all his greatness, being both feared and envied, the Emperor to prevent all dangers, put out his eyes, vix, an. Chr. 546.
 Bella, A town of Campania.
 Bèlèrophontes, æ. velutis; gr. i. Belleri interfector. The son of Glaucus king of Ephrya, whom Schenobæa, wife of Prætus king of the Argives loved, that she desired to lie with him; but he refused to do such injury to him that entertained him; she perceiving he would by no means consent to her request, told her husband how he would have been with her, and her husband willing to kill him, to revenge the injury, sent him to his uncle Jobate, with letters to kill him; he carried the letters into Lycia: whence this proverb, Bellerophonis literas afferre, when one brings letters against himself. Jobate would not stay him, but sent him to war against the Solymo's with a small troop, there to be slain; he overcame them, and at other dangers which he was set upon; as length he was set to the monster Chimæra, which by Neptunes help, who gave him the horse Pegasus, he overcame: After Jobate sent for him, and married him to one of his daughters, & gave him part of his kingdom; when Schenobæa heard of this his profpensity, she killed her self. Dict. Bellerophon quasi Belleri plegon, consilium ferens; he was the first that taught men to ride on horse back.
 Bèlæus, A Corinthian Captain, called also Hipponomus.
 Bèlæus, A holy man, Bishop of Padua.
 Bèlæiani, People of Ederania in Spain.

Bèlæcasti, People of France called also Baiocenses, Gall. Baiocæ.
 Bèllogradum, A City of Hungaria called Belgrade or Taurunum, where Mahomet was overbore by a few Christians, vid. Belgradum.
 Bèllona, antiqu. Duellona. bellorum dea, & Martis soror, dict. a bello. Her priests sacrificed their own blood unto her: before her temple, the Fœdalis set a spear on a pillar when any War was proclaimed.
 Bèllonarii, sacerdotès Bellonæ.
 Bèllövæcum, A City of France now called Beauvois, long. 23. lat. 49. Clav. the people are called Bèllövæci.
 Bèllövillæ, A region in France.
 Bèllus locus, Bæmilly, Leland.
 Bèllus Mæricus, Beaumaris in Angley.
 Bèlæchus, sic dict. quod voluit pontificium Bèl Jovis, & maxime circa auspicia & divinationes occupatus fuit. The tenth king of the Assyrians reg. ann. 35. ann. Mund. 2177 tempore Jacobi.
 Bèlon, A town and river of Bætica in Spain.
 Bèlinum, A town of the country Venetia in Italy.
 Belus, Heb. i. dominus, a Sole dict. qui Assyriorum linguâ Bèl dicitur. Belus, Jupiter; Saturni, h. e. Nimbroti, (i. Nimrod) filius. The second king of Babylon; he reigned sixty years; he began his reign an. M. 1845. Fune. He was the first man that was made a god; he invented Astronomy, and had dedicated to him the stone called Bèluculus: The Sidonians and Phœnicians worship him by the name Baal, or Bèl semen, i. cœli dominum; he was also the same that Priapus, the god of woods and orchards; his son Ninus rebelled his image, and caused his people to worship it, and in it was a devil that gave answers: there was also Bèlæ the father of Danaus: also a king of Phœnicia father to Didoro; also a river of Syria, where glæst was first made, Belus Jupiter dicitur also a Bèlo Ægyptio, qui primus ei templum erexit.
 Bèmarchus, An historian of Casarea, he wrote ten books of the Acts of Constantine.
 Bembinadæa, A country of Arcadia, now called Nemæa, al. Bembina: inde Bembinus, of Nemæa.
 Bènacus, dict. qu. penes Nacum Tridentini ager oppidum. A lake in Italy not far from Brixia; it is said golden sands by the Italians is called Lago di garda.
 Bèndia five Bendea, Diana apud Thracæ dicta.
 Bèndidia, Bèndidia, ejus feræ Athenis. Thracian sacrificer, Bèndis lingua Thracum Diana appellatur.
 Bène, A town in the middle of Creete.
 Bènedictus, The first founder of Monks in Italy.
 Bènéventum, oppidum est Hirpinorum, opus Diomedis, antea Malventum appell. donec colonia eò a Romanis deducta boni omnis gratia Beneventum appellari cepit, extructa a Romanis ann. M. 3682. Olymp. 128. V. C. 485, ante Chr. 266. long. 41. lat. 42. Clav. A city of the Hirpines in Italy.
 Bènjāmin, The son of my right hand: the son of Jacob: also others of that name.
 Bèngnia, A town in Germany, now called Fugna near Rhene.
 Benna vel Bena, A city of Thrace.
 Bena, c. 3 Ben.

Bennäventa, Northampton.
Bennones, High-croft in Leicester-shire.

Ben Sirach, sententiarum moralium Hebræus autor verusissimus, quæ à Iudeis Jeremix propheta creditur. fuisse nepos, Gel.

Berbecæ, populi sunt, qui certam ætatis metam transgressus perimunt, virôq; immolant præfocatis mulieribus.

Berëcynthis, Cybele, mater deum, dicta à Berëcynthio monte ubi colebatur.
Bërengaria, The wife of Richard king of England, and the daughter of Garlias king of Navarre.

Bërengarius, An Italian Captain: vix. circ. an. Chr. 900. Also a French man of Tours, who denied the Transubstantiation or real presence of Christ's body in the Sacrament: which doctrine, for fear of death threatened to him, he was forced to recant in the time of Nicholas the 2d Pope of Rome, ann. Christ. 1059.

Bërenice, An Egyptian Queen, wife to Ptolemæus Lagus, who owned to cut off her hair, if her husband returned from the Wars wither; she therefore having her own cut off her hair, and sent it unto Venus Temple, but it was presently (as Conon the magician said) taken up into heaven, and made 7 stars like a triangle as the tail of the Lion: also Berenice, vel Beronice, ces, the Queen of Egypt, and sister of Ptolemy and Cleopatra: also Beronice five Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Antiochus: there were many more of this name: also a city about Syria, called now Pella; another in Africa, called Hesperides: 3d once called Chius; 4. a city of the Troglodites; 5. in Cilicia: inde Bereniceus.

Bërenicis, Idis, The country of Cyrene.
Bëres, à Berete filio Macedonis. A City of Thrace.

Bërex, A nation betwix India and Æthiopia.

Berge, A City of Thrace.

Bergidum, A City of Tarracon in Spain.

Bergion & Albion, Giants, the sons of Neptune, slain by Hercules.

Bërgomum, A town in Italy beyond Padus.

Bërellus, An ancient Prelate of Borena in Arabia, who falling into an error about the Eternity of Christ, was recalled by Origen, an. Chr. 249.

Bërna, A City of the Helvetians.

Bërnardus, An ancient Father, Abbot of Claravallis; see his life at large described before his Works: floruit ann. Chr. 1127, quo tempore vix, & Hugo de S. Viçore.

Bërnava, The town Benavar of Tarracon in Spain.

Bërce, A woman of Epidaurus; nonce to Semele Bacchus mother: also the wife of Doryclus of the hill Ilmarus.

Bërca, à Phërone conditore dicta, mutato ph in b, vel à Bërca filia Beretis. A City of Macedonia, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles: it is now called Veria or Boor, long. 72. lat. 37. another of Syria, now called Chaleppo, or Aleppo.

Bërçus, A Chaldean Astrologer, also an historiographer; also an. hill in Taurica having in the top two fountains of deadly water.

Bërsäbe, The City in Judæa which is

also called Puteus juramenti.
Bërfane, A widow of Damafcus beloved of Alexander the Great.

Bërbium, A Promontory in England, called Dunis Bey, al. the Cape of St. Andrews.

Bërrinus, The City Verona in Italy.

Bërwicus, Berwick.

Bërycus, A certain City of Phœnicia, alit Troja, vulgò Barutum. Also a City in Arabia called Diospolis.

Bësa, A fountain between Ossa and Olympus, near the town Cycasium.

Bëshipo, Hif. Bæticæ portus.

Bëssa, Gr. i. convallis, urbs Locorum, dicta ab humida loci natura. A City in Phocis, another in Peloponnesus.

Bëssara, A City of Assyria.

Bëssario, A learned Cardinal, that lived in the time of Eugenius the fourth, famous for his liberality towards learned men: flor. circ. ann. Chr. 1432.

Bëssas, vel Bëfas, An Idoltbat in past times gave answers, Ammian. 19.

Bëssi, Gr. i. vallibus habitantes. People of Thrace by the river Strymon, famous for theft and robbery.

Bëssus, A President of Bactra that slew Darius his Lord, when he was overcome by Alexander, ann. Mund. 3620. ante Chr. nat. 318.

Bëssyga, A Mart town in India.

Bëssygas, A river near that City.

Bëssyga, People of that town.

Bëta, urbs in sinu Æthiopico.

Bëthania, A town two miles from Jerusalem on the side of mount Olivet.

Bëtharmones, Gr. i. falcatores Cybeles. Priests called Corybantes.

Bëthassi, al. Bëthassi, People of Mactricht within the Diocess of Luke in Germany, Coop.

Bëthel, בית-אל i. domus Dei, The name of a City in the tribe of Benjamin, before call'd Luz, long. 9. lat. 32.

Bëthlëhem, בית-לחם, domus panis, A town in Judæa, first called Ephrata.

Bëthamis, A City of Galile.

Bëthura, A strong Castle of the Jews.

Bëtus, The sixth king of the Celtiberians, reg. ann. 31. ann. Mund. 2139.

Bëianor, The son of Mantos; he was first named Ochus, vix. ann. 56. he built Mantua where Virgil was born, & called it after his Mother's name, ann. Mund. 2806.

Bëia, also one of the Trojan princes slain by Agamemnon.

Bëas, A Philosopher, one of the seven wise men of Greece, and Prince of the Priencesses: when the city was taken by the enemies, and every man fled with bag and baggage, he carried nothing with him; and being asked why he carried nothing with him, he answered, Omnia mea mecum porto: accomplishing his knowledge and virtue one's his; the goods and riches of this world none of his: vix. circ. an. M. 3330.

Bëia, A town of Tarracon in Spain.

Bëbaciulus, A Latin Poet good at Lambicks.

Bëbaga, An Indian Island, wherein is great plenty of Oysters and shell-fish, Plin. 3. 21.

Bëbastus, A City of Thrace.

Bëbërius, Tiberii agnomen propter nimiam vini aviditatem, macrobius dicit; Caldius Biberius Mero, pro Claudius Tiberius Nero; vide Sueton.

Bëbiana, A Roman Martyr in the time

of Julian the Apostate.
Bëbilia, The chaste wife of Duellius, al. Bilia. She being blamed of her husband for that she never sold himself; flintling breath (which in a brawl had been objected unto him) answered, That she had thought all mens breaths so to have savoured.

Bëbina, A country of Thrace; unde Biblinum vinum.

Bëbiflächas, Dietymsus called, quod mille quingentos libros conscripserit; dictus & πολυβιβης ubi assiduam circa libros moram.

Bëbils, Daughter of Milenus, or Miletus, who loving her brother Canus, and could not attain to have his company, banged her self; she was afterwards turned into a fountain; also there is an Is. na so called.

Bëbils, A river in the Isle Naxos.

Bëbraße, A town in France, commonly called in French, Bëurç.

Bëbrax, The town Bray in France, in the country of Rochel, Coop.

Bëbroci, vel Bëbrocalli, People of the hundred of Bray in Barkshire.

Bëbüllus, A Consul of Rome together with Cæsar, ann. Mund. 3950. fortè à bibendi aviditate. Also a river in Spain.

Bëbucum, The City Biburg in Dania.

Bëburgum, The City Erfurt in Germany.

Bëidini, People of Sicilia near the Citari, nax.

Bëidos, A Castle in Sicilia.

Bëndium, A Port in Spain.

Bënnus, A City of Crete.

Bëggera, The City Bejar in Spain.

Bëgerriones, People of Aquitaine in France.

Bëlaus, A river of Pontus not far from Heraclea.

Bëbililis, A town of Tarracon in Spain near the river Salo; ibi est the town where the left iron is; some write there is a river called Bilbo, whose water tempers the iron; whence come our Bilbo blades: long. 15. lat. 44.

Bëbina, A City of Persia.

Bëbia, The wife of Hicron, a chaste matron.

Bëbis, A river in Asia near Heraclea.

Bëimæter, agnomen Ecæchi, quod duas matres habuerit, Semelem & Jovem matris munere fungentem.

Bëinövium, Binchester in the Bishoprick of Durham.

Bëion, An eloquent Philosopher of Borythenses, who said to one that had risen up walked and sold his lands: The Earth swallowed up Amphiaræus, and then biff swallowed up thy land.

Bëpëdimus, People of Aquitaine.

Bëracellum, A town in Thufcia.

Bërgantes, People in Ireland about the river Bërgus, i. Barow.

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Bërfates, A river of Thrace.

Bërfaltia, dicta à Bërfale Solis & Terræ filio, aut à Bërfale vicino fluvio: Regio Thracie in Macedonia confin. Bërfaltæ, populus.

Bërfaltis, vel Bërfaltis, dicta à Bërfaltia Thracie regione. The name of a maid destroyed by Neptune, turning himself into a ram.

Bërfanthæ, urbs Thracie.

Bërfargis, civitas Hispanie citerioris; Bërfargiani, populus.

Bërfontium, The Metropolis, or chief city of Burgundy.

Bërfon, The son of Mars and Callirhoe, which

which built the city Bistonia.
Bistones, People of Bistonia.

Bistonia, dicta à vicino lacu quem Bistonidem appellant, five à Bistone rege. A country in Thrace between the rivers Nessus and Hebrus.

Bistonis, dicta à Bistone demergo, quod ibi omnia nautania demerguntur. A city and Lake in Thrace, now called Poru, or Porum, Ortel.

Bistonis, Bistonus & Bistonicus, Of that country.

Bisulcor, A surname of Mars.

Bisurgis, A river of Germany.

Bichus, A famous sword-player with his fellow Bacchius, mentioned by Sueton, v. Bacchius.

Bithys, populi Thracie, quorum autor fuit Bithys, Martis & Setæ sororis Rhefi filius.

Bithys, fœminæ vocantur in Scythia, quæ pupillas binas in oculis singulis habent: inest autem his vis ea naturalis, ut visu effascinent, intermāntque quos diu diu inuentur, iratis præterit oculis, Plin. 7. 2.

Bithynia, dicta à Bithyno rege, A country of Asia the left, next to Troas: by Solinus, it was called Bëbycia, afterwards Mygdonia, now it is called by some Bërsia, by others Bëcfangal, being in long. 60. lat. 42. unde Bithynus, a, um, Bithynius, a, um, & Bithynicus, a, um; Of Bithynia.

Bithynum, A city in that country.

Bithynus, The son of Jupiter and Thracæ.

Bithras, The brother of Pandarus, son to Alcanor the Trojan: they were slain by the Rutilians: Also a noble man of Carthage.

Biton, Son of Argia: the priestess, his mother Argia, going to the temple of Juno to sacrifice, the coach-horse being tired, Biton and his brother Cleobæus drew the coach up the hill to the temple: she desired of the gods the best thing the gods could give to man for her two sons, and that night her sons both died, so that the goddess counted death the best thing that the gods could give to man.

Biculius, Avernorum rex.

Bëirugia, A town in Tuscina not far from Mantiana.

Bëirürges, People of Aquitain inhabiting Burdeaux, Ortel.

Bëmbres, populi quicunque; inter tropicos habitant ad meridiem: quandoque enim incidentes habent umbras, cum à meridio sol ad gnomonem accedit rectum ad subiacens planum, quandoque autem in adverterium, cum sol in adverterium consistit: eadem ratione dicuntur Amphificii.

Bëzya, vel Byze, vel Bëzona: urbs & axis regum Thracie, invisa hirundinibus; terra hiatu absorpta. A town of Thrace between Apollonia and Calatis.

Bëzia, vel Byze, vel Bëzona: urbs & axis regum Thracie, invisa hirundinibus; terra hiatu absorpta. A town of Thrace between Apollonia and Calatis.

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Blacus, A mans name; Vide apell.

Blagura, A mountain in Ireland, one of which spring three famous rivers, Berna, Corus, and Syrus, which water almost the whole country.

Blanda, Blandes, opp. item & flu. Hifp. Tarracon, in ora littor. Catalauniz; item oppidum Brutiorum in ora maris, Calabriae cit.

Blandenona, A place not far from Placence, Cic.

Blandicia, A city in Italy where Horace the Poet had a farm, Rectius Blandu-
fia, Ortel.

Blandus, A fountain near to Scena, nomen adept. à blanditie aquarum quibus alluit incolas.

Blandus, Romanus fuit, qui cum audiret filium à triumviris interfecum, ab iisdem impetravit ut interficeretur, & filia comes mitteretur.

Blandonii, People of France.

Blacon, An Isle in the mouth of Rhodan.

Blatæra, oppidum Provincia Narbonensis, Plin. 3. 5. Bletiers.

Blatum Bulgium, Bulneis in Cumberland.

Blémey, vel Blënnæ, vel Blënnæ, dicta à Blëme, uno ex illis ducibus qui cum Dionysio in illas regiones militarunt. Æthiopian montes, a people having no head, but their faces in their breasts, dicta etiam Bletæ.

Blerani, People of Hetruria in Italy.

Blethum, Old town in Herefordshire, Camb.

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Bëdërdmion, mensis Junius apud Athenienses, unde Bëdërdmion-dicus est Apollo.

Bëdërdmion, Apollo ab Athen, cultus: nam in bello Ion, Eleusinius, eis opem tulit, inde victores Athenienses de voce currentis exercitus ad urbem, Apollinem Bëdërdmion dixerunt, & mensis Bëdërdmion.

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Bomilcar, *A Carthaginian captain, son of Amilcar; he was hanged on a gibbet in the midst of Carthage, being suspected of a conspiracy.*

Bomiz, *A town on the hill Amanus in Syria.*

Bomonicæ, gr. i. in ara contententes: adolescentuli erant qui in Diana Orthia sacrificii apud Laconas aris superpositi, contendere solebant quis plura verbera sustineret.

Bôn, *A king of the Thuscans, ab eo Bononia dicta: reg. an. 28. circ. an. M. 3110.*
Bôna dâ, *A goddess of the Romans, whom while she lived no man saw but her husband; for which the women sacrificed to her in the night, al. diâ, Fatua & Fauna & Santa.*

Bônæ fortunæ, maris Eoi insula, Ptol. Bônæ, Mercat.

Borandria, *A city of Syria, before called Apollonia.*

Bônaventura, Theologus Franciscanus ex oppido Egico regio, Scholasticus insignis; à Xisto in catalogum Sanctorum reatus est flor. an. Chr. 1268.

Bonchar, *People betwixt Euphrates and the river Cyrus.*

Bônî-portus, civitas Cretensium, cui nomen καλὸν ἀνὰ, i. pulchrum litus, Ag. Apoll. c. 17.

Bônianum, oppidum in Samnio, Cic. pro Cluent.

Bônicius, præsul Avernenfis.

Bônifacius, The name of divers Popes of Rome, and of divers others.

Bôn um, Bangor in Wales.

Bonna, *A city in Germany, Bon.*

Bonni, *Hills of Ætolia, Bonnettes incolæ.*

Bônônia, locus est fabulosus, unde Bulionia; & postea Bononia nomen, à bulionis fabulo, Gallico nomine indium parent, vel à bon. ædific. hodie Bologna voc. Bulloigne in France, long. 28. lat. 41.

Merc. *Alfo the name of a city in Italy near the river Po, long. 33. lat. 24. Also a town in Hetruria.*

Bônônienfes, Bononiæ incolæ.

Bônôfus, *An Emperor of Rome who was famous for his great drinking and quaffing; Aurelius saith he was born not to lead a life, but to lift a pot; & being overcome by Pubus his successor, he hung himself; whereas men scoffed and said, It was a Tankard, and no man that hung there: vix. ann. Chr. 283.*

Bônus, Prebyter Romanus.

Bônus Dêus, *deus suis, ejus templum Paulus in Arcad. commemorat.*

Bônus eventus, Deus, Plin. 55. Var. De re rust. l. 1. inter Consecratos divos agri-colarum.

Bônæ, *Æolia dicti sunt qui boyes ad dies festos coemerent.*

Bôn. ceræ, Hellepontii urbs, Germaniopolis postea dicta, Plin. 5. ult.

Bônôura, gr. βόνη, Lat. bubula cauda, *A city of Cyprus, Stra.*

Bônôtes, Lat. bubulcus: Ætolia est juxta urfam minorem, quæ more bubulci plaurum sequi videtur, v. appel. dic. & Actophylax.

Bônz, in fortitudine, vel in hircio, filius Salmon; item nomen columnæ in porticu Solomonis.

Borama, *A city of Phœnicia near Beritos.*

Bortista, *A king of the Goths, an. Mun. 3872.*

Borbotomagus, Germaniz urbs, Ptol. quibdam hodie Worms.

Borbônium, *A Dukedom of France, Bourbon, long. 25. lat. 47. Merc.*

Borcâni, *People of the Hirpine hills in Italy, Plin.*

Borcobæ, Thraciz oppidum, Plin.

Borcôvices, Barwick in Northumberland.

Bôcæ, oppidi nomen, Cic.

Bôrcas, Strymonis filius, al. Altræ filius, *They saith that he begot twelve swift horses of Dardanus mares; also the name of a hill near Dyrrachium: hinc Boræus, & Boretes, tis.*

Bôrcôlôma, *One of the muses of Dardanius.*

Borgodi, *People of Asia, in the Isle Argilia.*

Bôrion, *A Promontory of Africa, in closing the greater Syrtis, Plin. 5.4.*

Bormânico, oppidum Narbonensis provinciz, Plin. 3.4.

Bormifcus, *A region of Macedonia, where the dogs were Euripides.*

Boron, *A town of the Troglodites.*

Borippa, *A city of Babylon, joined to Mesopotamia, in it is much work wrought.*

Bôrithènes, *A river of Scythia, the greatest in Europe nixi Ister; also a town by that river, and an Isle in the mouth thereof: indè Borythenide, pop. Borythenius, a, um, of that river.*

Bolgêdâriza, *A place in Armenia.*

Bolphorus, *Biographia, dict. à meabili bovis transitu, quod nomen, propter angustias freti; vel quod Jupiter in bovem transmutatus trajecit. A part of the sea, which lieth in the sandy coasts; one by Constantinople, called Thracius; the other more Noribward, called Cimmericus, which is in the entrance to Mæotis.*

Bolpôrus, *A town of Franconia in Germany.*

Boltra, *A city of Phœnicia by the Sea side.*

Bolstrata, *A city of Egypt.*

Bolufes, populi, Plin. 4. 11.

Bôthichidæ, à Botacho Lycurgi nepote dict. *A lake of Arcadia in Tegea.*

Bôctai, Thraciz pop. Plin. 4. 11.

Bôctæum, *A town of Phrygia.*

Borôdus, vicus Hispan. Tarrac. juxta Segobrigam.

Borrys, *A town of Phœnicia.*

Bôvillæ, dict. quasi bovis illa vel hillæ, quod eo vulnerata bos sua trahens intestina devenit. *A town in Italy not far from Rome.*

Bôvium, Beverton or (de Camden) Cowbridge in Wales.

BASSE R

Brăbantia, Brabant in Belgia; *it lieth on the East, North, and South; the Meuse; on the West Scheldi; it is in length 75. in breadth 60 miles, long. 27. lat. 52. Merc.*

Brăbantini, People of Brabant.

Brăbathènes, *A hill ten miles from Lacedæmon.*

Brăcra, urbs Hispan. Tarracon. *Here was held one of the seven greater Conventions or Parliaments of Spain, which were held, Carthaginensis, Tarraconensis, Cæsaraugustanus, Cluniensis, Lucensis, Bracarenfis & Asturienfis. It is now called Braga.*

Brăcari, vel Brăcres, People of that

Region near the river Minius.

Eraccia Gallia, Narbon in France.

Brăchia, sic dict. quod plurima in eo Brăchi, i. brevitas sint. *The Arabian Sea or Gulf.*

Brachmānes, vel Brachmānz, *Philosophers in India; they would eat no flesh nor endure any Images; they would drink nothing but water, Plin. 1. 17. Strab. 25.*

Brăchodes, *The farthest city of Africa the 1st.*

Brădia, *An Isle of Illyricum.*

Brădæ, *A noble man; qui nobilitatem in Altragalisi gestabat: ite bragged of nobility, and had no virtue but to wear rich clothes; he had many of his posterity every where: Vide Cæl. Rhod. 1. 20. c. 27.*

Brădia, *A Consul of Rome, an. Chr. 186. Another Consul so called.*

Brăgda, *A river of Adick near to Utica, Sil.*

Brăgæ, *Certain desert Islands, Plin.*

Brăgæ, Broughton in Northamptonshire.

Brăna, *A town of the Turdulians in Spain.*

Branchiādæ, *The priests of Apollo.*

Branchiādæ, *Apollo dictus est à Branchio adolefcente Thessalo, quem & vivum dilexit & mortuum templo decoravit: vel à Branchio, cui vaticinandi artem concesserat: vel à Branchidis populis apud quos responsa dabat.*

Branchus, *The son of Apollo.*

Branchorii, *People of Asia, Plin.*

Brandeburgum, *A city of the upper Germany, chief of the whole March of Brandenburg: The title Marchy was given unto it by the Emperor Henry the first, an. Chr. 925. long. 36. lat. 53.*

Brangônia, *quæ est Vigornia, The city of Worcester, or Bangor.*

Brannôdunum, *Brancchester in Norfolk.*

Brannôgênium, *Worcester, otherwise called Brangonia, or Vigornia.*

Brăsidæ, *A Captain of the Lacedæmonians.*

Bratia, *A Province of Media.*

Bratupantium, *A town of the low countries, Granviller, Cæl.*

Brauron, Atticæ oppidum, ubi Diane Brauronis facellum est, à Braurone heroe conditum, à quo etiam Brauronia Diana dicta est.

Brăyum, *A city of Tarracon in Spain.*

Brăa, *A city of the Athenians.*

Brachinia, *Bracknock-shire.*

Brégi & Brege, *idem qui Phryges.*

Bregmentini, *People of Troas.*

Bréma, à Ptolemæo Fabianum, urbs Westphaliz, Bremen, lon. 31. lat. 52. Clav.

Brēmônium, *Brampton in Cumberland, Cambd. or Barwick, Villonov, Bremien-num.*

Brēmētūracum, *Ribchester, Camb.*

Bremetonacum, *Overborrow in Lancashire.*

Brēmîs, *A city in Saxony.*

Brenda, i. Brendisium.

Brennus, vel Brenno, Gallorum Senonum dux, qui Brenoniam Venetiz urbem edificavit, quæ postea literarum aliquot immutatione dicta est Verona: vix. ann. Mun. 3575. tempore Camilli, Funic. He conquered Italy, sacked Rome, and spoiled the Temple of Apollo at Delphos, and so fell mad, and killed himself.

Brenthus, *The son of Hercules, unde Ort. Brundisium.*

Brépium

Brépium, *A Promontory of Achaia, Brétina. The city Brinium in Italy.*

Brétolaum, *The town Bretulla in Portugal.*

Brettus, *The son of Hercules; also a city so called of him.*

Breuck, *People of Pannonia by the river Saus.*

Breuni, populi Alpini.

Briareus, gr. i. fortis; *Poets saith that he had one hundred arms and fifty belies. He was a great Giant, and the son of Titan: he was called Egeon among men, and among the gods Briareus. When Pallas, Juno and Neptune, and many other gods had conspired against Jupiter, at Thetis her request he went into heaven, and the conspiring gods were afraid at his coming, and so grew all firm: some say he was one of the Giants that fought against the gods.*

Bris, urbs Pifidia.

Brixax, *An Image-maker.*

Brigantes, *People of Ireland; also York-shire, Lancashire, Bishoprick of Durham, Westmerland, Cumberland.*

Brigantium, *The city Compostella of Galicia in Spain.*

Brigetium, *A city in Spain.*

Briganti, *A people of the Alpes.*

Brigida, vel Brigitta, *A holy woman, a Saint; she was the beginning of an Order of Nuns in the time of Pope Urbane the fifth, an. Chr. 1364.*

Briliosus, *A mountain in Attica.*

Brimo, *Idem à Braggia, a reverendo, quod noverunt cetera monumenta ab ea imitari credebantur: vel Brim, i. fremendo, minando. One of Hecate her name.*

Brisa, *A Promontory in Lesbos, where Bacchus, hence killed Brifcus, was worshipped.*

Brifabritæ, *People of India, beyond the river Indus.*

Briseis, dict. à patre Brise. *A fair Danish, whom Agamemnon got from Achilles at the siege of Troy, whence arose the enmity between Achilles and Agamemnon. See Hom. Iliad. 4.*

Briseus, dictus Dionysius, vel à Brisa, promontorio Lesbi; vel à Braggia, i. præ gravidine cibi & potus dormio; vel à Brisa, pressum vinaceorum massâ; vel à Braggia, quod vociferari sign. Natal. Com. vel denique à byria, i. corio vel pelle. V. Gyrail.

Brissollum, *Brissol.*

Britannia, dict. à Britone rege, al. à Bruto Trojano, quasi Britania, Cooperus ex Prytanis, quod gr. signis, metalla, nundinas & vêtigalia, propter metallorum alia: umque rerum copiam; vel à Brit Saxone, quod actionem pingendi & Tave nation, quod se pingebat ut hostibus terribiliores viderentur. *The Iles remaining England, Scotland and Wales; it is 800 miles long, the whole compass 1836 miles, East, temp. & clim. 9. It lieth on the East the Germane Ocean Sea, on the West, the Irish; on the North the Scottish: on the South it is by a narrow Sea divided from Gallia Belgica.*

Britannicus, adj. Of Britain.

Britannicus, *The son of Claudius Cæsar, and Mithridates, he was poisoned by Nero.*

Britannus, & Brito, & Britannicus, *A Briton.*

Britum, *A town in Portugal.*

Britomartis, *A fair Danish of Crete,*

beloved of Diana, al. Britonia: *She fearing to be ravished by Minos, cast her self into the water.*

Britones, populi minoris Britanniz, quæ est Gallia Celtica regio.

Brivates portus, opp. portus & empor. Gallia Celt. B. R. H.

Brixellum, *A town between Mantua and Cremona; 8. off. llo.*

Brixentes, pop. Alpini, Plin. 3. 20.

Brixia, al. Brescia, *A town in Italy so called, long. 32. lat. 44. Clav.*

Brixillum, *A town of Hetruria by Mutina.*

Brizo, ex Braggia. *The goddess of dreams, Cæl. Rhod. 27. 10. Athen.*

Brômîus, *Idem à Braggia, a fremendo, vel Brômîus à tonitru, quod natus est cum tonitru, ejus genitrice fulmine peremta. Bacchus so called.*

Brongus & Angrus, *A river running out of Illyricum.*

Brontes, sic dict. quod Jovi eudat rû Braggia, i. fulmina, One of the Cyclops.

Brontœum, *A device under the stage where by the players could counterfeit thunder.*

Brontæus, *Idem à Braggia, a tonitru. The name of Jupiter.*

Brôcæ, *A famous champion, brother to Ammon.*

Brôthêus, *The son of Vulcan, who being mocked for his ill-favouredness, burned himself.*

Broverflavia, *A town in Zealand, called by some Schaldia, by others Brævers-haven.*

Brovonacis, Camb. *The town called Brougham in Westmerland.*

Brugæ, *People of the Low-Countries.*

Brugæ, *The city Brugg in Flanders, long. 24. lat. 51.*

Bullitæ, *People of Ephesus.*

Bullitini, populi in secunda regione Italia, Plin. 3. 11.

Brûmus, Bacchus qui Brumalibus festis nomen dedit.

Brundulum, *A haven of the river Aethiops.*

Brundânium, urbs Bavariz, vulgò B. a. u. m.

Brundisium, dict. à cervini capitis similitudine, quod Braggia sua lingua appellabant Messapii: Græci Brenthem appell. à Brenno quondam Herculis filio. *A city of Calabria by the Adriatick sea, which hath a very commodious haven, long. 42. lat. 40. Clav.*

Brunfuitum, vel Brunfwiga, *Brant-wick, long. 32. lat. 52.*

Bruffs, dict. à Briso Emathii filio, *A part of Macedonia.*

Brûthus, *The son of Alcanius.*

Brûthani, à Brutis dicti: officia servilia magistratibus præstabant.

Brûthi, dict. quasi bruti & obsecrati; fuerunt enim Brutii servi & pastores Lucanorum, People of Italy, dict. & Brûthi, quod Lucanis fugitivos sonat.

Brûthius Præfens, consul, collega Antonini Pii Aug. 11. an. ab ære 890. Steph.

Brûtus, dict. propter stulticiam, quam Tarquinius metu simulabat L. Junius Brutus. *A noble man in Rome, the first Consul with Collatinus. When Tarquinius Superbus was banished, an. M. 344. an. urb. cond. 265. M. Brutus, one of the slayers of Cæsar. D. Brutus, who was besieged in Mutina by Anthony, & rescued by Hirtius and Panfa.*

Bruxellæ, *A city of Brabant called Brus-*

sels, Long. 26. lat. 52. Merc.

Bryas, *A Grecian captain of the Argives against the Lacedæmonians.*

Bryax, *An engraver that helped to make the famous monuments of Mausolus.*

Bryazôn, *A river of Bithynia in Asia.*

Bryges, *People of Thrace, of whom sprung the people called Phryges.*

Bryglon, urbs Macedoniæ, Plin. 430.

B. ygis, civitas.

Brygus, Celiberorum rex.

Brüllum, *A city in Propontis.*

Bryæ, Thraciz populi, Plin. 4. 11.

Brysani, Scythians, neighbours to the Cycones.

Brysæ, urbs Laconiz, à qua Bacchus Bryeus cognominatus est, quod ibi colebatur: quidam tamen Bacchum Bryeum dici putant, ab antiq. Bpæ, i. scaturio, quod ex alvearibus mella, vel ex uvis multa exprimeret primus docuit: al. Bryeum vel Bryeum volunt cognom. à Bryæ pelle quam in bello indidit.

Bryeüs, nomen Bacchi, v. Bryæ.

B ANTE U

Bübacène, Asia regio, Curt.

Hübäus, *A painter of Clazomene, who in his painting did expose Hipponactes to laughter; whereupon the Poet wrote such bitter verses against him that he hanged himself.*

Bubastus, *Cariz regio, ejus mulieres Bubastides ab Ovidio voc.*

Eubastæ, *A city of Egypt, where there was a yearly meeting for the shipping of Diana; it is situated on the banks of Nilus, and now called Azioth, Ortel.*

Bubelum, *A nation or town of Cyrene.*

Bubentani, Campaniz pop. Plin.

Bübinda, *A river in the east side of Iceland.*

Bübön, dict. à Bubone latrone, *A city of the Lycians.*

Büböna, *bona Dea habita est, The goddess of Ozon.*

Büca, *A town of the Frentanes in Italy.*

Buccellarii, *Romane soldiers that lived in the east parts by robbing and stealing.*

Buccellarius, *One of Gallogræcia.*

Bücephala, India urbs, juxta Hydaspem fluvium, ab Alexandro condita, sic dict. à Bücephalo equo qui ibidem cecidit in pralio, quo Porus Indorum rex vinctus est: condita est an. M. 3638.

Bücephalum, *A port in the Gulf Saronicum, not far from Ithmus in Morea.*

Budōri. *A city called Heidelberg in the Palatinat, long. 33. lat. 49.*
 Budōrium. *A Promontory in the Isle Salamis.*
 Bugei. *populi à Parthenis oriundi.*
 Bugeues. *dict. Bacchus eadem ratione quā Tauriformis ac Tauriceps.*
 Buges. *annus Scythia Europæ.*
 Bul. *nomen gentis odavi apud Heb. nostro Orobri prestantiss.*
 Bularchus. *pictor præstantiss.*
 Buluteron. *Cizyoi ædificium amplum, &c. Vide Plin. 3. 15.*
 Bulgaria. *A country in Europe about Thrace, hinc x. Danubius et the via Euxinam, bordering upon Dacia: unde Bulgari pop.*
 Bullis. *dict. à Bulone conditore. A city of Phocis between Parnassus and Helicon, hinc Bullenses.*
 Bulla Regia. *A free town of Numidia in Africk.*
 Bullaui. *The town Witlam in England; alio Buelch in Wale.*
 Bullentes. *A town and people of Locris.*
 Bullones. *Barbarous people of Macedonia.*
 Bullis. *Idis. A town of Macedonia near the Adriatick sea, by Apollonia.*
 Bullia. *urbs Illyrici in ora Dalmatiae litorali.*
 Buluba. *A town of Cyrene in Libya.*
 Bunas. *A man so called.*
 Būnā. *Junp dicta est. A. Bunone filio Mercurii.*
 Būnēma. *A city of Epirc, built by Ulysses.*
 Būnētum. *A town in the north of Germany.*
 Būnōmus. *A city of Macedonia.*
 Būpālus. *id. quod Bubalus.*
 Būphāgus. *A river in Arcadia, ab Herod. Buphago dictus: alio the son of Jupiter, & Buphag. item & Būphagus Hercules dict. quod multi esset cibi, & boves integros ederet; Pamphagus item, Polyphagus & Addephagus hac de causa dictus.*
 Būphōnus. *gr. Bēs bos, & gēt cædes, is qui boves macat, Jupiter his præfuit.*
 Būprāsium. *à Buprasio conditore. A city and river of the Epri near Elis.*
 Būra. *A city of Achaia in the Gulf by Corinth, which is now swallowed up by the sea: inde*
 Būraicus. *Hercules dictus ab Achaia urbe Bura, ubi & specus & fluvius eodem nomine exitere, quo in loco tabellā & talis seu taxillis varicinia dabatur, v. Steph.*
 Burchāna. *or Burchana. An Isle in Pontus.*
 Burdēgāla. *vel Burdēgāla Burdeaux in Gascon, long. 21. lat. 45. Merc.*
 Būrēa. *dicta, Būppia. & Būppia. Fons insule Co, dict. quod bovis naribus similem habeat meatum, unde fœcatur: alio a city of Italy built by Bureus.*
 Burgundia. *Two countries of France, the one is the Duchy of Burgoin, once inhabited by the Hedi, called inferior Burgundia, long. 26. lat. 48. The country of Burgoin called superior Burgundia, is inhabited by the Sequani, long. 28. lat. 47. sic Merc.*
 Burgundiones. *People of that country.*
 Burnum. *castellum Illyrici mediterr. in traclu Liburnia, cujus incolæ Burniæ, Plin. 3. 22.*

Burrūm. *Usk in Wales.*
 Bursāpentes. *pop. Hisp. Tarracoenf. inter Cālaguritanos & Complutenses, Plin.*
 Bursina. *civitas Hispan. Tarracoen. in Arragonie regno, vulgō Bursifro.*
 Bufācteri. *maiores & minores, Germanie pop. hodie Broeksturge.*
 Bufz. *People of the Medes.*
 Bufumodici. *civitas Brabantiz, vulgō Boledue. Scrib. Boscumodici.*
 Būfyris. *iris or Tridis, gr. quod boum tractor; solus enim duos fertur traxisse boves robore propemodum incredibili; à Bz & vōgtraho. A Tyrant, the son of Nep. une and Libie, who fed his horses with mans flesh; he was slain by Hercules; alio the name of a city in Egypt; the Egyptians call it Solis urbs, the Greeks Thebe, Diofolis, or Hecatompulos. Orel. à Būfyride illo condita, qui Osiridem (ni fallor) interfecit, an. M. 2226.*
 Būrea. *dict. à Bureone, h. accipitres, cui principatus in aguris dabatur olim: unde hzc familia Burea dicta est; quod prospero auspicio Buteo avis in ducis navis fœdifer. A family in Rome.*
 Būreō. *A Roman Orator mentioned by Seneca.*
 Būres. *gr. i. bubulcus. The son of Amycus king of Bebrycia, who being expelled for his fathers cruelty, came into Sicily, and was there in great favour with the trumpet Lycaste, called Yenus for her beauty: he had a son by her called Eryx; whose upon the fable that Butes begat Eryx of Venus: alio the son of Cecrops: alio a river in Scythia near the Agathyrsi: Item Trojanus à Camilla occisus.*
 Būthia. *A town or country of Jonia.*
 Būthos. *gr. Būthē, i. fundum. A town of Egypt.*
 Būthrotō. *vel Būthrotum. A Roman Colony in Epirus, near the Ambracian Gulf.*
 Būthrotōm. *A Gulf in Epirus, now called Golfo de Butronto, or a city of the same country called Butronto alio a river in Locris now called Novito.*
 Būthrus. *magister & Bz, i. bos, eod quod uno die integrum bovem devorare solebat. A noble Champion, whence the proverb, Buthus obambulat.*
 Būtis. *A city in Syria, afterward called Pella.*
 Būtra. *An Isle near Carpathos.*
 Būrrum. *op. Galliz togata in agro Bononiensi.*
 Būtia. *A town in Liburnia.*
 Butuntinenses. *People of Apulia in Italy.*
 Būtus. *The son of Pandion: alio a city of Egypt.*
 Būxentum. *à Buxo arbore, quæ copiosa illic provenit. A town of Lucania in Italy, called by the Greeks Pyxuntum.*
 Būzz. *A people of India.*
 Būzēri. *People of Themisfeyra in Asia.*
 Būzygūs. *A hill of Theffaly.*
 Būzygūs. *Athenis fuit familia sacerdotio prædita, à Būzyge quodam heroe, qui omnium primus iunctis bobus terram arasse creditur, unde nomen.*

B ante Y

Bybassus. *dict. à Bybasso pastore, qui Æsculapum maris tempestate in Cariam delatum servavit. A city of Caria, al. Bubaſus.*

Bybe. *A city near the people called Peucetii of Thrace.*
 Bybleſia. *A country of Caria, beginning at the Iſthmus by the city Cnidus.*
 Byblla. *Venus nuncupata. Vide Lucianum de dea Syria.*
 Byblis. *in fontem sui nominis mutata. The daughter of Miletus, who being in love with her brother Caunus, and being neglected of him, died for sorrow, and is said to be turned into a fountain in the Mediterranean, eberwife called Melos, and by Antiole Zephyria. Mirmallus, S. phnus and Acyros; Item Syro-Phœnicia urbs.*
 Byblus. *gr. papyrus signific. A city of Phœnicia, now called Gibelet, or Zibellet, long. 68. lat. 35. Clav.*
 Bycus. *Byce, Byges, Buges. A river of Sarmatia in Europe.*
 Byllis. *A town of Illyricum.*
 Eymazus. *urbs Pæonum.*
 Byrchānis. *Burchanis & Burchana, item Fabaria, insula maris Germanici, contra Amasii flu. ostia.*
 Byria. *dict. à bovino corio, qd. Græci vocant Byriam. A Castle in the midst of Carthage, in the top whereof was the Temple of Æsculapius, which the wife of Alcubral burned. The original of this City is thus described by Servius; Dido arriving on the coast of Libya, was forbidden to pass, so that by Hyarbas king of that country; she therefore earnestly desired to buy of them some ground as might be compassed with a beasts hide; she obtaining her desire, cut the beasts hide into small changes, and therewith compassed 22 furlongs, in which she built the city now named Carthage, and the castle was called Byria, which signific. an Ox hide.*
 Byrus. *five Byrhus, Iatro fuit. Horat. sat. 4.*
 Byſſilis. *A country near the Syrtis.*
 Byſſina. *or Byzacium. A country of Africk; vulgō Regno di Tunisi.*
 Byzantes. *People of Africk.*
 Byzantium. *dict. à Byze Megarensium claffis præfecto. A city of Thrace, built by Paulanias, a captain of the Spartans; it was called Ligos, afterward Nova Roma, in the time of Severus; and being enlarged, and made the head of the Oriental Empire in the time of Constantine, it was called Constantinople; it is now under the hands of the Turk, being won by Mahomet the second, an. Chr. 1453. they call it Stamboli, long. 36. lat. 43.*
 Byzantius & Byzantinus. *a, um, nom. gent.*
 Byzenus. *The son of Neptune, of a fierce speech, whence the proverb, Byzen liberatus, applied to those that are lavish of their tongues.*
 Byzēres. *alii Byzari & Budini, olim Chalybes, ac deinde Chaldzi dict. Valer. Flac. A people of Pontus.*
 Byzon. *A city of Thrace, that was swallowed up by an Earthquake in a rift of the earth.*

C ante A

Cas. *A mountain in Syria, in the tribe of Ephraim.*
 Cābādes. *A king of the Persians.*
 Cābāla. *locus in Sicilia, vide in appellat.*
 Cābālāca. *A town in Albania.*
 Cābālā

Cābālā. *A country of Lycia in Asia the left Cabales, The people.*
 Cābālūm. *Cal. Cabilonum oppid. Galliz Celt. juxta Ararim flu. Chalon sur Saône.*
 Cābālis. *urbs prope Sybarim juxta dorfum Meandri.*
 Cābālūm. *in monte Helicone fons Musis conferatur, Græcis Hippocrene; i. fons eui dict. quem Pegasus in eo loco faxum feriens aperuit, unde Pegasus dict. The ivēſ called Helicon.*
 Cābāſſus. *vel Cābēſſus, urbs Armenie minoris.*
 Cābēllō. *A town called Cavallion in Narbone.*
 Cābēra. *The daughter of Proteus, who had three sons by Vulcan, called Caberi, and three daughters called Caberidæ.*
 Cābēron. *A river of Asia.*
 Cābīri. *diu Samothracum, Scraho facit tres, alii quatuor; Ceres, Persephone, Dis, Castor, & Mercurius.*
 Cābīria. *urbs Asia inferioris.*
 Cabrus. *deus Phœlitarum, quæ urbs Pamphiliæ fuit.*
 Cabul. *urbs compeditus, vel à terra tenaci obcopiam argillæ. A country of Galilee.*
 Cālūra. *fons egregie odoratus, quod Juno eo aliquando fuerit perfusa. A river in Mesopotamia.*
 Cālyla. *Cavyla, urbs Macedoniæ in ora litorali in Thraciæ corfin.*
 Cāca. *The sister of Cacus.*
 Cacus. *The first king of the Hunni, vix circ an. Chr. 798. Punc.*
 Cācāria. *& Calcaria. Tadcaster in England.*
 Caccābe. *The city Carthage. Vid. Carthago.*
 Cācīdīri. *The most famous people of Scythia.*
 Cācīrīni. *People in Sicily.*
 Cacus. *i. malus. The son of Vulcan, a shepherd of Aventine; his sister Hercules his Oxe, and waue them to go backward into the cave, left the track of their foot should be known; Hercules sought them, and bearing them below, entered into the cave and flew him with his Club. Cacus dicitur Kæte, à malis quæ vicinis suis latrocinis inferebat.*
 Cādāra. *insula ingens rubri maris.*
 Cadēna. *A palace in the hills of Lycæonia.*
 Cādēres. *vel Calētes. People of France mentioned by Cæsar, Gal. voc. eorum opp. Chasteau Briant, in Britain, long. 19. lat. 48. Merc.*
 Cāpi. *orum. A city of Phrygia.*
 Cādēſis. *Cretenſium mons est; adeo in vertice cadēſis, ut à navigantibus populi vertex quam mons videatur.*
 Cādēſia. *ſic dict. à Cādmo ejus conditore. The city of Thebes, long 50. lat. 38.*
 Cādmei. *Cādmi, & Cādmeones, Thebani sunt. Cādmeius; of Thebes.*
 Cādmeia. *fuit Cādmeis olim vocabatur quæ nunc Boetia.*
 Cādmedēs. *patronymic.*
 Cādmas. *a gēſ. i. orno. A King of Tyre and Sidon, ſent by his father to ſeek his ſiſter Europa; whom Jupiter had raviſhed in the form of a Bull, and carried to Crete: he durſt not return home, but builded Thebes, and called the country Boetia, whereas before it was called Aonia; and ſeeking that a Serpent had ſlain many of his fellows, he*

ſlew the Serpent, and took out his teeth and ſowed them, of which came armed men, which all ſlew one another, ſaving five; he was expelled his kingdom, and was ſet ſet from Phœnicia to Greece, viz. a. B. 77. d. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

num, Batillum, Dogana & Atlanta genuit: a cuius nomine mixta varietate, formosissimum supremum corpus Cælum dicunt fuisse appellatum.
 Cæma. *One of the Alpes out of which issues the River Varus.*
 Cæne. *An Isle in the Sicilian gulf, towards Africk near the Gauls and Melite: also a city about the gulf of Læonia.*
 Cænēus. *Jupiter dict. à Cæneo, promont. Bubæci Boreali: Cænea etiam A-talanta dicta à patre Cæneo.*
 Cænica regio. *A country of Thrace.*
 Cænis. *A Theſſalian virgin, the daughter of Elætheus, deſtroyed by Neptune, of whom ſhe obtained thus: ſhe might be turned into a man (called Cænus) and that no weapon might have power to wound him: Alſo a promontory in Italy, now called Coda di Volpe, Orel, and an Iſland.*
 Cænites. *A Port of Achaia, called Sinus Saronicus, lying near to the Iſthmus of Corinth.*
 Cænōtrōpe. *Ani & Dorippes filiz. Oeno, Spermio, & Elais, quæ in novas ſolmas omnia verentes, eod quod illiſ imperierat Dionyſius, ut quicquid cangerent in triticum ſtatim verteretur: & vinum & oleum, vid. Cal. Rhod. 15.*
 Cænys. *A Promontory of the Brutii in Italy, opp ſite to Pelorus in Sicily.*
 Cæpōri. *People of Spain.*
 Cære. *hanc quondam Agyllam nominatam ferunt, deinde vero Lydis, quos poſtea Tyrrhenos voc, adverſus Agyllis nos bellum gerentibus: cum quidam murum ſubieſſent, urbis ejus nomen percontatus fuſſet, eſq; à Theſſalo quodam de muro pæſi reſponſum eſſet; eo veluti omine a Tuſcis accepto, captam poſtea urbem mutato priori nomine Cære vocavere. A city of Etruria.*
 Cærum. *Umbria oppidum; à quo Cæretani.*
 Cæſar. *Narvāda. Cæſarvādon.*
 Carobrix. *The city Seigval in Portugal.*
 Carperis. *Portchester in Southampton.*
 Cæſarēſis. *Saresbury.*
 Cæſar. *indē tractum, quod qui primus ex gente Julia id cognominis eſt fortitus, cæſar maris ventre natus tradatur; vel quod oculis cæſis; h. e. glaucis fuerit; vol. à cæſare cum quæ natus prodit; vel quod Avus ejus in Africa punicanum interfecit; qu; lingua Punica Cæſar appell. The ſurname of the Julians in Rome, from whence the ſucceeding Emperours of Julius Cæſar were every one called Cæſar. Incepit imperium Cæſarum an. M. 3900. ante Chriſt. 48. ſic Helvic. vel an. M. 3924. juxta Buchole.*
 Cæſaravugia. *The city Saragoza of Tarracoen in Spain.*
 Cæſarēſis. *dict. à Cæſare. A city in Palæſtina, built by Herod in honour of Cæſar, long. 67. lat. 33. Clav.*
 Cæſar. *A city in Cappadocia, called alſo Duza; from which Biſhop of ſtat S. e. long 66. lat. 39. Alſo another in Apantia; alſo the Iſle Gerzey in England; Camb.*
 Cæſarēſes. *People of Jonia.*
 Cæſartum. *A Maritown in Egypt.*
 Cæſarmonān. *The city Keiſersburgh in Germany; long. 30. lat. 49.*
 Cæſarobriſenſes. *People of Portugal.*
 Cæſarōmagus. *Bourghthead in Suffex; alſo*

also Beauvois in France.
 Calfena, dict. a cadendo, quod exiguo amne cafit, i. diuifa fit; vel quod ager ejus duobus fluminibus Sapi & Rubiconis diuifus. A city in Flaminia; hinc Calenates dicti sunt Calenam habitantes, & Calenaria vina generosa, Celenatius, a. um. Of Calena.
 Calfo, The name of diuersa Confuls.
 Caltus, The name of a boy commended of Marcial for his chaftity.
 Cayx, A King of Thrace, fon to Lucifer, and husband to Alcione; he went into Egypt to confult the Oracle, becaufe his brother was turned into a Sparrow-hawk; his wife, who was unwilling he fhould go, at length promifing to return at a day, he was drowned by the way; his wife looking often for him, and going to the fhore, and praying daily for her husband's fafety, he, as he left off by his body floating again, was feen by her, and he was changed into a bird called a King-fifher, and fo was he, Ouid, l. 11.
 Caiici, Cayci, Chauci & Cauchi. People of Germany.
 Caeus, Myfis flumen.
 Caieta, The nurse of Aeneas, whom he buried near the Baian Gulf, and there built a city after her name; it is alfo an haue, now called Caietta, Orell. lon. 38. lat. 40.
 Clav. It is derived by some of xlam uro, becaufe the Trojan Ladies being here arrived, fearing their husbands would go to sea again, burned their fhips.
 Calnas, A river in Scythia, emptying it felf into Ganges.
 Caini, or Caintani, or Cainites, Heretics that were fhipped Cain, faying, That he was of one power, viz. the Devil, and Abel of another; and that Cain his fide prevailed, fo that he flew Abel; they thought Judas a great friend to mankind, and a good man for betraying of Chrifti. Vix. an. Chr. 160.
 Cairus, & Alcairus noftis, Latinis Babylon nova. The greateft city in all Egypt, Vulgo, le grand Cair.
 Caius, qu. Caius, qu. terrenus; i. pidi. Tarentinis pidi. qu. mercurius, qui feil in terra operatur. Uti apud Athenienfes dicitur dicitur & apud Thebanos xampti. ita Latinis a veritate & apici, & indigena; & Caii dicti sunt, Becm. The name of diuersa noble men.
 Calabria, a xalis bonus, & xpiho onero. A country in the uttermoft part of Italy, which is almost an Ifle; it is brought forth fruits twice in a year, anciently called Peuceetia and Melapia, now called Terra d' Otranto; inde Calaber, Calabrium incolens, & Calabris, Calabricus.
 Calae, arum. A city of India.
 Calactia feu Callegia, Wittenburg in Germany, fituated near the river Albis, long. 31. lat. 49. Merc.
 Calagum, v. Galacum.
 Calaguris, A town in Biskay in Spain.
 Calaguritani, populus.
 Calais, gr. xampti dicitur deus, Eust. The fon of Boreas, & Orythia; he was faid to have wings, and to go with the Argonautae, Colchos, and with his winged brother Zethus chased the Harpies to an Ifle, and afterwards were slain by Hercules, and turned into certain winds, which a fte eight days before the fting of the Dog-ftar, whence they are called xpiho quod praecurfores.
 Calais, a city of Africa near Hippo.
 Calaisne, A city of Melfenia in Peloponnesus.
 Calaminæ, infula quædam Nympharum, Calaminæ a calamis dictæ, atque item Salcatopæ, quoniam in fymphonia cantu ad actus medulantium pedum moventur, Plin.
 Calamis, Idis, m. Plin. A eunuch's carver of brutes, mentioned by Ovid by the name of Calais.
 Calamiffus, A town in Locris.
 Calamobdæ, i. calamo vociferans, Antipater sic dict. nam cum nec vellet nec poffet congreffi cominus cum Mænece, femet ad cribendum verit, multoq; libros edidit maledicos, in quibus paffim contradicebat Carneadi.
 Calamos, A town in Asia by mount Libanus.
 Calanus, i. sapiens, Indi enim quemque sapientem Calanon vocant, Suid.
 An Indian Philosopher, who on a time made a great benefice in the presence of Alexander; and feeling himself a little sick, went into the top thereof, and burnt a himfe; a little before Alexander asked him what he would have; and he answered, I shall fee the way short, y. which he fell out; for a while after Alexander died at Babylon.
 Calapis, A famous river of Liburnia.
 Calarisi, A town in Sardinia, now call'd Cagliari, long. 31. lat. 36. Clav. inde.
 Calaritanæ, A people of Sardinia.
 Calaritanum, Sardinie promontorium.
 Calarna, A city of Macedonia.
 Calasiris, pars Egypti unde incolæ Calafarii & Calasiræ.
 Calacerium nemus, The forest of Galles in Yorkfhire.
 Calathæ, A city by Hercules pillars.
 Calabus, The son of Jupiter and Antiope.
 Calathusa, An Ifle in the Egean fea; another in Pontus.
 Calatis, A city of Thrace.
 Calauræa, An Ifle in the Argolick gulf; where Demofthenes poifoned himfelf, Leg. & Calauria vel Calaria, dict. a Calauro Neptuni filio.
 Calazophylæus, sacerdotes erant apud Græcos, qui grandines cum inflant, fpecularentur.
 Calbis, Carie amnis, P. Mela.
 Calcaria, Tadcafter in Yorkfhire.
 Calchas, gr. a xampti, i. omnia cogitando curare, miferere, vide Eust. in Iliad, m. A Greek fath-fayer, the fon of Theftor; he went with the Grecians to the Trojan war: he ftrove in skill with Mopfus; of whom being overcome, he died for sorrow.
 Calciopæ, The fiftor of Abyrtus, a wife Phryxus.
 Caldus, militari joco dictus est Claudius Cæfar, ficut Biberus pro Tiberio.
 Cæle, Cales, five Cales Calium, v. Calenum.
 Calcut, A city in Indie fituated in the continent, and lying upon the Indian fea; the inhabitants thereof worship the Devil, whose Image they have in their Churches, long. 12. lat. 17. Clav.
 Calcutani, pop.
 Calédonia, Part of the Ifle of Britain, now called Scotland, long. 19. lat. 51. inde Calédoni.
 Caléni, pop. item Caleni agri in Campania.
 Calénium, dict. a xalis, i. bonus, & xpiho vinum, illic enim vinum optimum & dulce nascitur. A town of Campania in the kingdom of Naples.
 Calénus, a. um; a Calbus five Caleno Campanie urbe deductum.
 Calénus, A fath-fayer.
 Caléptum, xampti, a bonitate vini denominatum, a xalis bonus, & xpiho bibo. A town in France.
 Caler, An haue town in France, opposite to Dover, long. 23. lat. 52. Merc.
 A. Cales or Calice, or Cadis, a city in Spain, long. 12. lat. 37.
 Caléstra, A town by the fea fide in Thessaly.
 Caléstanus ager, A pte of Tuscina in Italy.
 Calère, An Ifle between Samothrace and Cheronefus. A town of Calice.
 Calères, Gallie Belgicæ populi.
 Calèti, The people of Cales.
 Caléum, The town of Calice in France, al. Caléum.
 Caléva, Abionis infula urbs, in Arrebatris, hodie Wallingford, or as others, Oxford.
 Caléfanus, & Calianeres Nymphæ, quarum altera a bene regendo, altera a vitu honestandis dict.
 Calécila, A city of Spain.
 Calégula, a caligis quas margaritis refertas primus portavit; vel potius a caliga militari, quæ frequenter in exercitu utebatur ad conciliandos sibi militum animos; id enim militibus gratissimum fore credebatur, si Imperatorem vestibus nihil a gregario milite differre viderent. An Emperor of Rome, called alfo Caius, the fuccessor of Tiberius, f. n. of Germanicus, reg. an. 3. mens. 10, d. 8. an. Chr. 39.
 Calingæ, People by the fea fide in India: their women bear children at five years, and live not above eight years.
 Calingii, People of Arabia.
 Calingon, A Promontory of India.
 Calimpaxa, A town in India near Ganges.
 Calinius, An hiftorian that wrote the acts of Alexander.
 Calinus, An Image-maker, Quintil.
 Caliphus, The name and dignity of the Kings of Egypt, ever fince the year of Chrift 630.
 Calisto, us, Nympha pulcherrima, The daughter of Lycan King of Arcadia, given with child by Jupiter, and of her was Arcas born; inde Arcadia dict. She was transformed into a Bear, Propert.
 Calistus, A Poet who wrote the story of Julian.
 Callæici, Lusitanie pop. dict. quasi Gellæici.
 Callena, v. Gallena.
 Callæus, A town of Locris.
 Callis, One of the three cities in Etolia.
 Callias, A comital poit in Athens, the son of Lyfander: he made ropes to get the living, whence he was called Schænoni: alfo a captain.
 Callicrates, gr. i. optimus victor. A fiftful Cypri.
 Callidromus, gr. i. curfus optimus. A hill of Achaia.
 Callimachus qu. pulcher pugnator. A Greek Poet of Cyrene, the son of Batrus, over-fer of Ptolemies Library: alfo an hiftorian of Egypt: alfo a Carver.
 Callimedes, Gr. i. gubernator optimus. An Achenian Emperor, reg. an. M. 3505.
 Callinicus, i. victor optimus. An Arabian Philosopher.
 Callinous, Gr. i. optimè intelligens. The first inventor of Elegies.
 Calliope, Orpheus mater, una Musarum, quæ heroico carmini præfite existimatur, a vocis suavitate nomen habens; xampti enim bonum, & xpiho vox: effertur & Calliopea, ficut Penelope, Penlopea; alfo a city of Parthia.
 Callippa, A well in Ephesus.
 Callipidæ, People of Scythia Europæa near the river Hypanis.
 Callipides, Gr. A Greek Tragedian.
 Callipolis, quasi Caligula polis, ut pote ab eorum ftra; alii vocatur Gallipolis. A city in Thrace; it is also an Ifle in the Egean Sea, being one of the Cyclades; alfo a city of Apulia which reaches into the fea, and a bath fo ftrait an isthmus, that acers can hardly pass along it.
 Callippus, A Philosopher.
 Callippus, A Consul.
 Callipygos, Gr. i. nates habens optimas. Venus fo called.
 Callirhoe, Gr. i. fluens Phoci Boeotii filia. A beautiful damfel that had many lovers; who, becaufe they were deferved by her father, flew him; she after caufed them to be slain: alfo the daughter of Lycus of a wreck by Athens; alfo another of Jerusalem, the water whereof heals many fignifits.
 Calliste, An Ifle, one of the Sporades, called alfo Thera.
 Callithenes, a roboris præstantia. A Philosopher whom Alexander used familiarly; but when he refused the worshipping of Alexander, he cruelly put him to death.
 Callistratus, A learned man, a confessor of Alexander: alfo an Image-maker.
 Callistus, Gr. i. optimus. A rich man in Rome; there are divers Popes of Rome of his name.
 Callixinus, A famous Image-maker.
 Callo, Joannes Constantino-politanus Imperator, imperavit annis 25.
 Calon, Gr. xampti, lignum. An Image-maker.
 Calostoma, xampti. One of the members of Danubius.
 Calpas, An Haue or river of Bythynia.
 Calpe, One of the hills in Spain, called Hercules pillars: alfo the name of a city in Granada.
 Calphurnia, One who would plead her caufe for felf before the Senate, and was fo impudent, and troublefome to the Judges, that they made a law, That no woman fhould be fuffered to plead.
 Calphurnius, Certain Romans fo called.
 Calvisius, Tullius, A Consul, colleague with Palma, an. V. C. 862.
 Calvus, A Poet, a calviti; there he divers towns alfo of his name.
 Calybe, Thracie urbs.
 Calycadus, Cilicie fluvius, & Ifaurie item fons.
 Calydon, Italie oppidum.
 Calydna, infula maris Mytoi.
 Calydnæ, dux infule parvæ circa Tenedum inf. maris Egei.

Calcydon, A city of Etolia.
 Calydonia, A country of Greece.
 Calydonia fylvia, a Wood near Calcydon, where Melæger flew the Bear; alfo a fortress in Scotland, whereof that country is called Calydonia.
 Calydonis, idos. A woman of Calcydon.
 Caly una, urbs Lycia litor, in confin. Carie.
 Calypfo, A Nymph the daughter of Oceanus and Thetys, which eyed in the Ifle Ogygia, and received Ulyffes when he was drowning.
 Calypfus, An Ifle in the Ionian fea, against the Promontory Laconium, Homer thinks that this was the Ifle Ogygia: it is also called Eua.
 Camææ & Camæ, People of Scythia.
 Camalôdunum, The town Doncafter; alfo Maldon in Essex.
 Camara, A town in India; alfo another in Crete.
 Camaræni, infula Arabie felicis.
 Camaria, infula Gallia Narbon.
 Camarica, The city Victoria in Spain.
 Camarina, five Camarina. A finking Ifle in Sicily, and a town fo called, the inhabitants whereof confuted with Apollo, whether they should dry up the lake or no; he forbade them; howsoever they, contrary to his counfel, dried up the marsh, by which the city shortly after the enemies envied and spoiled the city; whence the proverb, Camerinam non movcas, i. Be not the cause of thy own mischief.
 Cambala, A gold Mine in Asia.
 Cambalidus mons, Pars of Caucasus.
 Cambetis, Germanis, hodie Camps.
 Cambes, A King of the Lydians, fuch a Gormandizer, that one night after he had fupped and went to bed, he devoured his wife that lay by him, and in the morning when he found one of her hands in his mouth he fawed it down at once.
 Xanthus apud Cal. autor est.
 Cambodunum, Vindelicie urbs, hodie Monachium, vulgo München.
 Cambodunum, Ruines near Almundbury in Yorkfhire.
 Cambolæri, People of Narbon in France.
 Camboritum, Cambridge.
 Cambra, The mother of Priamus.
 Cambretonium, Bottenham in Suffol.
 Cambria, hodie Wallia, The country of Wales in England, the place of the ancient Britains, which at the coming of the Saxons into England, retired into that part of Britain, clim. 9. It was never conquered, but bath ever kept her ancient Inhabitants without mixture of other people, & their ancient Language pure, until of late that the most of them mixe their language with English. This Country belongs to the eldest fons of the Kings of England, and they are intituled thereof, Princes of Wales.
 Cambusis, A city of Ethiopia.
 Cambytes, alias Affuerus & Artafata. A King of Persia; he came to a miserable end, for falling temples, reg. an. 8. an. Mund. 3443. Olym. 62. juxta comput. Buchol. A fomer of Albania.
 Camela virgo, Camelis virginibus fupphicare nuptura folita erant, Felt. Camela, pro Gamela, g in e. xampti dicitur. Turneb. xpiho xampti.
 Canellani, People of Italy.
 Camellidæ, Two Ifles near Miletus.
 Camellôcomi, People of Arabia.

Caméracum, urbs Belgicæ Gallie; vulg. Cambray.
 Camérinum, Umbriae urbs prælara, a curvitate dict.
 Camérinus, confil; item Poëta.
 Camérinum, Italie oppidum.
 Camérôpis, A city of India.
 Cameres, populus Umbriae.
 Caméhis, An Italian rule, unde Caméne regio; Regnavit una cum Jano, Caméus, A City of Sicily.
 Camilla, Quædam f. Volscians, daughter to Metabus; & Camilla, f. in the War ag. f. f. Aeneas, when she helped him against Turnus and the Latines, etc. ann. Mund. 2770. a canendo, vel carmine dict.
 Camillus, puer ingenuus qui Flamini Didi ad sacrificia ministrabat; antiqui enim Camillos & Camillas, ministros & ministras puberes in sacris voc. A piftis boy: alfo a noble Romaine that being banished from Rome, yet out of affeion to the welfare of his distressed country, he saved Rome from its fivell ruine by the French, &c. He was Dictator five times, and triumphed four. ann. Mund. 3562. urb. cond. 365. Helv.
 Camirus, dict. a Camiro Herculis filio, A city, one of the three in Rhodes.
 Camma, A noble Lady of Galatia, who to revenge the death of her husband that was killed by Sinorix, preured to be married to him, and the custom being that the woman should drink a cup to her new husband, she filled a cup, and put poison into the cup, and drank to him, fo they both died, she being glad that she had fo revenged her husband's death.
 Cammania, A pars of Thesprotia.
 Camænz, The nine Mules.
 Campania, dict. quod sic campestri. A country of Italy in the realm of Naples, now called Terra di Lavarò: it was accounted the most fruitful and pleafant country in Italy: Ali. ab opulentissima urbe Capua, ejus incolæ Campani dict. clim. 6. In Plauri Trinum 4.2. pro Campanum est Campas; Campas genus.
 Campaspæ, Alexanders most beautiful concubine; he commanded Apelles to paint her naked; Apelles fell in love with her; Alexander perceiving it, gave her to him, showing his great magnanimity, that could fo conquer his affections.
 Campi Diomedis, A pars of Apulia which Diomedes held.
 Campōni, People of Aquitane.
 Campsiāni, A poor people of Germany.
 Campus lapideus vel Saxofus a quibusdam hodie la Crau dict. A field in France, where Hercules fought with Vulcans fons, and having no weapons, he prayed to Jupiter, and he rained down stones, &c.
 Campus Martius, A field near Rome by Tyber, where all manner of exercises were used, as running, leaping, &c.
 Camulôdunum, Anglie oppidum, Tacit. Clebetur.
 Cana, xpiho, i. zelus, vel emulatio, five postellio. A village in Galilee, alfo a city of Lycæonia; and a Promontory in Asia.
 Cância, The daughter of Eolus, and fiftor of Macareus; when her father perceived she was delivered of a child broken by incest of her own brother, he cast the babe to the

the

the dog, and by his guard sent his daughter
a sword to kill her self withal; whereupon
Macareus fled to Delphos, and was there
made Apollo's Priest.

Cánache, dict. *ἡ δὲ τῆς καναχῆς*, id est,
à clamore & strepitu. One of Aëtion's
daughters.

Cána, A town in Locris, opp. etiam
Æolidis.

Cánatus, A river of Æolis.

Cánan, Arabia so called of Cam.

Cánanea, The country of Canaan, ex
Cananzo filio Chama, A part of Syria,
now called Judea, Palestina, or the Holy
land: the situation of it is between the
third and fourth climates.

Cánanus, a, um, Of Canaan, vide
Chananus.

Cánantius, idis, Of his Country.

Cánaria, The Canary Islands in the sea
Atlanticum, from whence our Canary
Wines do come; they are seven in number,
Lanzeroa, Forte ventura, Magna Cana-
ria, Tenerife, Gomera, Palma, and
Ferrea: called by the ancients Insulae for-
tunate.

Cánarū, dict. quod canum vicus ipsi
promiscuus sit, Plin. People near the Hill
Atlas.

Cánas, A town of Lycia.

Cánastæum, A Promontory of Macedo-
nia by the Gulf Thermaicus.

Cánatha, A town of Cælo Syria.

Cánatus, A high hill in Spain, in a
top whereof is a pool, the depth whereof can-
not be founted; and if any cast a stone or
heavy thing into it, there ariseth a great
tempest on the sudden.

Cancer, A Tragical Poet.

Canceli, People of Arabia.

Candace, i. possident contritionem, ex
Hebr. vel Syr. possessio munda, vel pu-
rissima. A Queen of Ethiopia, who left
her name to them that succeeded her.

Candalia, Kendal.

Candara, opp. Paphlagonia Gangris
vicinum.

Candavia, Epiri regio, ubi montes Can-
daviae dicti.

Candaules, A king of Lydia slain by
Gyges at the instance of his wife, because
he would needs show his wife naked to
Gyges.

Candax vide Candace.

Candebæ, A fen by the hill Carmel.

Candei, Arabian people.

Candæ, olim Creta, insula maris Me-
diterraneæ. It is famous once for having
an hundred cities, and called Hecatompo-
lis, clim. 4. also a city in that Isle, long.
54. lat. 34.

Candidus, A Consul.

Candidum, A Promontory of Zeugitana
in Africk.

Candipope, The daughter of Oenopion;
she was deflowered by her brother Theodoti-
on, and had by him Hippolagus; after-
wards Theodotion being banished by his
father, they went by the direction of an O-
racle to live in Thrace.

Candyba, A town of Lycia.

Câne, A town of Æolis.

Cânëbium, A city of Caria.

Cânens, Nympha. The wife of Picus
king of Laurentum, who when she saw her
husband turned in a Bird by the enchanta-
ment of Circe, pined to death, and left her
name to the bank of Tyber, where these
things were done.

Cânici Fanum, Kilkenney in Ireland.

Cánidia, A woman of Naples, whom
Horace rates as a foreress.

Caninefates, People of Germany, near
to Batavia, Le pays de Gorkum in Hol-
land.

Câniniūs, consul, eodem die quo con-
sulatum adeptus, obiit: unde illic Cice-
ronis comitia, Mira fuit Cânini Consulis
vigilantia, qui toto suo consulatu sonnum
non vidit, Steph.

Cânini, Campi Rhetorum sunt apud
Marcel. Grampum Germanicæ, Gri-
soni Italice.

Cânitibus, A swift runner, who in one
day ran one thousand and two hundred
furlongs, Plin.

Cânus, vel Canis, A merry Poet in
Martial's time; he was always laughing.

Cannæ, A village in Apulia, where
Hannibal gave the Romans a great over-
throw, where they were slain forty thou-
sand Romans; inde Cannenses, Italiae
populi.

Cânobus, & Canbitta, vide Canopus
& Canopita.

Cânoniūm Cannediū in Essex.

Cânopitæ, People of the City Canopus.

Cânopitaniūm, A free town of Zeugitana
Cânopus, vel Canobus, dict. à Cana-
bo Amiclae Mexelai navis gubernatore
ibi sepulto, & pro deo habito, vide Can-
opus, voc. Bichir, Bickier, & Camohofus
Ort. A city of Egypt, distant from Alex-
andria one hundred and twenty furlongs;
it is country of Claudian the Poet, long.
62. lat. 31. Clav. Canopicus, a, um, Of
that city.

Cânopus, A god of the Egyptians. The
Chaldeans worshipped the fire for a god, and
contended with the gods of all nations for
the mastery; the fire consumed all their
gods: Canopus being it, deified this fra-
gement: He caused a pitcher to be made
full of holes, and filled it with water, and
stopped it with wax, and adorned it like a
god; the Chaldeans setting their god Fire
to consume it, the wax being melted, the
water gushed out, and extinguished the fire,
and so Canopus was deified: Canopus is
also the name of a star, Plin.

Cantabri, People of Spain.

Cantabria, A country in Spain called
now Biscay, clim. 6.

Cantabricus, & Cantabrigus, a, um, Of
Cantabria.

Cantabrigia, Cambridge.

Cântanus, A city of Crete.

Cântarus, five Cantharus, A Comical
Poet of Athens.

Canthale, A city of Libiphœnicia.

Canthella, A city near Carthage.

Canthus, The son of Abas, Jafon com-
panion.

Cantibis, The city Amberg in Ger-
many.

Cantium, The country of Kent in Eng-
land, clim. 8.

Cantium promontorium, The fore-land
of Kent.

Cântaria, ex Cantio promontorio.
Canterbury in Kent, long. 21. lat. 51.
Clav.

Cânuleius, Tribunus plebis Romæ, qui
obtinuit ut connubia plebis cum Patribus
essent communia, & ut Consul de plebe
crearetur, Steph. ex Liv. lib. 4.

Cânusium, A town in the country of
Apulia, where is very fine wool, whence

lana Canulina, it is of a ruddy colour:
long. 42. lat. 40. Clav.

Cânutus, The name of sundry Danish
kings.

Cânysis, A great city of Syria.

Câpâneus, A noble Grecian captain,
Evadnes husband, one of the seven captains
that beleagured Thebes, who as he was be-
sieging it, invented scaling with ladders,
and was there slain with stones cast from the
wall, inde Capaneus & Capaneus, a, um,
Capra. A city of Portugal.

Câpâdânium, Scordiscorum oppidum in
Pannonia, Capetina & Capenberg La.

Câpellatium, Aemania regionis no-
men Am. Marcel. Hodiæ Pfaun, Pfals-
f asselass, vulgo Latin. Palatinatus, Be-
at. Rhen. Munitero Bergbrass.

Câpellianus, A governor of Mauri-
tania.

Câpêna, A town of Hetruria otherwise
called Fontinalis; also a gate of Rome,
otherwise called porta Appia & Trium-
phalis, where is a water consecrated to
Mercury.

Câpênas, A river running by Verona.

Câper, & Caprus, fluv. Phrygiae mag-
na in Asia.

Câpêtus, A king of Alba son to Ca-
pys.

Câphârêus, A high hill of Eubœa, so-
wards Hellepont, by which the Greeks
navy were fore assisted for the death of
Palamedes, son of Nauplius, king of that
place, who was slain by Ulysses.

Câpharnâum, al. Capernaum. The
chief city in Galilee near the lake Geneza-
reth, where Christ cured the Centurion's
son, and did many other miracles; it is cal-
led by the inhabitants Jefferkin, now
Reyme, Ortel, long. 70. lat. 34. Clav.

Câphya, dict. à Caphy parce Anchysis,
vel à Cephæo. A city of Arcadia.

Capitai, People of the Alps.

Capitense, People of Asia inhabiting
Capisa, which was destroyed by Cyrus.

Capitalla & Capitola, montes Indis
excellsi, auri & argenti feracissimi.

Capito, Lycius. One that translated the
Epitomy of Livy and Eutropius into
Greek.

Capitolinus, dict. quod templum in
monte Capitolino extructum haberet. Ju-
piter so called.

Capitolinus, dict. quod arcem Cap-
itolinam ad hostium injuria defendit. The
surname of Caius Manlius: Also the name
of a Consul, colleague with Aurelius, ann.
V. C. 1026. Chr. 276. Fung.

Capitolinus, A historian.

Capitolium, dict. à capite hominis ibi
reperito dum foderent fundamenta; antea
mens Tarpeius voc. The great Palace
of Rome, called the Capitol; locus e-
idem design. & ceptum est ædificari,
ann. Urb. 107. ann. 35. Tarquini Prisci
perfect. ann. Urb. 247. tempore Cos.
Publicolæ: Combustum, ann. Urb. 670.
Cos. Cornel. Cinna, & Cn. Papyr. Carb.
v. Fung.

Capiton, A river.

Capitulum, A City of Italy: in fini-
bus Hænicorum.

Capnobætz, Gr. quod fumi conscen-
sore. People of Mytil.

Cappadoëcia, dict. à Cappadoce amne.
A country in Asia the least; it is the wife
called Leucopygia, Almasia, or Genech.
and anciently Moga: the people were ac-
cused

counted to be of a poisonous nature, in so-
much that if a snake should draw blood of a
Cappadocian, the man's blood would poison
it, sit. Clim. 6. Hinc Cappadocius & Cap-
padoxus, a, um, adj. & Cappadox, a
man of that country.

Cappagum, Gr. A town in Spain.

Capra, A ceasin famous harbor.

Capraria, dict. quod capris abundat.
An Isle in the Tulcan sea between Italy
and Corfica.

Caprarienses, populi, & montes Mau-
ritaniae.

Caprasia, Magna vacca Blondo. One
of the mountains of Padus.

Capræ, An Isle eight miles beyond the
city Surrentum in Campania, where Ti-
berius kept his court; also a lake, near
which Romulus was fled away.

Capria, A lake or fen in Pamphylia.

Caprificialis, dies Vulcani sacri fuit,
quo Artici ætivi mellis vindemias aus-
picabantur, Plin. 11. 15.

Cipronia, A Vestal Virgin taken in
adultery, and put to death.

Ciprotina, dict. quod illi Nonis Ca-
protinis, i. Julii, sub caprifico sacra fien-
t Juno so called.

Caprullum, An haven by the mount A-
thos, capreae nomen dict.

Capria, A city of Africk between Taca-
pe and Tipolis.

Capritani, People of Zeugitana in A-
frica.

Câpua, dict. à Capy Samnitum ducem,
Liv. à camporum latitudine in quibus si-
taest, Cic. vel à falcone, sub cuius Au-
gurio condita est, qui præfâ Thufcorum
lingua Cypis dicebatur; vel à Capy Æne-
æ commilitone qui eam condidit; vel
quod esset illi urbium caput, i. ipsa duo-
decima reliquis undecim præfisset, Strab.
vel à capacitate, quod omnem vitæ fru-
ctum capiat; vel etiam à Capy Sylvio
8 Latinorum rege qui hanc urbem ædi-
ficavit, ann. Mund. 3002. à cap. Troy-
an. 220. sic Fung. ex Eutropio, A famous
city of Campania not far from Naples,
long. 40. lat. 41. Clav.

Caput viride, Hisp. Cabo verde, He-
spertum cornu, Lat. A place in Æthio-
pia, called Mandanga, long. 13. lat. 8
Clav.

Caput bonæ fœci, A Promontory in A-
frica, long 50 lat. 35 versus Austum.

Câpys, A Trojan, that as Virgil thinks,
built Capus; also the son of Aslaracus, fa-
ther of Anchises.

Câpys Sylvius, King of the Albanians,
and father to Capetus.

Câbis, A river in Scythia.

Cârcalla, cognomen Antonini Casari
ad indumentum genere ad tales usque
demissio, & Carcalla dict. quod ille po-
pulo Romano dedit.

Caracca, A city in Spain called also
Guadalajara.

Cârlitani & Cârlitani. People of Sar-
dania inhabiting the Promontory Caralita-
num.

Cârambis & Cârambi, An huge Po-
montory in the Euxine sea, call'd Capo
Pisillo.

Cârambifus, A river by the Riphæan
hills in Scythia.

Cârana, A town of Pontus.

Cârânitis, A Lieutenantship in Arme-
nia.

Cârânus, al. Cramus, The first king of

Macedony, reg. 28. ann. Mund. 3137.
ante eram Olym. ann. 37. also an haven
in Phœnicia.

Cârâseni, People of the country Taura,
Cârâstæi, People about Mæotis.

Câraxus, The brother of Sappho.

Carbana, A little Island by Italy.

Carbati, People of Thrace.

Carbillus, A certain Roman that put
away his wife because she was barren; ano-
ther who first taught Grammar in Rome
openly.

Carbo, The name of divers Romans.

Carbulo, A town of Botica near Cor-
duba in Spain.

Carcaïtes, People of Narbon.

Carcaum, vel Carcaum, & Carca-
tio. The city Carcaïtis in France.

Carcihiocerta, A town of Armenia
the greater, by some called Artagigarta, v.
Ortel.

Carchedon, The city Carthage, vide
Carthago. Carchedonia.

Carchedonius, a, um, Of Carchedon.

Carchiæ, Ore of the Cyclades; o-
therwise called Anorgus, or Mergo.

Carcina, A city by the gulf Carcinites
of Scythia in Europe.

Carcinus, A warlike Captain: also a
Poet, item Cancer.

Cardamyla, A town of Peloponne-
sus, also an Island in the sea Ægæum
between Chios and Lesbos.

Cardæa, five Cardinæa dict. quod car-
dinibus præerat. A goddess of the Ro-
mans.

Cardia, urbs in Thracia Chersoneso,
a cordis similitudine vocata.

Cardiceas, Macedonum rex quartus.

Carduchi, Parthia: s. by the river Ti-
gris.

Cardylus, A great city in Syria.

Cârène, A City of Myfia.

Cârêni, Albionis insulae populi, vide
Sceth.

Cârênes, People of Tarraconensis the
Complutenses.

Cârêntani, People near the Perentanes
in Italy.

Cares, dict. à Cara ejus oræ rege. A
noble Image-maker: also people of Caria.

Carêus, A river in Treas.

Carêtha, insula maris Lycii.

Cariani, People of France.

Caria, i. capitalis, dict. à Cara rege.
A country in Asia the least, between Lycia
and Ionia on the side of the mountain Tau-
rus, clim. 5. it is now called Adinelli
and Metellæ, inde Caricus, a, um.

Câricon, A place in Memphis, where
the priests were called Caromemphite.

Caridæum, Charidemum promontori-
um in Hispania, hodie Cabo de Carbone-
ro, vel Caput de Gato.

Cariga, vel Carige, A city of Dran-
giana: another of India within Ganges.

Carilla, opp. Picentinorum ab Han-
nibale deletum.

Cârina, Plin. An hill in Candy nine
miles in compass, where no hills are seen at
any time.

Cârîna, A street in Rome where Pom-
pey dwelt, the houses whereof are built like
the bottoms of ships which were in the Tem-
ple of Tellus.

Cârînes, Certain women that murmured
for the dead.

Cârîni, People of Germany; some call
them people of Scotland: see Ortel.

Cârînthia, vel Carinthia, A Duke-
dom in the upper part of high Germany:
also a city.

Cârînus, A Roman Emperor.

Carisœlites, pop. Gall. Celt. in ora
Britannia minoris: al. voc. Curisofolia
five Corosopiz, vulg. Cornuadile, i. cornu
Gallia dict. v. Ortel.

Cârîs, The Life Coos.

Cârîsa, A city in Spain called also Au-
relia.

Cârissa, Paphlagonia oppidum.

Cârîus, The son of Jupiter and Torthe-
bia, hearing by the Nymphs sing, he
learned Music of them, and taught it the
Lydians, and was honored for a god.

Carlædum, Carile.

Carliomanus, Alemannia devastavit,
Saxones subegit: also a Monach of that name:
also a son of Lodowick the French king.

Carmace, People of Asia, near to Mæotis.

Carmâni, People of Carmania, called
also Ichthyophagi.

Carmania, A country in the lesser Asia,
between Persia and India; it is divided in-
to two parts, the one is called Carmania
Deserta, now called Dulcinæ, and Min-
giu; the other Carmania Major Turque-
tan, now Chirman; famous for Cloth
of Gold, and Scimitars: sit. clim. 3.

Carme, The daughter of Jupiter.

Carmelus, mons Tyriorum, Ptolemaidi
ad mare immixtus; also another in Judæa.

Carmenæ, & Carmentis dict. à carmi-
nibus quibus dabat responsa: Plutarchus
dicam putat, quod crearet mente præ-
afficta, A Prophetess of Arcadia, the mo-
ther of Evander; she was called also Nico-
strata: from her had the gate called Car-
mentalis in Rome its name: it was also
called Scelerata, for that 306 Fabii were
slain five thousand of their vassals, went out
at the same gate to fight with the Hetrusci,
and were all slain at the river Cremera.

Carmenalia, Festa in honorem Car-
mentæ à matribus facta; 18 Cal. Feb.
celebrata, Festa of the Romans in honor
of Carmenta.

Carmides, A Grecian of a singular
memory, that could name all the books in a
great Library as they stood in order.

Carmînus, An Historian which wrote
of Italy.

Carmon, A place in Messenia; and the
Temple of Apollo in Laconia: also a river
in Achaia; and a mountain in Peloponne-
sus opp. etiam Hisp. Bætica.

Carna, dea carminis hæc est, Ovid. Al-
tis Carica, August. & Carinea. A god-
dess of the Romans, to whom they sacrific-
ed Bulls to pray her to be propitious to them
in preserving the health of their bodies, espe-
cially of their inward parts, or of the liver
and heart; whence she was called the god-
dess of mans life. Fortè à carne; vitalis
vires enim præerat, Macrobi. 1. 12.

Carnabæ, A cruel man, who slew his
father Tiopas king of the Perthabi.

Carnapæ, People about Mæotis.

Carne, dict. à Carno Phœnicis filio;
ab al. leg. Carna, ab al. Carnana. A
town of Phœnicia, and a city of Arabia
fœlix.

Carnæa, five Carnia. The frosts of Eu-
pollo at Sparta.

Carnædæ, A learned Philosopher of
Cyrene, Scholar of Chrypsippus, and chief
of the sect called Novi Academici: when
he began to confute Zeno the Stoick, he pur-
sued

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ged his head with Helleborus, that the corrupt humors of his body should not annoy his wit and memory. When he was sent Embassador to Rome, Cato forbade the Roman youth his company, lest by the charms of his eloquence they should be misled to the effluvia of those ends he aimed at. Florus, an. M. 3790, V. C. 593, ante Christ, nat. 138.

Carnēus, dict. à Carno vate, Apollo so called; and an harper that had the mastery of Terpander in his art.

Carni, People near the Alps, they were called Taurici & Norici, now Krainer, the letters A and R being transposed.

Carnius, metris apud Athen, Maius dicebatur.

Carnus, urbs Pannonie super. ad Danubium. St. Petrol.

Carnies, People of France inhabiting Chartrain, or Chartres: v. Ortel.

Carnuti, People of Germany between Danubius and the wood Hercynia is the borders of Pannonia.

Carnutum, The town of Chartres in France, long 23, lat. 49, Merc.

Cärolöberg, dict. A city of Bavaria.

Cärolöfärdium, A city in Germany called Karlsbad, long. 32, lat. 50.

Cärolus, K. L. Scal. Carlusca vox est, qua robusti fortisq; viri designantur: quidam ex quo vocavit, & in deus, aliqui, qui deo totus cordatus. The name of divers noble persons, whereof the famous Magnus the son of Pipin was first king of France, afterwards Emperor of the Romans; he overthrew the Huns, Saxons, Bavarians, and those of Lombardy, with many other notable victories which he achieved: he built the University of Paris, and did many other works of Piety: Finally, he was a most noble Prince, both in peace and war, had he not so much devoted to the See of Rome, of which he first got the title of Most Christian King, reg. in Gal. an. 46, inchoatis. Imp. an. 13, mens. 1. Temp. Leonis 3. Papae Rom. moritur Aquiligrani, an. C. 814.

Cärönum, A town of Tarracon in Spain, near the promontory Nerium.

Cäröpolis, A city of Caria.

Carpänetum, A place in Athens.

Carpäsum, A town in the Isle Cyprus.

Carpates, A mountain of Samaria.

Carpäthus, An Isle between Rhodes and Crete, which usually retains his ancient name; by some it is now called Scarpanto, long. 58, lat. 35.

Carpentore, The city Carpentum in Narbone, long. 26, lat. 43.

Carpēsii, People by the river Iberus.

Carpēsii, People of Hisp. Tarracon.

Carpi, People of Zeugitania in Africk.

Carpi, oppid. Pannonie infer. pagus etiam Africæ, & fluv. Myſie.

Carpocrates, Gnosticonum Corypheus, An heretic that denied the creation of the world by God, and the Divinity of Christ; whence the sect called Carpocratiani, an. Chr. 120.

Carpophorus, quidam deus pagano-rum.

Carra, A city of Arabia, unde Carrai populi.

Carriaca, A town in Italy under Venice.

Carria, A city of Mesopotamia by the Hebrews called Charan, now Heren.

CAS

Carrödunum, Procl. Germanie oppidum; quidam vocant nunc Krakow. Item alterum in Vindelicis, hodie Ratisbona.

Carsöli, opp. Latii in finibus Æquicolum ad lacum Fucinum.

Carta, One of Darius captives.

Cartagēna, A city in the West-Indies called America.

Cartälo, A mans name.

Cartenaga, Indiz intra Gangem oppidum.

Cartenna, opp. Mauritanie Tingitanæ.

Carthägo, dict. à Cartha oppido, vel à Carthagine Hercules filia, vel à cartha, i. tergo, taurino: v. Byrfa; alia nom. habetur antiquum recentiora: voc. n. Carchedon Magna, Oenussus, Cæneopolis, Caccabe, Cadmeia, Byrfa (hodie ab incolis Be-fæc) Hadrianopolis, Chirrada, Junonia, Tyros, Iulianina; in sacris Bibliis Tharhis, Mgarra; incolæ dicuntur Pœni, regio Punica, vid. Ortel. nunc Tunis voc. The famous city Carthage in Africk, built by Dido, post Templum Solomonis 135. ante Rom. cond. 133. an. ab excid. Troie 300. The compass of the ancient city was forty five Italian miles. Thrice did this city contend with Rome whether should be the Empire of the world: and in the third Punick, or Carthaginian war, it was demolished by Scipio Africanus, circ. an. urb. 606, ante nat. Christ. 145. long. 34, lat. 35. There is another city in Spain called Carthago nova, built by Hannibal captain of the afore-mentioned Carthaginians, called also Sparteria and Cartagena: also another city of Tarraconia in Spain, call'd Carthago vetus, now called Villafraanca, Cantavilla, or Cantaveia; Indè Carthaginensis.

Carthæa, urbs in Cœa insula: indè Cartheus & Carthæus.

Carthæia, urbs Hisp. Bæ. Aures, extra fauces freti Herculei, Maurorum regia.

Cartii, People of Persia.

Carteis, A promontory of the Cimbrians.

Cartivilius, A Consul.

Cärus, 36. Romanorum Imperator.

Cärusii, People of Africk.

Cärya, A city of Peloponnesus.

Cäryanda, A lake and Isle in Caria.

Cäryitos, A town in the Isle Eubœa.

Cäryltus, & Cäryltusadj. Of that place.

Cäryum, Læconie oppidum, a quo Diana Caryatis; Vitruv. Caryam vocat, unde Caryatides columnæ in antiquis substructionibus celebratæ.

Cästrandra, An Isle over against Persis.

Cäscandrus, An Isle in the Ocean by India, famous for fishing for Pearls.

Cäscantes, People of the town Cäscantum in Spain.

Cästellus Vindex, A learned Lawyer.

Cäsilini, People of Casilinum in Campania in Italy.

Cäsina, A comedy in Plautus.

Cäsinum, A town of Campaine in Italy.

Cäsöris, Part of Palestine next to Phœnicia.

Cäsus mons. An hill in Palestine near Egypt: Hera Pompey had a Tomb; and Jupiter a Temple: being once called Cäsus; also an hill in Syria about Seleucia.

Cäsmilus, Mercury so called. Leg. & Camillus; Hetrusc. lingua sign. ministrum, qu. minister deorum: vel Camil-

CAS

lus est puer ingenuus, sacrorum minister, vid. appel.

Cämonates, People of Liguria.

Cäminium, oppidum.

Cänos, dict. à Cäso Cleomachi patre, Cäso voc. An Isle by the sea Ægeum, compass 70. stadia; one of the Sporades.

Cäpërüla, oppid. à Caspiis portis dict. quæ etiam Casperia. The wife of Rheus; also a town of the Sabines.

Cäpiz portæ, urbs Mediz in Parthiz confin. vel angustia montis Tauri, per quam in ult. Mediam transiunt.

Cäpi, People of the Caspian sea; also people of Scythia that furnish their parents to death after they be seventy years of age.

Cäpiu, montes iuxta mare Caspium.

Cäpura, A city of Parthia near India; the inhabitants are exceeding swift runners.

Cäpium mare, A sea near Hyrcania, that hath no passage into any sea, but is in a huge Lake; of later Geographers is called Mare de solæ, or Barchu, or Chualenskonore (ur tabulis Janſſon.) also Cunſar, Terbestan, Guiala, Corſum; vid. Ortel. long. 89 lat. 43. clim. 6.

Cäpius, A part of the mountain Taurus: Cäpius, a um, ad Cäpius perrin.

Cäffandane, The daughter of Pharnaspis, and mother to Cambyses.

Cäffander, A Macedonian.

Cäffandra, The daughter of Priamus and Hecuba: Apollo was in love with her, and promised to give her what she would, if she would lie with him; she desired the gift of prophesie, but having obtained it, would not let Apollo have to do with her; he in revenge cursed that none should believe her prophesies, and so neither the Trojans, nor Agamemnon would believe her, which was their utter ruine; and afterwards she was herself to Corcebus, and ravished by Ajax in the Temple of Minerva.

Cäffandria, dict. à Cäffandro Antipatri filio, olim Potidea voc. A city of Macedonia.

Cäffanites, People by the Red-sea.

Cäffänoræ, A city of Egypt.

Cäffera, A town of Macedonia.

Cäffi, Cambd. People of England of the hundred of Cäfflow in Hertfordshire.

Cäffianus, The name of divers men.

Cäffia, Cäffell in Ireland.

Cäffillum, The city of Cäffell in Haffia.

Cäffinum, dict. à vetusto nomine Cäffus, quod Sabinorum lingua antiquum significat. A town of the Samnites.

Cäffödorüs, A learned man of Ravenna, Tutor of Theodoricus king of the Goths, flor. an. Chr. 510.

Cäfföpe, vel Cäffiopeia, gr. ἡρώποεια, Eoli filia, al. Iope. The wife of Cepheus, assumed into one of the celestial figures; it is also an river on the south of Sicily; a town also in Epirus, and Corcyra.

Cäfförides, dictæ Græcis à fertilitate plumbi Ten Iſſin in the Spanish sea; also our Isles of Syllie.

Cäffus, The name of divers noble Romans: indè Cäffianus & Cäffius, a um.

Cäffotis, A fountain at Delphos.

Cäffabala, A town of Cilicia.

Cäffäla, The daughter of Achelous; also a city.

Cäffälides, dictæ à fonte Cäffalio, The wine Musci.

Cäffa-

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Cäffäla, dict. quafi Cäffellum, A City in Haffia: vulg. Cäffell.

Cäffälio, V. Cäffellio.

Cäffälius, dict. à Virgine Cäffalia. A fountain at the foot of the hill Parnassus, called also Caballinus, and Libethris, sacred to the Muses, taking the name of Cäffalia a Virgin, who flying from the lecherous god Apollo, fell down headlong, and was turned into this fountain.

Cäffälo, maxima civitas Oretanie; Gentile Cäffalonites.

Cäffania, A city near Tarentum.

Cäffax, A city of Iberia.

Cäffellio, A learned and most holy man, famous for his translating the Bible, and other his learned Works: He was professor of Greek at Basil: He was so poor, that he was fain to get sticks out of the water, they came to the shore, to make him a poor fire, and to sell, to buy him food; and was so patient to bear his poverty, as is incredible: His life and praises are in part written by Peter Ramus, Philip Melancthon, Zuinger of Basili, Christophor Carleil our Country-man, Doctor Humphreys, Sir John Cheek, and in a word all (but evil-tail malicious adversaries) testify this, That he was a man of incomparable learning, piety, humility and integrity: He died of an Atrophy, through too much abstinence and study.

Cäffhænes, A gulf in the Sea by Byzantium.

Cäffänira, One of Periam onemebines.

Cäffänites, Venus cognominata est, Alexander, Gen. 7. 12.

Cäffinum, A hill in Pamphilia.

Cäffinus, Consul, Collega Victoris.

Cäffölög, pop. Gall. Belg.

Cäffölüs, A city of Lydia.

Cäffor, (ἡρώπο) & ἡρώπο orno) & Polux, fratres gemini, Jovis ex Leda sub cigni forma compressi filii, qui & Tindaride passim à Poetis appell. Samothracum Sæd Juvavio, Diyi poetes, The brethren when they came to age, fed the seas from Pyraus, and were therefore worshipped as gods of the Seas: In the end when Cäffor (who is said to be mortal) ended his life, Polux being immortal, desired his father Jupiter that he might part his immortal estate with his brother; which thing Jupiter granting, the two brothers lived and died by turns. The occasion of this fable is taken from the stars called Gemini, inso which it is fained that those two brothers were turned; for the mortuosity of them, that when the one perished, the other grew down.

Cäffor is also a Physician, that taught, that the herb Piperitis was good to drink for the falling sickness.

Cäffa Conſtancia, Conſtance in Normandy.

Cäffa Cornelia, A town between Carthage and Utica.

Cäffa exploratorum, Cambd. Burghæ upon Sands in Cumberland.

Cäfframontenses, People of Italy.

Cäffriani, A kind of people & destroyed by the Emperor Aurelian.

Cäffritius, cum tempore Syllanæ diffentionis Placentia gerere magistratum, & Cn. Cäffro Consul Marianarum partium peteret obſides Placentinos, ne Placentia ad Syllam deficeret, negantique Cäffritio dixisset, multos se habere gladios; At ego annos, respondit Cäffrit. Est & nomen insignis Ora-

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toris, tempore Adriani Imp.

Cäffrum novum, A town of Hetruria.

Cäffrum alatum, Edenburg.

Cäffülönenses, People of Spain, ab opp.

Cäffulone, Caſtulum, fluv. mag. Græciæ seu Lucaniae in finum Tarentinum exiens.

Cäffulentiani, People of Italy.

Cäffurges, The city Prague in Bohemia.

Cäffabanes, People of Arabia deſerta.

Cäffäbathmus, Gr. κατὰ βῆμας, id est, descensus, dict. eo quod ea in parte quo Mareotidem contingit, admodum declivis sit, quodque non nisi præcipiti descendu adeatur. Thevero Caba de Alben voc. A town in Africk joining to Egypt.

Cäffäcaumēne, Gr. κατὰ καυμάνη, id est, regio torrida, A country of Ethiopia.

Cäffäci, People of Asia.

Cäffädupa, A place in Ethiopia where Nilus falls from between two mountains with a great noise, that the people dwelling near are made deaf therewith.

Cäffädüpi, People that dwell there.

Cäffälunum, The name of two cities; one in Campaigne, Gallicæ Chalons dict. and the other in Burgundy.

Cäffäna, Siciliæ oppid. juxta Ætnam.

Cäffänira, An Isle opposite to Lesbos.

Cäffanoi, People about the Caspian Sea.

Cäffänöia, The farther part of the hill Taurus: Strabo calleth it Cappadocia.

Cäffaphrygæ, sic dict. quod in Phrygia innoventum primum, vel à patria Montani Pepuza Phrygiæ oppido. Certain Heretics that maintained the damnable opinions of Montanus: vix, ann. Christ. 170.

Cäffäraçä, Samnitum urbs.

Cäffärañonum, Angliæ oppidum, V. Castrañonum.

Cäffari, vel ural. leg. Cartari, People of Pannonia.

Cäffarnia, A country of Asia.

Cäffarrhætes, Gr. ἡ κατὰ ρῆμας, rum-po, frango, id est, locus præceps in flumine; ubi fluvius ruit potius quam fluit. The name of Nilus towards the South, unde Catadupa: Also the name of a river Anien in Italy, now called Cäffada de Tivoli; also a name of the river Danubius, as it runneth through Austria near Linz: it is called in the German tongue Stewcul-fel, Ort.

Cäffarrahus, fluv. Pamphyliæ.

Cäffarrhyum, Gr. fluvius irriguus, A town of Africk, by some called Hippo, where S. Austine was Bishop, now Bona-mandy.

Cäffärcopia, à κατὰ ρῆμας centem-parti, Venus so called.

Cäffänates, Vindelicorum populi.

Cäffæza, regio in India. V. Cathay.

Cäffhäri, India pop. quorum uxores cum maritis mortuis comburuntur; item Dii, ἡρώποες, i. puri & sine omni peccato. Puritans, a sect which denyed death as any occasion for the desiring of any truth; they maintained absolute perfection in this life; whence with their master Novatus, they denied repentance to those that fell away after Baptism; vix, ann. Chr. 250.

Cäffärrina, A Virgin and a Martyr.

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Cäthay, Caray, Serica, A great region in the East part of the world, divided into nine Realties, which be under the great Cham: it bordereth upon Sinarum regio, Cäthälauni, V. Cäthalaunum, Cäthon, One of the Cyclopes, Cäthenus Philotimus, A man that so loved his Mother, that he would needs burn himself, to be buried with him, Cäthons, sic dict. quod in agro erat cuiusdam Catii, A Villæ in Italy, Cäthilina, A Conspirator of Rome, whose cursed plots were found out and brought to nought by Ciceron then Consul of Rome with Antonian, an. Mund. 3887, V. C. 690, ant. Chr. nat. 63, Helv. v. de hac conjuratione Salsitium, Cäthilus Severus, A most learned man, Cäthilli, populi circa Anienem fluvium.

Cäthillus, The son of Amphiarus and brother of Tyburus: in memory of whom he built Tybur. It is also the name of an high hill nigh to Tybur, now called Cäthili, Ort.

Cäthius, A god of the heathens, worshipped because he would make men witty, Aug. Civit. 4. 21.

Cäthizi, vel Catici, Th. Pigmier.

Cäto, quod catos, i. sapiens, It was first a name of merit; for the ancient Romans called him Cato that was wise by experience; afterwards it became the surname of divers men, whereof two were of especial note, the former called Cato Censorius, because he was severe in correcting manners, bearing also the office of Censor in Rome: when Embassadors were chosen to be sent into Bithynia, of whom one had the nose, another the head-ach, the third was timorous; Cato laughing said to the Senate, The people of Rome send an Embassage which hath neither head, feet, nor heart; vix, an. urb. 563, ant. Chr. 188.

The second Cato, grandchild to the former, called Uticensis, he called because he flew himself as Utica, after that Cæsar had vanquished Pompeius, an. urb. 706, ante Chr. nat. 46.

Catonii, Scythian people about Mæotis.

Catti, People of Germany.

Cätfceuchläni, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hartfordshire-men.

Cätfcerides, vid. Cätfcerides.

Cätfuaci, People in the Low-Countries inhabiting Doway, in the confines of Flanders.

Cätfülæra, sic dicta, quod non longe ab ea, ad placidum Canalicu fidus frugibus inimicum, rufe canes immolabantur, ut fruges flavescerent ad maturitatem perducerentur. Felt. A gate of Rome.

Cätfüllus, A famous Poet born at Verona, in the time of Marius and Sylla, ann. Urb. Cond. 655, ante Chr. nat. 86.

Cätfüllus, dict. à Caro, i. callido. The name of five men.

Cätfülläñonum, The City Callisle in Cumberland: also Cätfüllric in York-shire, or Cätfüllric bridge: Al Allerton in York shire.

Cätfülliges, People in Italy dwelling in the Alps; the town they inhabited is called in French, Charges.

Cätfus, A noble family in Rome.

Cätfäres, People of Narboni, France.

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Cauca-

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.Cauca. *The town Coca in Spain.*
 Caucaſiæ portæ. *A ſmall entrance be-
 twix two hills, or one hill dividing Cau-
 caſi montes.*
 Caucaſus, dicta à caſſi (ſic.) quod
 Scytharum lingua nivem ſignif. *A high
 hill in Aſia between the Euxine and Calpi-
 an Seas, called alſo Garamas, and of later
 Geographers, Cochias; it is ſituated above
 Iſberia and Arabia, on the North part, and
 is a part of the mountain Taurus.*
 Cauchæ. *Fields Northward by Tigris.*
 Cauci. *People of the country of Omor
 and Obirin in Ireland.*
 Caudis, vel Caudium, Italiæ oppidum
 prope Benevent. Hinc Caudinus, a,
 um.
 Caulici, *People near the Ionian Gulf,*
 al. Cauliaci, & Caſſii, vid. Orel.
 Caulon, vel Caulum, & Aulon, opp. in
 Italiæ fronte apud Leucus.
 Caurmas. *A Centaur, the ſon of Ixi-
 on.*
 Cauntis, vel Conus : vide Appel. *A
 town in Caria near the river Calbis; alſo
 a City of Crete; alſo a mountain in Spain,
 now called Moncayo. Orel. Alſo the ſon
 of Miletus, brother of B bilis : v. B ilis :
 indè Caunetus, a, um.*
 Cauros, infula Androſi dict. cum oppi-
 do : item ventus ab occafu ſolſticiali flans,
 qui & Corus dicitur.
 Caurium, *The town Coria in Portu-
 gal.*
 Cäus, unis, ubi Arcadiæ ubi Cauſius
 Æſculapius celebratur.
 Caſſennis, ubi Angliæ, Auton, ea eſt
 in comitatu Lincolnienſi : aliiſ Bridge-
 Caſſeron ſuper the waſh ; Camb. Reſe-
 ven.
 Cauſta, fuit regnum Alexandri, indè
 Cauſiani populi, qui naſcentes lugent, &
 morientes beatos judicant.
 Cäycus, *The ſon of Cälenus; alſo a
 river.*
 Cäyſter, καὶ σπέρ, i. ardens, à καίω
 uſioſo uerbo, ſic dict. quod ſit propinquus,
 vel fluat diè κατὰ μακρόν, quæ Aſia
 parte eſt prætorrida, Eult. Hinc vinum op-
 timum, quod Plin. Catacecaumaiten vo-
 cat, l. 14. 7. *A river in Ionia, running
 near Aſia paſſy by Epheſus, uſually called
 Chias or Chiay.*
 Cäyſtri campi, *Fruitful fields by the
 river.*
 Cäyſtrus, *A town in the miſt of Ci-
 licia.*

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Cæa, vel Ceos, dict. à Cæo Titanis fi-
 lio. *An iſle in the Ægean ſea; here ſiſk
 worms were firſt found, or ſiſk veſts made.*
 Plin 11. 22. 23. V. Cæus.
 Cæda. *A priſon of the Lacedæmonia-
 ans.*
 Cædäus. *A king of the Cicionians, fa-
 ther to Træzenus, and grandfather to
 Euphenus.*
 Cebares, equiſo fuit, cuius aſtu Da-
 rius regnum Perſarum eſt adeptus : nam
 cum Magi inter ſe pacto conſenſiſſent,
 iſ cuius equus primus hinniret, regnum
 potiretur, Cebares manum vulvæ equi
 næ prius admoſam, naribus equi olfac-
 endam præbuit, quod odore irritatus equus
 primus dedit hinnitum : Steph. ex Hero-
 dor.

Cēthes, *A Theban Philosopher*: vix. ann. Mund. 3534. Alcibiadis συγγε-
γιγ.
Cēbrenti, *People of Cebrenia*; and *ab-
sents of Thrace*.
Cēbrenia, *A country in Troas*. Hinc
Cēbrenis patronym. & Cēbrenus, Cēbre-
nius, gent.
Cēbriones, *The b. f. of Priamus*.
Cecinna, *surnamed Aules, a noble Ro-
man*; he kept swallows to carry letters to
his friends, and to tell the news of the war,
when he took Pompey's part against Caesar.
Also a river of Hetruria.
Cecropia & Cephissia, *The city Athens*.
Strab.
Cecropides, *People of Athens*.
Cecropus, a, um, *Of, &c.*
Cecrops, bifurmis dict. qui primus ma-
rem & soem, matrimonio junxit. The first
king of Athens; he first invented marriage,
and found out Images, and builded alt. vi.
and offer'd sacrifices amongst the Greeks;
and builded Athens, calling it by his name
Cecropia, reg. ann. 50 ann. M. 2394.
Paulo post, nativ. Mosis.
Cecryphalea, *A Promontory of Pello-
ponnesus*.
Cēdar. ἄρρ. id est, nigredo, aut tri-
stitia; a Cedar filio fecundo Ismaelis: op-
pid. Palæstina in Galilæa.
Cedreatis, Diana ab Ochromenis
ideo sic vocata fuit, quod ejus simula-
chrum in ingenti effret cedrus erectum,
Pauf.
Cedropolis & Cedre, voc. & Amphi-
polis, Chariopolis, & Cheropolis, Ort. *A
town in Caria*; incolæ Cedreæ.
Cedros, sic dict. quod cedrus illic co-
piosius nascitur, a quibusdam Hebrus voc.
An Isle in the coast of Germany full of
Cedars; from which amber is said to drop
on the rocks; Steph.
Cēdrosii, *Wild people near the Red-sea*,
that convert their nails, and are covered
with wild be. skins.
Cēssa, *Africæ insula*.
Cēlādon, *One that was slain at the mar-
riage of Perseus and Andromeda*; also a
river that falls into Alphæus in Arca-
dia.
Cēlādōne, *A city of Locris*.
Cēlādusfa, *An Island near Delos*.
Cēlādusfæ, *Little Islands in the Ari-
aticæ*.
Cēlænzæ, oppid. Phrygiæ magnæ in
monte cognom. proximum Apamiæ urbi.
Cēlno, καλαινῶν τῆς καλαυτῆς (Syr-
i, a nigredine dict. one of the Pleiades,
daughter of Atlas: also one of the Har-
pies.
Cēlæthra, dict. a Celæthra quodam, *A
city of Bæotia near to Arne, Ortel*.
Cēlegeri, *People of Messia*.
Cēlæna, locus in Campania Junoni
sacer.
Cēlendræ, vel Celendris, aut Celen-
deris, Samiorum colonia in Cilicia, &
portus ejusdem nominis.
Cēler, *A Consul*: ann. V. C. 1261.
Fune.
Cēlētini, ceterioris Hisp. pop.
Cēlestinus, *The name of five sundry
Popes of Rome*: also the name of an Her-
etic, against so Pelagius, ann. Christi
410.
Cēlēthi, *People of Thesprotia in that
part which bordereth upon Thessaly*.

Cēlus. *The father of Triptolemus, and
king of Eleusina, whom Ceres, for his
kindness to strangers of hers, taught all the
skill in husbandry.*

Cēlinus. *On: thus nourished Jupiter
and whom he much loved, but because he
said Jupiter was mortal he turned him into
a Diamond.*

Cēllus. *A Tufcan castrain; also a bill
so called of him.*

Cēlmis, unus fuit ex Idæis daētylis. *He
nourished the mother of the gods called
Rhiza; he made iron; & hence the proverb,
Cēlmis in ferro.*

Cēlfenses. *People of higher Spain.*

Cēllus. *A noble Roman; also a stealer
out of other mens works.*

Cēltæ, populi Gallicæ.

Cēltæ, Gallicæ Cēlticæ rex, à quo no-
men habuerunt montes maximi qui divi-
dunt Cēltas & Cēlnberos; & Pyreneos
voc. ob maximam silvarum vis cre-
tationem exultationem: reg. an. Mund. 2125.
quotempore Joseph venditus in Ægy-
ptum. Func.

Cēltia. *A town of Noricum.*

Cēltiāca. *A town in Spain.*

Cēltibēri, ex Cēltis & Ibero. *A people
of Spain dwelling near the river Iberus, in
the country of Biskay.*

Cēltibērius, a, um.

Cēltica, diē, à Cēlto Polyphemii filio,
Aprian; vel à Cēlto ibidem rege. *A
country in France, situated between Ga-
rumna and Sequana; otherwise called Ga-
llogundensis, senensis, Comarā, Biu-
rica and Cēltogallia.*

Cēltici, People of Spain which took their
beginning from the people Cēltæ in France,
men of Biskay.

Cēlculum, citer, Hispaniz promontori-
um, Finis terre diē.

Cēma. *A river of Narbone in France
issuing out of the bill Cēmenus.*

Cēnēnēlūm, urbs Gall. Narbonens.

Cēmēnus, mons Gall. Narbon. apud
Varum fluv.

Cēnzum. *A Promontory and city of
Eubæa; indē Jupiter Cēnus, quod ibi
Hercules ap Oechalia expugnatione pēdi-
ens, parenti armis confuixit.*

Cēnchræ. *A town in the Peloponnese
in the Isthmus, eight miles from Corinth;
also a city of Troas, and another of Italy.*

Cēnchrus. *A river of Ionia by the wood
Orygia, in which the Perss slain that La-
tona was washed by Orygia her nurse, af-
ter her childbirth.*

Cēneus. *A noble Thessalian, father of
Aralanta, unde ea diē Cēnia; & he could
not be wounded; whence that saying, In-
vulnerabilis ut Cēneus.*

Cēnimagi, populi in Agonia mari proxi-
mi, & Trinobantibus, segontiacis, Au-
caliticibus, Bribrocis ac Caffris. Cæsar, Viē.
Iceni.

Cēnina, urbs vicina Romæ, à Cēnite
conditor diē.

Cēnio. *A river by Tregeni in Cornwall.*

Cēnōmāni, diē, à Cydno Lyzurgis fi-
lio. People of Gallia Cēltica; also of
Lumbaria in Italy.

Cēnōmānia. *The country called Le
Main in France.*

Cēntaurētes, Galata quidam fuit; who
when Antiochus was slain, took his horse,
whi he presently carried him beheading down
a hill, and threw him down and flew him.

Cēntauri, idem & Hippocentauri diē.

διδὶν sunt quod equis inflidentes boves
 castris agitato stimulis ad recta re-
 vocarent; est enim καὶ τὴν stimulare,
 pungere; vel κίτταρ⁹ dict. *μακρὰ τὴν*
καὶ τὴν τὴν αὐγῆν, cō quod cō Ixion ex
mube genuit. Hi visi, aut cū irent ve-
lociter, aut cū eorum equi circa flum-
inem Peneon potarent. capitiбус inclin-
atis, locum fabulæ dederunt. Serv. ad 3.
Georg. δὴ τὴν καὶ τὴν τὴν τὴν, P. o-
ple of Theßaly by the meane Pelion, who
first devised to break her ses for war, where-
by it came to pass, that they being seen by
other people on horseback, were supposed to
be buione creature, which had the upper
part like a man, and the nether part of his
body like an horse: This was in the time of
the war between the Theßalians and the
Lapithæ, ann. MUND. 2733. Vide Euf.
& Func. From this History was occasioned
the Part fables of the begetting of the Cen-
taures by Ixion, when he embraced a Cloud
in stead of Juno.
 Centaurus, à Nesso Centauro dict.
 A river called Evenus: also a great ship in
 Virgil.
 Centinum, A town in Umbria.
 Centrobria, Celuberorum urbs.
 Centrobres, Belgarum populi in Flandria
 vel Brabantia: Also people of the
 Alps called Tarcentais, or people of Sa-
 voye.
 Centumpeṛānēs, insula Italiz in agio
 Sencinarum, Perotti patria.
 Centūripa, urbs Siciliz & regio, à quo
 centuripinum crocum. Centuripini, po-
 pulus.
 Crodas, A prison in Athens.
 Cēphālas, A high and woody Promon-
 tery of Africk, where the greater Syrtis
 do begin.
 Cēphāledis, A river in Sicily.
 Cēphāledium, The town Sifalū in Sicily.
 Cēphālencē, & Cephalenia insula, à
 Cephalē Amphitryonis socio, vel à Cepha-
 lo Deionis filio dicta; voc. etiam
 Melana, Taphos, & Teleboa. An Isle
 in the Indian sea beyond Corcyra in com-
 panye hundred sixty and six miles: indē
 Cephalenes.
 Cēphālōtōmi, People of Colchis.
 Cēphāllus, The son of Æolus or Deio-
 neus, who married Procris, daughter to
 King Hypphilius: Aurora fell in love with
 the young man, and not obtaining his love,
 she sent him unto his wife in shape of a
 Merchant; he to try his wives chastity
 offered her gifts: to be bought with her, he
 being evermore with the promise of a rich re-
 ward, descended to his request; then he
 receiving his own shape, upbraided her a
 dishonesty. Procris forthwith fled into the
 woods; afterwards she being reconciled, gave
 her husband a dart that would never miss
 and a bound called Lelaps: with the Cen-
 phalus went into the Woods a hunting. He
 was jealous, and went to watch him, and
 hid her self in a thicket; Cephalus wear-
 ing and hot, came panting thither, and called
 upon Aura, to refresh him: she thinking he
 had called for Aurora, thought to take
 them; and firing the bushes, Cephalus
 thinking it had been a wild beast, shot his
 dart and killed her. It is also the name of
 an Athenian Orator, that first made
 Preems or Prefaces. or Epilogues in
 speech.
 Cēphēnes, People of Asia, inhabiting
 Persia, and were afterwards called Persæ

of Perſeus the ſon of Jupiter and Danaë.
Cēphēus, *A king of Æthiopia, father to Andromeda, whom Perſeus married: he was taken up into heaven, & ſet hard by Uria minor: inde Cephæus, a, um, adj.*
Cēphis, *A famous image-maker.*
Cēphiſta, diſt. a Cēphiſo amne, *The country Attica; alſo a ſountain.*
Cēphiſtōdorus, *An image-maker; alſo a painter, ſon to Praxiteles.*
Cēphiſtōdorus, *An Athenian Captain.*
Cēphiſis, *A lake near to the Sea Atlanticum.*
Cēphiſſus, hinc Cēphiſis & Cēphiſſas patronymic, *A river of Bœotia, where the temple of Theviſ flood, to which Deucalion and Pyrrha came to conſult how to ſave ſo great a Deluge, to reſtore mankind.*
Cēſo ſervilius, *A Roman Conſul, who for ſpoiling of Tholouſe in France, came afterwards to a miſerable end: whence ariſe this proverb, Aurum habet Tholoſianum, applied to thoſe, that with a little ill-gotten goods, enjoy all.*
Cēſo, oppid. Boſphori Cimmerici.
Cērācātēs, *People of Germany.*
Cērāmicus, *A gulſ in the Sea not far from Halicarnafſus. Alſo two places in Athens: one, where men ſlain in battle were buried, another where barlets lived and profane themſelves.*
Cērāmium, *A place in Rome where Tully and Milo lived.*
Cērāmus, *A town in Caria.*
Cērāſtē, *Iſle in the eaſt of Arabia, near Syene in Æthiopia.*
Cērāſis, *νεγκρις & νεγκρις diſt. quod homines cerāſis cornibus inſignes eam olim tenebant; vel quod procurrentibus promontoriis, veluti inſeſtis cornibus, aſſurgat. The Iſle Cyprus, being five hundred and fifty miles in compaſſ.*
Clim. 4.
Cērāſis, untis & untas, ſic diſt. quod cerāſis maximè abundet. *A City of Themiliſcyra in Pontus: à Mercat, Ceraſoda voc.*
Cērāus, *A river of Crete paſſing through Gnoffus.*
Cerauni, *People of Dalmatia.*
Cērāunia, diſt. *ἑρως ἡνιόχης, i. fulminibus, quibus ſæpe impeturo: al.*
Ceronia & Ciryntia. *A City of Cyprus in the Northern part of it: it is ſaid by ſome Cerines, by others Corycia, or Corfu, long. 45. lat. 38. Aſiatick on the borders of Epire, called Ceraunii & Acro-ceraunii; reaching out to the Sea, where the Ionian ſea is ſeparated from the Adriatick: alſo part of Caucasus.*
Cērāunici, *Certain places in Athens, where they buried, as the publick charge, thoſe that were ſlain in the war. Cērāunus was alſo a country of the Atticks.*
Cērāunius, diſt. quod fulgur emittat.
Gr. n. *νεγκρις eſt fulgur. Jupiter ſo call'd.*
Cērāunobōlus, *νεγκρις βολῆς, id.*
Cērāunus, *A ſwift river in Cappadocia.*
Cērāulus, *A river of Apulia.*
Cerbērus, quod, *κρηβίτης, carnivorus quod terra proprium eſt, quæ ſibi creata corpora omnia conſumit. A dog with three heads in h. U. Hercules bound the dog in chains, and drew him on of bell, which ſome interpret, that he overcame all.*

the *overflows* *discreet* of all earthly things.
Cercæphus, *Son of Poliades and Cydippe*: also *a mountain* in *Ionia* near *Colophon*.
Cercasorum, *A town* in *Egypt*; *not far from Canopus*.
Cercëis, *dict. à rexendo*, *καρπὸς* enim *radium textorium* significat, *A nymph of the Sea*.
Cercëta, *People of Sarmatia near the Ruxine Sea*.
Cercëti, *montes in Thessalia*.
Cercidas, *An excellent Law-maker of Megalopolis*.
Cercina, *An Isle in the Lybic Sea*, and *a City opposite to the lesser Syrces*.
Cercintius, *A little Isle joyed with a bridge to Cercina*.
Cerepes, *à Jove in simiam mutati*, à *καρπὸς* simia; *Ovid. lib. 14. Metam. People of Pithecusa*.
Cercyon, *A King of Thessaly*: also *a notable robber*; *he was so strong that he would bend the tallest trees, and tie the men to them that he had robbed, &c. so the tree rising up was with full force did remember him*: Theseus afterward served him in the like manner, and slew him with the serments he exacted upon others.
Cereyrai, qui Corecyrai, à Cereyra insula, quæ & Corecyra, cum seditionibus agitarentur solebant flagra ingentia gestare anthis eburneis ornata, ex quo Adagium natum, Cereyrai scutice, de fupervacuò cultus; Plut. in vit. 10. Rhet.
Cerdānītæ, *People of Arabia felix*, al. Cerbani dicti.
Cerdo, *A certain Hiresick* that taught two contrary Principles to be the cause of every thing, i. e. a good and a bad: under the bad he ranked Moses and his Prophets; under the good he comprehended Christ & the teachers of the Gospel, &c. he was the master of Marcion the Heretic, vix. an. Chr. 150.
Cerdonia, *A town* of *Italy*.
Cerdous, à *καρπὸς* lucrum, quia oraculis editis ad lucrum conferre ingentiter crederetur, *A name of Apollo*; also *a name of Mercury*.
Cercëlia, *sacra Ceteris*, à *Triptolemo* instituta.
Cercëlis, *The name of a Consul*: Also *the City* *Ebura* in *Spain*.
Cères, sic dict. qu. Ceres, à *gerendis frugibus*; Ser. à *cereo*, pro quo nunc dicimus *creo*. Scal. à *τίπης* Bec, w. a. i. spica. *The daughter of Saturn*; *and Ops*, called *Isti*, the goddess of *Corn*; so called, because she made *Laws* for husbandry, being also the first that did sow Wheat and Barley: on her best Jupiter legat Proserpina, which Proserpina Pluto the infernal god ravished, and took with him into his infernal kingdom. Ceres not knowing who did it, missing her daughter, lighting torches on Mount Ætna (which hath burned ever since) sought her all the world over: and in her travel came to King Egeusius, and obtained the education of his son Triptolemus: in the day time he gave him milk of heaven, and in the night raised him in the fire: when he was grown to age, he provided him a chariot drawn with winged dragons, that he might travel through all the world, and teach them how to sow corn: afterward hearing that her daughter Proserpina was with Pluto, she went to Jupiter, and complained of the injury done her about her daughter; Jupi-

ter-garant that her daughter should return
 forth of hell upon condition, if she had tasted
 nothing in her while she was there; but it
 being proved by the witness of Acalaphus,
 that she had eaten some of a Pomegranate
 as she walked in the Orchard of Pluto, she
 was denied all hope of return, and Acala-
 phus for his tale-telling was turned into an
 Owl. At length Jupiter to mitigate his
 sisters grief, granted that she should live half
 the year apud inferos with her husband, &
 the other half apud superos: some say that
 Ceres is taken for Luna, as Liber for Sol,
 Cerealis, le, adj.
 Cēreāni, People of Spain, Martial.
 They make excellent wines.
 Cēreē, oppidum Italiae.
 Cēretica, Cardiganshire.
 Cērinthus, An Heresiak that taught,
 That Christ at his coming again should give
 to his people carnal delights and pleasures;
 he denied all the Scriptures, only Matthew
 excepted: vix. an. Chr. 97. *A town in
 the Isle Euboea.*
 Cērites, Populi, quos cum vicissent
 Romani, stanturum, ut nunquam leges
 conderent vel haberent unde illud prov.
 Cerite cerā digni, i. sine lege & suf-
 fragio, Bud.
 Cermalus, A place in Rome, scrib.
 Cermanus, Germanus, Cermalus, Ger-
 malus, vid. Ortel.
 Cernum, A town of Macedonia.
 Cerna, An Isle in the Ethiopian Sea,
 now called the Isle of Saint Laurence or
 Madagascar: it is observed by one, that the
 North Pole is not seen there, and the needle
 will do no service, therefore they are con-
 strained to use Astrolabes, and other instru-
 ments: long. 75. lat. 20. Austr. clim.
 Austral. 1.
 Cerna, An Isle in the sea Atlanticum,
 otherwise called Madera, or Insula Gratio-
 sa, Ort. Porto Sancto.
 Cernēāni, dict. a Cerneto oppido,
 voc. & Mariani, Ort. People of Cernetum
 in Italy.
 Cernētum, A town near Casinum in
 Italy.
 Cēsti insula, Chertsey in Surrey.
 Cervāria, A place in Aquitaine.
 Cēryx, The son of Mercurius and Pan-
 drosia.
 Cēseur, A City in Cilicia.
 Cēsēna, urbs Gall, togata in Emilia.
 Cēsperia & Casperia, A city of the
 Sabines, from whence Turnus had aid,
 when he fought against Aeneas.
 Cēsēro, The city Cañtes in Narbon.
 Cēsira, vide Devana, Wetcheffers;
 a town also in Epirus.
 Cēsirus, A river of Pamphylia.
 Cēsēgus, A name of divers noble Ro-
 mans, whose one, a most eloquent man,
 was Consul in the time of the second Punick
 War, an. urb. 549. another that conspi-
 red with Cataline, to destroy his country.
 Cēsicus, A skillful Magician.
 Cēsiti, dict. a Cētio illius agri fluvio,
 People of Mysia in Asia.
 Cēsitus, The hill of Kalemberge, between
 Noricum and Pannonia.
 Ceuci, People of Spain.
 Cēsus, vel Ceos, The son of Titan; also
 an Island, where all persons above sixty
 years old were forced to end their lives with
 poison, that there might be no witness
 wanting for the rest.
 Cēyx, vide Crayx in Appel.

C ante H

Chāa, A City of Peloponnesus, by the
 field Ephasius, for which arose the war be-
 tween the Arcadians and the Pylii.
 Chāam, called also Geg Chaam; it is
 the name of dignity of the great Emperor of
 the Tartarians; called the Great Cham
 of Cathay or Cambalis.
 Chāāfa, A village in Egypt.
 Chābātēni, Scythian people about the
 river Chalybs, that use to eat all the children
 of strangers.
 Chabria, A village in Egypt towards
 Arabia.
 Chabrias, A hen, Philoſophus & im-
 perator inclutus, qui navali praelio La-
 cedæmonios devicit: Apophthegma ejus
 hoc erat; Terribilior est exercitus
 cervorum duce Leone, quam Leo-
 num duce cervo: vix. ann. Mund. 3595.
 Buchol.
 Chādysia, A town and river of the Leu-
 colyrians in the borders of Themiscyria.
 Chadrāmōitice, People of Arabia, over
 against the Troglodites.
 Chāremōn, A Comical Poet, also the
 name of one that wrote Hieroglyphicks.
 Chārephōn, An Athenian Philosopher,
 Scholar to Socrates, who by his extrordi-
 nary hard study, being pale and lean, occa-
 sioned that proverb in Aristophanes, Nihil
 a Charephonte differt. Vide Cherephon.
 Chāris, A Jewish Minister, Aristot. h.
 Charon, The son of Apollo.
 Chērōiā, al. Coronea, dict. a Chē-
 rone conditore, Apollinis & Therūs fi-
 lio. A village of Boeotia, the country
 where Plutarch was born, whence he is cal-
 led Philotus Chæronensis; famous for
 the battle which Sylla and the Romans had
 fought with Archelaus, Lieutenant of
 Mithridates, where Sylla with the loss of
 fourteen men only, slew an hundred and
 ten thousand of his enemies; also a town of
 Phocis, and another of the Orchomenii: by
 Homer it is called Arne. Here the Athenians
 were discomfited. Hinc Chæronicus &
 Chæronis, & possessivum Chæronicus.
 Chairus, The City of Babylon in Egypt,
 called Chairō, Alcairo, or Memphis; in this
 city is every seven years a plague: long. 64.
 lat. 29. Clav.
 Chālcon, An haven of Locris, seven
 miles from Delphi.
 Chālame, The City Etifiphon in Persia.
 Chālāstra, A City in Macedonia by the
 sinus Thermæus, & Chalastra proximo
 portu dict.
 Chalceæ, urbs Carie.
 Chalcedōnia, vel Chalconedon, olim
 urbs Cæzorum (dict. quod locum satis
 aptum eligere nescissent fundatores.) A
 city in Bithynia, where the fourth general
 Council was held, ann. Chr. 453, to refute
 the heresie of Nestorius; it is otherwise
 called Computa, and of later times Cal-
 citius, Cæclina, and Scutari, long. 56.
 lat. 43. Clav.
 Chalceritis, An Isle in Pontus, Morti
 sacra.
 Chalcia, An Isle by Rhodes, one of the
 Cyclades.
 Chalcidēne, A fruitful country in Syria
 Chalcidica, Minerva so called, ab urbe
 Chalcidia.
 Chalciæcus, Gr. χαλκιεύς, i. populi
 domus, i. æneam ha-

bens domum, Minerva so called.

Chalciope, Gr. vox æneæ, a χαλκός
 æs, & ἴα vox. The daughter of king Egeus,
 wife to Phryxus.
 Chalcis, dict. a Chalcide filia Afropi,
 aur quod ararise fabricæ ibi primum fu-
 erint repetere. A city in Eubœa, (near
 to Euripus) now called by some Negropō-
 nte, Ortel. Also a woman's name that bare
 one hundred sons. Chalcis, A woman of
 his city, Chalcidicus, a, um, Belonging to
 that city.
 Chalctitis, An Isle in the mouth of the
 river Rhindacus in Asia.
 Chaldæa, a Chaldæo regē, qui 14. a
 Ninofuit. A country of Asia, called also
 Aracalder, it is bounded on the East with
 Assyria, on the North with Armenia, on
 the South with Arabia deserta, on the West
 with Syria, Sit. clim. 4.
 Chaldæi, populus Chaldææ, Also a peo-
 ple near Colchis.
 Chaldia, regio Armeniæ.
 Chālēstra, A city in Thessaly, by the
 Sea side.
 Chālā, A city of Boeotia, near Hydræa.
 Chālinitis, dict. ἵα χαλκίς, i. e. fra-
 gio, sic dict. Minerva quod Bellerophōni
 Pegafum equum præbuerit, cūmque
 frenaverit.
 Chālīstia, A city of Libya, and another
 in Pontus.
 Chālūs, fluvius in Syria quo visitantur
 pisces magnitudine insignes, ac miti ma-
 nus ferre ingenio: Eos (inquit Xenophon)
 Deos arbitrantur Syri, nec injuriā af-
 fici patiebantur; sicut nec columbas.
 Chāllybes, ferrum nudi effodiunt. Peo-
 ple near Pontus, about the bank of the ri-
 ver Thermoodon, by Homer called Alizo-
 nes, or Halizones.
 Chāllybs, A river of Cappadocia; another
 in Spain, in quo chalybs optime tempera-
 tur, juxta quem & Chalybas populus col-
 locat Justinus 44. a quibusdam Caba vcc.
 Chamavi & Chamani, People in the
 Low countries.
 Chāmos, The god of the Tyrians.
 Chānāah, v. Canaan, vel Palaestina.
 Chāndānce, A city of Persia.
 Chāndāne, A city of Apulia.
 Chantus, A city in Asia, built an, urb.
 cond. 99.
 Chāōnes, People of Chaonia.
 Chāōnia, Chæonian Helenus Priami
 filius, a Chæone fratre, quem in venatu
 per ignorantiam dicitur occidisse, no-
 minavit, qu. ad solatium fratris extingui.
 The belly part of Epirus.
 Chārachmōba, A city of Palestine.
 Chārādra, Gr. χαράδρα, i. vortex. A
 City of Phocis by Lilia.
 Chārādrus, A meo proli in Cilicia;
 a town in Syria.
 Chārax, A town in Arabia Felix, built
 by Alexander the Great: also a place where
 the Carthaginians kept their Mart.
 Chāraxus, The brother of Sappho, that
 wasted all his goods upon the barlet Rho-
 dopes, and after ward turned pirate.
 Chāres, An A-henian captain that was
 liberal and frank in his promises, but slow
 of performance: unde proverbium, Charetis
 pollicitationes. Also the name of a soul-
 dier, who because he gave Cyrus a great
 wound, was so proud, that shortly after he
 went mad. Plutarch, Also a carver. Schol-
 ar to Lyſippus.
 Chārīdēmus, gr. χαρίδης, i. populi
 gaudi-

gaudium, a χαρε favor & δῆμος po-
 pulus, A Thracian Captain under king
 Chersobleptes.
 Chārīdēmi promontorium. A Promon-
 tory in Spain, called Cabo de Gates, or
 Cabo de Agatas, of the precious Hæmus cal-
 led Achates found there.
 Chārīlāus, Gr. idem quod Charide-
 mus, a χαρε & λαός, A noble Lacedæ-
 monian, curious in trimming his hair who
 being asked the reason of it, said, Of all
 ornaments, the hair was most comely, and
 the least costly. Again, being asked, why
 Lycurgus made so few laws, he answered,
 That a few laws would suffice for them that
 spoke so little, Cal. 13. 4.
 Chāris, The wife of Vulcan.
 Chārīstia, dict. a Chārīstio Lycæonis
 filio. A city of Arcadia.
 Chārīstius, An Athenian Orator men-
 tioned by Cicero: also a Grammarian.
 Chārīstia, gen. plur. gr. a χαρίσμαι,
 i. munus gratis collatum Festa apud Ro-
 manos, quibus symposia agitant una
 propinquæ, & dona ultra citroque mitte-
 bant. XI. Calend. Mart.
 Chārītes, Gr. χαρίτες, Aglaia (per
 alionomine Pasithea) Thalia & Euphro-
 syne. The daughters of Jupiter and Auto-
 noe of Jupiter and Eutyome. called
 the three Graces; they are said to be three,
 because we ought to be bountiful to others,
 and thankful to receive good turns; from
 others, and to requite benefits. Others say
 they are three Graces, whereof one was
 painted with her back towards us, and her
 face forward, as proceeding from us; the
 other two with their faces towards us, no-
 ting that for one benefit done we should re-
 ceive double thanks; they were painted na-
 ked, to show That good turns should be done
 without dissembling and hypocrisie: also
 young, to note that the remembrance of be-
 nefits should never wax old: they were also
 pictured laughing, to note a Cheerfulness
 and alacrity in doing good unto others:
 Lastly, their arms were linked one with
 another, to teach that one kindness should
 provoke another, so that the knot and bond
 of love should be undissoluble: They say
 also that they used to wash themselves in the
 fountain Acidalius, because Benefits, gifts
 and good turns ought to be sincere and pure,
 and not base, fardid or counterfeit.
 Charmande, A City beyond Euphra-
 tes.
 Charmīdes, A noble Champion, Pau-
 san.
 Charmīōne, Cleopatra her maid that
 willingly followed her mistress to her own
 death.
 Charmis, A Physician of Massilia in
 France, who used in the coldest time of win-
 ter, to wash the feet in cold baths; Also
 a City of Sardinia built by the Carthagini-
 ans: long. 32. lat. 38.
 Charnus, A Poet of Syracuse; who,
 as Athenæus said, would produce verses of
 proverbial or allusive sayings (paræmias)
 of Antiquity upon every thing that was
 for the table, and upon every occasion ex-
 tempore; quare illud de pifeibus; ἥμα λ-
 πιν ὀψάτορ, ἄλμα γὰρ βαθὺ.
 Chāron, The Ferry man of hell, that
 carries the souls of the dead in a boat over
 the river Acheron, Styx, and Cocytus;
 Charon lætium signifi. It is also the name
 of an Historian of Lampacum that lived
 in the time of Darius, an M 362. he wrote

two books of Ethiopia & another of that
 name a Carthaginian, that wrote four
 books of the Tyrants in Asia and Europe:
 and another of Naucratis that wrote of two
 Egyptian kings; Vox Egyptia, possi-
 rem significans, Cæcetan.
 Chārondas, A law-maker, called also
 Cacanæ from the city Carana: he made
 a law that none should come into an assem-
 bly armed, afterwards he himself unad-
 videdly offending against the same law, & com-
 ing with his sword about him, he was
 coming out of the company, he that said
 next to him put him in mind how he was
 armed contrary to the Law that he himself
 had made; whereupon immediately he drew
 forth his sword, and fell upon it, and so
 died, where he might have kept the Law
 forever, or disdained it: Val. 6. v. sid. Cic.
 3. de Leg.
 Chāronæa, A country in Asia, near the
 river Mæander, and by Hierapolis; ejus
 exhalationes aves execrantur. Alia hu-
 jusmodi apud Magnesium urbem Plu-
 tonia a Cicrone dicta.
 Chāronæa porta, A gate in A-hens,
 per quam damnati ad supplicium duce-
 bantur.
 Chārōnium, A den between Tralles
 and Nisa consecrated to Pluto.
 Chārōps, Gr. i. oculis gratioſus. A
 Trojan, the son of Hippafus, and brother
 of Scous; also a Governor of Epirus; also
 the son of Alcelylus the fourth, the Prince
 of Athens.
 Chara, A City of Tyrus.
 Chārybdis, A Gulf of the Sicilian Sea,
 now called Golofaro; it is very dangerous
 by reason of the whirling streams flowing
 contrary each to other; it is situated over
 against Scylla: and as the Poet say, it was
 a woman that was a notable robber,
 who when she had stolen beasts from He-
 culæ, was stricken with a Thunderbolt,
 and turned into this whirlpool.
 Chat, The son of Mercury Trifmeg.
 Chātāmōitice, A Country near the
 Red-sea, Chātāmōitice populus.
 Chatti, People in Germany near Rhe-
 nus.
 Chaubi, A people of Germany.
 Chauni, People of Thesprotia.
 Chāvon, A country of Media.
 Chēlēnōphāgi & Chelonophagi, dict. q.
 testudines edant, Carmani pop. They lived
 by eating of Testoies, where they were
 found so great, that they cover their houses
 with the shells.
 Chēlēdōnæ, a χαλδαῖς, sic dict. quod
 hirundines in istum præcipue degunt.
 Two certain Isles over against the mountain
 Taurus, unfortunatæ to Mariners; the one
 of them is called Corydela, the other Me-
 nalippea.
 Chēlēdōnium, promont. Tauri montis
 pars.
 Chēlēnōtes, prom. cum opp. Pe-
 loponnesi in ora occidenta Elidis.
 Chēlēnōtes, An Isle in the Arabick
 Gulf.
 Chēnnis, al. Chembis, A City in E-
 gypt: also a floating Island.
 Chēnōbolcia, dict. ab anserum pas-
 cuis, A City in Egypt opposite to Diof-
 polis.
 Chen, A City of Laconia.
 Chēōpes, five Cheops. A King of E-
 gypt that made a famous Pyramid, or Res-
 tle at Memphis, about which there were so

many working, that he spent upon them
 1060. talents only in parcels, onyx and
 garnet: regn. an. 50. an. M. 3090. sic.
 Fune. ex Herod.
 Chephrem, Cheops brother.
 Chērias, A Champion which Hercules
 slew; also a Physician of Athens.
 Chērīlus, vid. Chærilus.
 Chērīnthus, v. Cērinthus.
 Chērīntus, A fair boy that did foolishly
 prostrate himself to men.
 Chērophon, A Tragedian, who for his
 extraordinary hardness in the night time,
 was called Noctus; also a Philosopher, in a
 proverb noted for his anger, as, In Palladis
 vigiliis nihil Chelophonitis gubernabis,
 v. Cherephon.
 Chērōnēſus, vel Chērōnēſus, χαρί-
 δης, ὁ δὲ τὸν χερὸν ἴσθμῳ, i. e. terra
 in insula modum mari cincta, uno tan-
 tum eoque angulo spatio continetur ad-
 junctā; Lat. Peninſulam vocant. It is the
 name of sundry countries, whereof five be of
 the most note: The first is by an Isthmus of
 seven miles breadth joined to Achaia, being
 in compass six hundred miles; it is now cal-
 led Peloponnesus and Morea, long. 50.
 lat. 36. clim. 4. The second of Thrace, cal-
 led also Chæronēſus Hellepontica, and
 Pallene: circ. long. 56. lat. 44. Clim. 5.
 6. The third adjoining to Saxony, is called
 Cimbrica, now part of Dania, Denmark,
 long. 32. lat. 55. clim. 9. The fourth Taurica,
 between the Euxine sea, and the Tan Ma-
 ritima; Ortel. called Chērio. The fifth Au-
 rora in India, above Ganges, also called
 Malacha, long. 161. lat. 2. it is called by
 Mercator, Japan; by others Samotta: V
 Steph. & Ortel.
 Chērsidāmas, id est manibus vicus,
 a χερ, in dative, pl. χερῶν, & δαμάσσο, do-
 mo. A certain Trojan slain by Ulyſſes.
 Chērūfici, People of Germany, called
 Mansfelders, Ortel.
 Chēſon, A town of Ionia.
 Chēta, A maidens name in Horace.
 Chēndini, People near Pontus.
 Chēdōrus, fluv. Macedonia.
 Chēi, Certain people, who being drunk
 went to the Ephori, or Overseers of Lacedæ-
 monia, and after a most beastly manner
 emptied their stomachs before them; whence
 the proverb, Chius omnia peracans.
 Childebertus, The name of divers Prin-
 ces.
 Childericus, The name of divers Prin-
 ces.
 Chīlīstia, χαλκίς, a χαλκίς mille:
 Hæretici quidam, quos Millenarici Au-
 gustinus interpretatur, propter illud ex-
 lacra pagina, Una dies apud Dominum
 ut mille anni, & mille anni ut una dies.
 They were men that held this opinion, That
 Christ should come personally, and reign as
 a king in this world a thousand years: the
 first brachers of this opinion are thought to
 be Cerinthus and Papias, S. John the E-
 vangelist. Disciple, who lived about the year
 of Christ, 100.
 Chilo, One of the seven wise men of
 Greece; he lived in Lacedæmonia; he
 died for joy when he heard of his sons victo-
 ry that he won: Thet three Apophthegms
 of his were consecrated to Apollo at Del-
 phos; 1. Νῆλιν νῆμιν cupias, 3. Co-
 mes eris alieni arque lictis est miseria, V.
 Calep.
 Chīmara, Gr. i. capra: mons Lycie
 Ffff 3 igni.

Circumcelliones. *A kind of wandering eretics, who to get them a fame, would cast themselves headlong down steep bills, and either kill themselves.*

Circumpadānus. *One that dwelleth about the river Po in Italy.*

Circus, ventus Gallia Narbonensis peculiaris, inter Corum & Arpadiam spirans, à vertigine dict. eò quod in orbem circumagatur; est & Circus pars montis Tauri.

Circus, v. appel.
Ciris, Scylla, *called, the daughter of King Nifus, who was changed into the bird Ciris Alauda, vide Nifus & Ciris in apuel.*

Cirra, oppidum Phocidis in quo Apollo Cirrheus religiosissime celebratur.

Cirthea ac Cirra. *The city Constantina in Numidia.*

Cisalpinia Gallia; *called also Togata, and Citerior Gallia; is was the Country of the Gauls, dwelling between the Alpes and the river Rubicon, and from the river Padus, now called Po, it was divided in Galliam Cisalpinam & Transpadanam; the whole country is now called Lombardy in Italy, long. 41. lat. 44. clim. 6.*

Cisānus, urbs Græcia in ora littorea, Cisāpennina, Italy, on that side of the Appennine hills, where Rome standeth.

Cista, *The mother of Memnon.*

Cistanthi, Scythians dwelling by the Ocean &æ next to the Cimmerici, Scrib. & Cistanthi.

Citipius, vide Cypius, mons Romæ.

Cissa, *A river of Pontus called Quissa.*

Cissānus, *The richest man of Cous, whence the proverb, Cissānus Cous.*

Cissus, *A king of Thrace, the father of Hecuba, whereupon their called by Virg. Cisseis; vix. circ. an. M. 2730.*

Cistena, *A city of Æolis.*

Citaris, *People of Sicily.*

Cithæron, *A hill in Boeotia, dedicated to Bacchus, high to Platæa; it is also the name of the king of the Platæa in Greece, (whence it is borrowed its name, and this fable its ground) he advised Jupiter, when Juno in a rage left him and went to Boeotia, to make a wooden image clad in a Brides attire, and setting it in a Chariot, to prevail upon Jupiter was purposed to marry Platæa. Upon this occasion Juno being inflamed with jealousy, and meeting the Chariot, tore all the clothes wherewith this image was richly adorned; and so finding it to be an image and no Bride, was much pleased at the invention, and forbade by the means of Cithæron, she was reconciled to Jupiter.*

Cithæris, vel Citharistes, *A Promontory of Gallia Narbonensis.*

Citium, *A town of Cyprus.*

Citrus, vide Cytorus, mons.

Cityro, oppidum, vulg. Chambery in Savoy.

Cius, vid. Cios.

Cizicus, vide Cyzicus.

C ante L

Cleon, gr. κλέων, dict. est à Retu, ut fons alter illi vicinus Gelon in Phrygia.

Clagefurtum, *A City of Sclavonia, cruel to theives; for if one be vehemently*

suspected of theft, they take him and hang him presently, and in three days after examine the matter; if he were clear, they bury him richly; if guilty, basely.

Clampētice, oppid. Brutorum in Ital.

Clānus, gr. i. viola, qua illius ripæ abundare dicuntur; vel à Clānio gigante (dict. ab eo piscis Clānius, qui & Silurus vocatur; al. dic. Clānix.) *A river of Campania near Naples, called in the Map before Lucan, Liris, and by Pliney, Glānius, now Glāno, or l' Agno, long. 40. lat. 41. It is also the name of a river in Hærruria, or Tuscā; it is now called Chiana, Steph.*

Clāros, Ioniz civitas, indè dict. quod Apollini forte obtigit, quæ Doricē κλέος, pro κλέος, unde Apollo Clārius dictus. Ex eodem fonte deductus Clārus, five Calamo dict. Sophiano, *An Island in the sea Myttoum, saved also to Apollo.*

Clārus fons, Shirburn in Dorsetshire.

Clāterna, opp. Æmiliz inter Bononiam & Forum Comelii; Melæ est in Piceno.

Claudā, *A Vestal virgin, who was suspected of incestuosity. When the image of Cybele was brought out of Phrygia to Rome in a Barge, it happened to stick fast in the river Tyber, that it could by no force be removed: This virgin prayed to the goddess that if she were slandered, the Barge would follow her to the city, which request was soon after granted; she saying, her girl (the badge of chastity) to the Barge, drew it to Rome, which 1000 of the youth of Rome were not able to do: A noble family in Rome; also a city otherwife called Claudivium in Norico, called by some Closternewburge, by others Melk, indè Claudianus, a. um.*

Claudius, vel Claudius. *A Romane Emperor; see his life written by Suetonius, reg. ann. 13. an. Chr. 43. Also an Egyptian Poet in the time of Theodosius and Honorius, born at Alexandria, flor. an. Chr. 390.*

Claudōpolis, *Cities in Bithynia, Iasuria, Cilicia and Dacia in Transylvania.*

Claudius, Clausus, *The name of divers Romans.*

Clāvena, *The Dutchy of Cleves.*

Clausentum, Southampton.

Clausus, *A king of the Sabines that was aiding to Turnus against Æneas.*

Clāzomēna, *A city of Ionia in Asia, built by Paralus, Gryna prius dict. unde Apollo Gryneus appell. patria Anaxagoræ.*

Clazomēnia, *An Island called also Marathusa.*

Clazomēni, pop.

Clānthes, *A Stoical Philosopher, the successor of Zeno: a man who for his excessive pains was called another Hercules, whence arose that saying, whereby to express a thing done exactly and with great pains, Ad Cleanthis lucernam est evigilatum; while he was poor, on the day time he studied philosophy, and in the night he got his living by drawing water; whence he was called Phreantides, à φράντα πτερος, & δ' αλάνα haurio, i. puteum hauriens, vix. circ. ann. M. 3700.*

Clārchus, gr. i. glorie princeps, à κλέος gloria, & αρχή, *A Philosopher, the Scholar of Zeno, he wrote in Ox-bones and*

style sheards for want of money to buy paper; it is also the name of a Lacedemonian Captain, who taught, That a Captain should be more feared than an enemy; meaning, if a soldier should forsake his Captain, he is to be certainly punished with death, but not so by an enemy: vix. circ. ann. M. 3560.

Clemens, *An historian that wrote of the Kings and Emperors of Rome; also a gaily Bishop called Clemens Alexandrinus the Scholar of Panthæus, and master to Origen, he wrote the book intitled Stromata, vix. tempore Commodi Imp. ann. Chr. 190. It is also the name of eight Popes, and of sundry other men.*

Clēobis, *The son of Argia the Priestess. When Argia was commanded by her gods to hasten her going to a solemn festival, and to ride in a coach, it being agreed was between her dwelling and Temple, and the horses also tired; this young man with his brother Biton, set them in place of the horses, and drew their mother to the Church: She seeing their piety, requested the goddess to bestow the greatest blessing upon them, i. e. God can bestow upon mortal men after the banquet the young men fell asleep, and in the morning were found both dead; whereby it was understood, that death was the greatest benefit that God could bestow upon men, vide Biton.*

Clēobidina, filia Cleobuli, *She wrote a book of Riddles containing 3000 verses.*

Clēobulus, gr. i. illustrans consilium, à κλέος gloria & βούλη consilium, *The son of Euagoras; one of the seven wise men of Greece, noted for strength of body, and swiftness of parts: flor. circ. an. M. 3240.*

Clēocritus, Cybelis son.

Clēodamas, *A Philosopher, also a Geometrician in the time of Plato; also one of the Thesly that wrote of heres-keeping.*

Clēodora, gr. i. glorie donum, à κλέος gloria & δόρον donum, *A nymph, the mother of Parnassus.*

Clēodimus, gr. i. glorie causā pugnans, κλέος μάχη, *A champion of Magnesia.*

Cleombrotus, gr. i. mortales illustrans, κλέος ἡδ' ἔργον, i. gloria mortalium, *A Captain of the Lacedemonians, son to Pausanias, who with the whole estate of Lacedæmonia, was overthrown in the battle at the town Leuctra by Pelopidas and Epaminondas, an. M. 3580. Helv. It is also the name of a young man, who reading the Works of Plato, conceived such a hope of the immortality of the soul, that he leapt into the sea, Cic. in Tusc.*

Clēomēdes, gr. i. glorie studiosus, *A most famous Champion, who being cheated of the prize of the games of Olympius, when he had overcome Circus the Epidaurian, was made through grief: as his return to Attypalæa, he flew many children by pulling down the pillar of an house where they were, and when he was so grieved after to be punished, he got to a sepulchre, where he kept his treasure so strongly, that none could come at him; and when they digged about to get in, he vanished away; whereupon the people sent to the Oracle of Delphos, to know what was become of him; he was answered that with this verse, Ultimus Heroum Cleomedes Attypalæus.*

Clēomēnes, *A captain of Lacedæmon; also a Sicilian, one of the conspiracy with Verres,*

Clēon.

Clēon, *An Athenian Captain, enemy to Nicias; also a Poet; and an Orator.*

Clēone, Arum, or Clione, es. *A town in Greece betwixt Argos and Corinth.*

Clēonymus, *A timorous captain of Athens, that for fear threw away his buckler, and ran away, whence he was called κλέωνυμος, ὁ πρὸς τὴν τῶν ἀσπίδων, Cal. from him arose this proverb, Clonymo timidior.*

Clēopatra, gr. i. gloria patriæ vel patriæ, *An Egyptian Queen, the daughter of Auletes, sister and wife to Ptolemy the last; she first allured Julius Cæsar, to whom she bore a son called Cæsarion; afterwards she was loved of Marc. Antonius, who (being Collogue with Augustus) for her sake aspired to the whole Empire, and was shortly after vanquished by Oct. Augustus at Actium, now for that victory called Nicopolis. This Lady after the death of Antonius, left her should be made the matter of the Romans triumph, she killed her self in a Tomb, and having two serpents sucking at her papæ, died. Such dismal ends will best be dissolved lives: mor. ant. nat. Chr. ann. 30. V. C. 72.*

Clēopātrus, *A Captain of Corinth.*

Clēophrantus, *The son of Themistocles; also a Painter of Corinth, and a Physician.*

Clēophon, *A Tragical Poet of Athens.*

Clēopompus, *A noble Athenian, vix. tempore Belli Peloponnesiaci, ann. Mund. 3520.*

Clēops, *A king of Egypt, who shut up all the Temple doors that none should sacrifice to their gods or idols.*

Clēostratus, *A noble and ancient Philosopher, the first that wrote of the Constellations, and found out Aries and Sagittarius in the Zodiac.*

Clēostratus, *A young man upon whom the lot fell that he should be sacrificed to a cruel Dragon that destroyed the country of the Thracians; his friend Menestratus grieving at his chance, armed himself, and slaying the Monster, saved his friend, and delivered the city.*

Clēoxenus, gr. κλέος, i. peregrinus illustris, *An Historian that wrote an history of the Persians; Polybius censured what he wrote.*

Clepydra, gr. κλέψω, i. humorem exugens, *A fountain in Athens, and another in Messenia.*

Clelides, *A famous painter, who painted the Queen Stratonice sporting with a fisher-man, because she did not respect him.*

Clēlus, *The husband of Pallene, Sithons daughter.*

Clevum, five Glevum, Glocester, long. 19. lat. 53.

Clibanus, *A hill in Italy near the Promontory Lacinium: also a town in Iasuria.*

Clidæmus, *An ancient writer, who wrote of the nature of Plants, as he is cited by Theophrastus.*

Climax, *A hill near Pamphylia, another in Arabia the happy, and a town in Galatia; also the straight of the hill Taurus.*

Clintæa, *A Physician, and a Pythagorean philosopher; if he had been angry at any time, he learned by his Music to quell his anger, as Achilles had done before him.*

Clitæus, gr. κλέος, i. gloria, quod poetis gloria ex carmine nascitur, al. κλέος

κλέων, à celebrando, quod historiz inventrix esse putatur, *One of the Nine Muses.*

Clithænes, *A noble man of Athens, who first invented Ostracism; or the banishment for ten years space, and the first that was punished with the same: he was an intemperate man, as may appear by his proverbs, Clithæne intemperantior i. vix. an. M. 3440. quo tempore mutatum est regnum Romanorum in consulatum.*

Clitarchus, *An Historian that wrote of the wars with Alexander, and wrote his story, but with such fidelity, as his writings better deserved the name of a fable, than an history, vix. an. M. 3620.*

Clitellæa, *A place in Rome.*

Cliternia, *The town Celano in Apulia.*

Cliternini, pop.

Clitophro, qu. κλειτὸς φῶς, i. lux inclinata, adolefcentis apud Ter.

Clitis, fluvius Galliz apud Pictavos, hodie Clitane vel Clenus, Gal. Le Claise.

Clitōmachus, *A philosopher of Carthage, who went to study at Athens, & was scholar to Carneades; also a Champion, who had such chaste ears, that if he heard any talk obscenely, he would forbear with part company and be gone, V. Ælian.*

Clitor, oppidum Arcadiæ, à quo vicini fons Clitorius appell. hodie Gardichi ubi voc. teste Nigro, *Tuis Well doth spring out of a den, of which who so drinketh, doth ever after loath wine.*

Clitumnus, fluvius Umbriæ illam à Tufcia dividens, *A river in Italy, of which if beasts drink, the young they bring forth are all white; as there are some pastures in Warwickshire that turn all black beasts into gray or hoary-colour.*

Clitus, *Alexanders foster-brother and intimate friend, whom Alexander in a drunken humour slew; because he spoke against the Persian behaviour: afterwards the king was so sore grieved for the loss of his friend, that he ate no meat for three days, purposing by famishing himself shortly after to follow him, but being dissuaded by others, he desisted from that intent, and then buried him most sumptuously, vide Plut. in vita Alex. & Curt.*

Cloanthus, *Æneas companion.*

Clodia, *A rich noble woman of Rome, of whom Cicero would have bought a farm, Clodia forum, A town of Italy, in octavā regione.*

Clodius, Clodiorum familia, à Clodio Æneæ socio dict. Festus Clodius à Claudio propagatus vel: vid. Clausus.

The names of divers noble Romans, one whereof was Tullies enemy, and caused his exile; another was son of Elopous the player in Tragedies, who spent marvellous great wealth which his father left him.

Clodia, *A Roman maid which with other Virgins was given for an hostage to Porcenna; she deceived her keepers, and swam over the river Tiber to the city, whereupon the Romans built a Statua in remembrance of her virtues.*

Clodius gr. i. κλειτὸς, i. tumultuarius, *One of the Boeotian captains: which went with his fifty ships to Troy, Homer. II. β.*

Clodia, fluv. Britan. secund. i. Scotiz.

Clodio, una Parcarum, dict. à κλέος, i. volvo, neo; singunt enim poetæ hanc colum gestare, & nendo humana vitæ terminum præscribere, *One of the Destinies.*

Clūacina, dict. Venus, à Cluendo, i. pugnando, cuius simulachrum postum fuit in eo loco ubi pax inter Sabinos & Romanos, cum propter raptas pugnarent, facta est.

Cluentius, *A noble Roman for whom, being accused by his mother Sallia for making away his father in law Oppianicus, Cicero made a defensive Oracion.*

Clunia, *A town of the Celiberians in Spain, whereof the country Cluentis was named.*

Clūpæa, five Clypea, dict. à Clypei figura, *A city of Africk in the Promontory of Mercury, by some called Zafaran, long. 35. lat. 33. Quipia.*

Clusia, Tulei Regis filia pudicissima. *She cast herself down from a steep tower to save her self from Torquatus, and her elatib being hoisted up with the wind, she came to the ground, and was taken up without hurt.*

Clusini, *People of Hætruria.*

Clusinus, dict. Janus quod pace ejus Templi portæ clauderentur: Clusini fontes, balnea Tufciz in agro Clusino, hodie voc. Bagni di S. Cassiano.

Clusium, *A town of Umbria.*

Clusium, *The town Chivis in the middle of Tufcia.*

Clymène, *The wife of Iape us; also the mother of Phæton, dict. hinc Clymenæ proles, and his sisters Clymenides; also Helena her handmaid.*

Clymēnides, *Clymenes name.*

Clytemnestra, *The wife of Agamemnon, living in adultery with Ægisthus, while her husband was at Troy, who at his return did help to slay him, and would have slain her son Orestes, but this Electra his sister sent him away to king Strophius; after he came with an Army and slew both Ægisthus and Clytemnestra, vide Ægisthus.*

Clytæa, gr. i. inclitya; vel scrib. Clitæa, es, *One of the Nymphs of Oceanus, whom Apollo loved after, and she selling her father, in anger Apollo made her to burn in love with the Sun, still looking after it, till dying with famine and grief she was turned into a Marigold or Heliotropium, which flower doth always turn towards the Sun, and when the Sun goes down it sheweth; whence it was called Heliotropium, ὁ πρὸς ἡλίου τροπῆς.*

Clytus, *The son of Laomedon, and brother of Priamus; also a young man beloved of Cydon in Virgil.*

C ante N

Cnæcilius & Cnacadium, mons in Læconica regione.

Cnæcylia, dict. à Cnacalo monte ubi sacra ei faciebant, *The name of Diana.*

Cnagia, dict. à Cnagio Spartano, qui cum de simulachro in patriam aufugit, Diana se called.

Cnemides, & Cnemis, oppid. Boeotiz cum monte cognom. ex quo Locri Epicnemidii dicti.

Cn, vel Cnæus, dict. à cnævo, præposita C. litera, *The name of many Romans.*

Cnidus, five Cnidus, five Gnidus, Pegusa vel Triopia, *A city in Caria, where Venus was worshipped; it is now called Cabo Crio, and of others Chio; also a Promontory in the same place, long. 37. lat. 36.*

Cnōpūpōlis, *The city Erythra in Jonia.*

C ante O

Cō, *A city of Egypt.*

Cōa, *A town in Arabia felix.*

Cōmāni, *Asia populi.*

Cōāra, vel Cōadrā, civitas ad Persidem. *People, dwelling between Assyria and Media upon the hill Choatra, where there be trees so high, that they cannot shoot to the top of them.*

Cobares, *A Magician in the time of Alexander.*

Coboris, *An Isle in the Arabick gulf.*

Cōbrys, *A city of Thrace.*

Cōcalus, *A king of Sicily, to whom Dædalus fled out of Crete, when Minos pursued him, and was there slain by the daughter of Cocalus, reg. an. M. 2560.*

Cocanicus, *A Lake in Sicily, ex quo falem Colalicum nominamus.*

Coccium, Ribblescheffer in Lancashire.

Cocles, Coclites dictos aiunt qui nascentur altero lumine orbi. *A noble Roman, who at the siege of Rome kept buck Porfenna and all his Army till the bridge was broken behind him, and then he cast himself into Tyber, and so did swim to land; vid. Liv. lib. 2.*

Cocofates, *People of Aquitania.*

Cōfāz, five Cortiz, dicti sunt Alpes, a Cōfio rege Gallorum domitore.

Cōcynthum, Promontorium magnæ Græciæ.

Cōcyeus, gr. *Ὀπὸν κύνειον, κύνειος, i. lucus. A river in belz: hinc Cocycia dicta sunt facta quæ fiebant Proserpina, quam Pluto rapuit: also a river of Epirus.*

Cōdānōnta, *An Island of Denmark in the Baltic sea.*

Cōdānus sinus, *The Baltic Sea, Belt, or Sound.*

Cōdēa, dict. quod ibi virgulta nascentur equinis caudis similia. *A field by Tyber.*

Cōdrus, *The seventeenth and the last king of Athens, who gave his life for the good of his country: The Peloponnesians were told by the Oracle that they should have the Empire so they did not kill the king their enemy. Codrus hearing this, disguised himself and went to them, and offering indignities to some of them, was slain; reg. an. 21. an. M. 1860. tempore Samuelis Prophetae, Codrus in also the name of a Poet, who for his poverty became a by-word, Codro pauperior.*

Cōia, *A little country of Attica.*

Cōle, gr. *κόλη, i. concava, A part of Syria called also Cœloryria.*

Cōlemba, urbs Gedrosiæ in Indiæ confinia Cambaia nunc dict.

Cōllus, dict. a Cœle Viennæ vel Cœlio duce ex Hetruria oriundo, qui Romæ contra Sabinos suppetias tulit. *A hill of Rome, Hunc montem Tiberius Imperator (ut in ejus vita refert Suetonius) Augustum appellari iussit, Tacitus addit eum prius Querquellum vocatum, Poltea Tascum vicum dictum scribit Varro; & Maffarna vel Maffardo olim appell. vocatur & mons Querculanus ob abundantiā quercuum.*

Cōlos, gr. *κόλος, i. cavus, An haven in the Cheroneus of Thrace; also a towns name in the same country between*

Elea and Cardia, long. 56, lat. 44.

Cōmzum, *Lauenburg in Saxony.*

Cōrānus, naufagus a Delphino servatus, vide Plutarch, in fine libelli qui inscribitur, Utrūm terrestria an aquatilia plus sapiant.

Cōrus, *A giant, the son of Titan and Terra; hinc Cōra, An Isle in the Egean sea, where silk-worms were first found, v. Cōra, It is also the name of a river in Messenia.*

Cōgamus, *A river of Lydia by the hill Tmolus.*

Cōlaicum, *A Promontory of Taprobana in India.*

Cōlāpāni, juxta Colapim fluvium, in Saum incidentem, Pannonia habitantes; regio eorum hodie a plerisque Corbavia voc.

Cōlaxēs, *Jupiter his sex, which he begot of Ora; he was slain by Jason.*

Colchi, *A Mart town of India within Ganges, now called Cuchina and Cananina; also people of Colchis.*

Colchis, *A country by the Euxine sea in Asia near Pontus, having on the north the hill Corax, being a part of Taurus; on the East Iberia; on the south Phasis; it is now called Megrelia and Laxia. In this country reigned Euxa, from whom Jason and the Argonautæ, by the help of Medæa, fetched the golden fleece: this country is full of poysons, which gave occasion to the Poet Jason of the Soreries of Medæa, who for himself in brass filed Colchis, idis: sic. clim. 7. Colchiacus, adj.*

Colenis, dict. a Coleno qui ante Cecropem regnavit, Diana so called.

Coli, *People near Caucasus.*

Colia, promontorium Atticæ, vel litus in vico Phalerio, ubi & Venus Colias: Gentile Colius & Colias.

Colidos, *An Isle in the Indian Ocean, consecrated to Venus.*

Collāta, oppidum Italicæ, ab Albanis ut creditur conditum, & a Tarquinio Superbo instauratum, colla: a cum in usum a Po. Ro. pecunia, unde & nomen putatur acceptisse: ex hac urbe ortum traxit Tarquinus Collatinus Lucretiæ maritus, a quo dict. mons Collatinus, ac Collatina, vel Collina porta Romæ.

Collārina, dea quæ collibus, i. Quirinali & Viminali, præsidebat, she was supposed to be the goddess over small hills.

Collātinus, *The husband of chæta Lucretia, called Tarquinus; he was the first Consul with his Colleague Junius Brutus, after the change of the government from the Kings; he was afterward banished, only because he was of the kindred of the Tarquinii, an. M. 3442. an. urb. 247.*

Collina, porta Romæ, quæ & Quirinalis & Salaria, in colle Quirinali sita, unde & nomen accepit. Erat & tribus Romana sic dict. Var. L. 4.

Colmāria, *A city of Alfatia.*

Colnus, *A river running into Thames, unde Colbrook.*

Cōlōcaurum, *A city of Germany.*

Cōlōne, *A place in Troas, not far from Lampacum.*

Cōlōnia, Colchester in Essex, or the Colnes which are near it.

Cōlōnia Agrippinensis, vel Colonia Agrippina, dict. ab Agrippina Neronis matre; Albionum vel Ubiorum civitas est, Ubipolis dict. cis Rhenum fluvium sita, *A famous city on the river of Rhene*

in Germany, the chief seat of one of the Spiritist Elicitors of the Emperor, now called by the inhabitants Coln Gal. Cologne, usually Collein, long. 29, lat. 51.

Cōlōnis, *An Isle in the Arg. lick gulf.*

Cōlōnos, gr. *κόλος, i. a piece of a place near Athens, from whence Oedipus living there an exile, was called Colonus; here Neptune was worshipped.*

Cōlōphon, urbs Ioniæ, cujus incolæ in equestribus certaminibus tantum excellere, ut victoriam sibi certam pollicerentur; hinc factus est locus proverbio, Colophonem addere, cum summa operi manus imponitur. *The name of a city of Ionia in Asia the left, famous for the Temple of Apollo, called Clarius, and the birth of Homer; it is otherwise called Alrothoco, and Belveder, v. Ort, long. 37, lat. 38.*

Cōlōpiāni, *People of Pannonia.*

Cōlōps magna, *The city Giger in the Province of Leugitana.*

Cōlōfæ vel Colofis, hodie Chme dict. & incolæ Colofenses. *A town of Phrygia near Laodicea, which by an Earthquake was cast down in the time of Nero; it was built Colofæ to whose inhabitants Paul directed his Epistles, and next to those Colofians that dwelt in Rhodes, because he bids them salute them which are at Laodicea and Hierapolis, viz. its neighbours Rhodes, both which are far distant from Rhodes: vide hac in re Ort, Theaur. juxta long. 60, lat. 38.*

Cōlōtes, Teius, pisor insignis.

Colous lacus, *A lake in Lydia seventy fars engs from Sardis.*

Colpe, *A City of Ionia.*

Colubæ, *A people of India.*

Cōlūbrāria, insula maris Mediterranei colubris scæten, inde gr. Ophiæa voc. vulg. Formentera: Est & insula maris Bælearici, Dragonera dict.

Cōlūmella Gaditana, *An excellent writer of husbandry; he lived in the reign of Claudius Cæsar. Also a village of the Brutians in Calabria, called also Columna regia.*

Cōlūmnæ Herculis, montes duo in Occidente, qui procul spectantibus similitudinem columnarum referunt: Alii dicunt columnas Herculis in Gaditana insula fuisse ex ære octo cubitorum, ad quas proficisci solebant qui navigationem perfolviscent, tanquam Herculi sacra facientes. *Two mountains of the W. ft. in the Straights of Morocco; the one in Europe at the utmost part of Spain, now called Calpe; the other in Africa, called Abyla.*

Cōlūmnæ, *Certain small Isles in the red Sea.*

Cōmāgēna, *Part of Syria above Cilicia Eastward, beyond the hill Amanus, reaching unto Mesopotamia.*

Cōmāgēni, incolæ, haruspiciæ olim peritiæ præ cæteris nobilitati.

Cōmāna, *A City of Cappadocia, in which was the Temple of Bellona, inde Comani dict. sacri fervi Bellonæ; Another in Pontus: Comani, populi.*

Cōmāri, Scythians by the Caspian sea.

Cōmārus, *An town by Nicopolis.*

Cōmāta Gallia, vide Gallia.

Combe, gr. *κόμω, i. orno, comos; primum æneam armaturam dicitur invenisse, unde Chalcis est cognominata, The daughter of Alopus.*

Combreto-

Combretonum, Bretenham in Suffolc.

Cōmēses, a Como Gallie oppido dicti, *People of France.*

Comerus, *A French man, who went with a company, and seated himself in Italy, & named the place after his own name, and taught them laws and justice: Also a Scythian, who taught the Italians to make a city with waggon: Hinc Veii appellatur vocabulo Olco, quo Veias plaurum appell.*

Cōmētes, gr. i. Comatus. *The father of Asterion, one of the Argonautæ.*

Comint, *People near the Sabines.*

Cōmīsēna, *A part of Armenia.*

Commodus, *A Roman Emperor, the son and successor of Marc. Antoninus: See his list: d. scribed by Herodian, regn. an. 12. an. Chr. 188.*

Commōne, *An Isle near Ephesus.*

Compendium, urbs Gallie, vulgò Campagne.

Complutum, *A city in new Castile in Spain, called now Alcalá de Henares, and a famous Univ. city, long. 10, lat. 41, unde*

Complutenses, Hispaniæ populi, a Compluro urbe dicti.

Compostella, *A city in Spain, called usually S. Jago, S. James, because St. James was buried there, whether many blood's devoted to resort to worship his reliques: long. 7, lat. 44.*

Compsa, urbs Hirpinorum, unde Complanti populus.

Complatus, *A river in Thrace, flowing into the Lake Bistonis.*

Compsia, *A town of Bithynia not far from Chalcedon.*

Comum, civitas Gallie Cisalpinæ apud Italos Comas dict. juxta Larium lacum, quæ cum a Julio Cæsare multis partibus aucta fuit, pro Comum, Novum Comum, & incolæ Novocomenses dicebantur, long. 31, lat. 44.

Cōmus, gr. *κόμος, Deus comestationum, unde κόμω, & comestatio, He was served with youth specially, who in honour of him went with dancing, mistle on torches to their harlots chambers in the night, and brake down the doors.*

Concāna, *A city of Asturia in Spain.*

Concanglum, *The Barony of Kendal in Westmerland, long. 18, lat. 57.*

Concordia, *A goddess of the Romans: also a cities name in Germany called Kochersberg: also a town in Hispania Bætica, whence the people are called Concordientes & Boccori: also another in Venice.*

Concubientes, *People of Umbria.*

Conclulus, *A Lieutenant in Lycia under Mausolus king of Caria: he by this device cheated the people of a great sum of money: the seeing the people of Lycia much lights in the trimming of their hair, he sent a letter from king Mausolus, to command all the people to cut off their hair and send it to him: How, verily they would give him a sum of money, he would buy mens hair in Greece, and send that to the king instead of theirs, to falsify him: They willingly hearkened to such a condition, and so he at-bi-ved his pu-pus.*

Conclate, Conclaton in Cheshire; *Also the city Rheines in Britany.*

Conclerum, Chester upon the Street, in the Bishoprick of Durham.

Concligramma, *A town of Carmania.*

Conclivincum, *The City Nantes in France*

Conclrūsi, Belgarum pop. *Their country is now called Conclroz, Ortel.*

Cone, quibudam pro Ancone. *An Isle by the mouth of Ilter.*

Conflentia, dict. a confluxu duorum fluminum. *A city in Germany, where the two fair rivers Rhene and Mosel meet; it is usually called Cobolentz, long. 30, lat. 31, Merc.*

Conclavata, Rose-Castle beside Caudebeck in Cumberland, Camb. long. 18, lat. 58.

Conclodus, annis Celtiberorum, *A river springing out near Bilbo in Spain.*

Conclisals, gr. i. pudendum virile, Deus apud Athenienses qui simili feru ritu colebatur, quo apud Lampascenos Priapus.

Conclisium, *A town of Teuthrania, not far from the river Caicus.*

Conclistoris, *A City of Spain.*

Connacia, Connaght in Ireland.

Conon, *A Pope that enjoyed the Chair eleven months, an. Chr. 687. A famous Mathematician of Samos, that wrote several books of Astrology; also a captain of the Athenians; he being overthrown by Lyfander, captain of the Lacedæmonians, did willingly make himself an exile; in which time he so prevailed with Artaxerxes king of the Persians, that by his help he returned again to his country their former liberty, an. M. 3550.*

Conclonenses, *People of Narbone in France.*

Conclpas, *A dwarf of two foot long and an bands breadth, affected much by Julia Augusta nice.*

Cōnōpe, *The name of a city of Acarnania; unde Gentile Conopeus & Conoties; & Conopium locus in Mæotide palude, unde Conopeus & Conopius.*

Cōnōpon, quod & Diabasis, insula parva Myæ ad ostium Istri Pseudofolum.

Conovium urbs, Caer hean upon Conway in Caernarvanshire.

Conovius, Rev. Conway in Wales.

Conclradus, *The son of Conradus.*

Conclradus, *An Emperor, the son of Frederick, and sundry others.*

Conclbürenses, *People of New Castile in Spain.*

Conclsenus, Janus dict. a conservando seu propagando genus humanum.

Conclentes, dii majorum gentium, & heriant duodecim; mares sex & feminæ totidem, cæteri minorum gentium, Viā, Conclentes dii dicti sunt, qu, in eo quod gerendum esset conclentes.

Conclentia, *sicra quæ ex multorum consensu instituta sunt. Also the name of certain cities, one in Calabria, call d. n. w. Colenza.*

Conclsinum, *A town of Apulia, not far from Tarentum.*

Conclans, *The name of divers Emperours, one of the son of Constantinus, incept reg. circ. an. Chr. 337.*

Conclantia, a Conclante dict. civitas in Helvetia, vulg: Costentz, o Conclance, long. 31, lat. 48. Merc. est & Cypri urbs, alias Salamis dict. *Also the name of an holy woman.*

Conclantia Castra, Conclance in Normandy.

Conclantia Julia, *A town of Hispanis in Spain.*

Conclantina, *The Metropolis of Numidia*

Constantinopolis, Constantinis civitas, prius Byzantium dict. civitatem hanc amplavit & novum nomen eidem indidit, ann. Chr. 330. hanc Gr. *Στιμβόλις* Turcæ *Stambul* voc. i. amplam & regiam civitatem, V. Byzantium.

Constantinus, Magnus nuncup, *The son of Constantius and Helene, the first Emperor that embraced the Christian Faith: he translated the See or Court of the Emperor from Rome to Byzantium, which was after that called Constantinople, and he divided the Empire among his children, reg. ann. 30. mort. an. Chr. 336. there be also divers others of that name.*

Conclualia, orum, ludi erant celebrari soliti xviii. Augusti, dicti a Conso, i. Neptuno equestris, vel Conclili deo, ejus scil. quo Sabinarum virginum rapinam militibus suis in Matrimonia excogitavit Komulus, Erant autem Conclualia *Παιονδολογία*, Neptunalia, mense Julio celebrata *Παιονδολογία*, *Παιονδολογία*.

Concluanates, *People of Vindelicia.*

Concluarani, qui & Concloranni, *People of Narbon in France.*

Conclus, Neptunus equestris, concliorum deus, qui ideo templum sub tædo circo habebat, ut ostenderetur tædum debere esse conclium.

Conclsyge, es, Nicomedis Bithyniæ regis uxor, ab lasciviorum cum viro jocum & caneracera.

Concladecus, *A river of Thrace.*

Conclantia, *A country in Spain, where new Carthage standeth, whose people are called Conclanti.*

Conclibita Julia, *A city in Spain near the river Anas.*

Corvennos insula, Canvey or Shepey, at Thames mouth.

Conclventia, *Conventry.*

Cōon, *The son of Antenor, slain by Agamemnon at the Trojan war; also the name of an Island.*

Cōos, five Cos, five Coum, vel Co, insula in mari Egeos, sic dict. a Cōo Metropolis filia quæ ibi regnavit; unde etiam Cōos civitas dict. *An Island now called Lango, next to Rhodes in the sea Icarium, over against Caria: In this Isle was Hippocrates born, long. 57, lat. 36. clim. 5. unde dies longissimus 14. hor.*

Cōpæ, a Cōpeo Apatei filio dict. *A city of Eæotia by Cephelus.*

Cōphantis, mons Bædriæ semper ardens.

Cōphes, *A river of India.*

Cōpus, opp. Thebaidis; Chana, seu Cana dict. Clavio, long. 67, lat. 25.

Cōra, *A city of Latium, built by the Dardani; the people are called Corani.*

Cōræcæum, *A city in Cilicia.*

Cōræcæus, mons ibi, *Part of the hill Taurus.*

Cōrālius, *A river of Phrygia.*

Cōralli, *People of Pontus, noted in Ovid for cruelty.*

Cōrāsēni, *People of Asia.*

Cōrax, gr. *κόραξ, corvus. A Rhetorician of Sicily; he was wonted to teach Tyllias his skill, on this condition, That he should pay half his money before hand, and the remnant when he first overcame in the pleading of a cause. Tyllias proved a good Professor in the study of Eloquence, yet would not take upon him to plead: Corax thinking he deserved his pleading only because*

cause we intended to defeat him of his due, sued him, and brought this argument against him: Know this Tyfias, that however the case be judged, thou must pay me my money; for if thou overcame, then my money is due by the bargain between us; if I overcame, then it is due by the law: Tyfias replied, Nay sir, not so, you can have it by neither means; for if you overcome in judgment, then by compact between us, you cannot require any money for our bargain was, That you should have it if I overcame; but if I cast you, you cannot lawfully ask it of me, being quitted by the Judges sentence: the Judge bearing this witty reply, giving me a sentence of the case, thus censured the persons, by alluding to the name of Corax: Κακὴ νόμος ἄνθρωπος, Mali corvi malum est ovum, like father, like son; a crafty master will make a knavish scholar, vid. Cal. ex Cic. Others relate this of Protogoras and Euathlus, vide Gellium, l. 5, c. 10. Also a bill in Sarmatia, and a river running out of the Nile Caucasus.

Corax, People of Colchis, by the river Anhimus.

Coraxici montes, pars Tauri.

Coraxis, An hill in Colchis.

Corbana, A Persian overcome by the Chissians, best 100000 men.

Corbulo, A Praetorian of Syria.

Corbologia, Corke in Ireland.

Coreyra, ita dicta, ab ejusdem nominis nympha, quam Neptunus ibi compressit. An Isle of the Ionian sea, called by the Ancients Phœcia, now Corfu, where Ulysses suffered shipwreck: It is also the name of another Island in the Adriatic sea, called Melana, and now Corzola.

Coreyris, A city of Egypt.

Cordilio, A Stoical Philosopher so severe, that he made no account of the acquaintance of kings, yet would be persuaded to do any thing by the treaty of Cato Uticensis.

Corduba, vulgò Cordova. A city of Spain where Lucan and Seneca were born, from whence comes the name of Corduban leather: long, 9. lat. 37.

Cordus, An Historian that wrote the lives of the Emperors; also the name of divers men, one whereof was master to Alexander Mammæe.

Cordylus, urbs Pamphylie.

Côre, a κόρη, i. sacritas, Ceres enim product materiam quâ nutrimur, & satiamur. The daughter of Ceres.

Corœa, An Island of Greece.

Corfinum, urbs Pelicorum.

Corice, Two Isles by Peloponnesus.

Côrnia, Cornwall.

Côrniun, The city of Gloucester, otherwise called Claudiana Castra, and Claudiocestria; or as others Cirencester; also a town of Liburnia, now called Carino.

Côrinnia, A woman Poet mentioned by Ovid; another called Thebana or Tanagra, living in Pindarus his time, and a third mentioned by Suidas, a Thespian.

Côrinnus, An ancient Poet that wrote the wars of Troy before Homer.

Côrinthius, & Corinthienfis, & Corinthiacus of Corinth.

Côrinthus, κόρινθος, i. sacritas, vel facietas aut ornamentum, urbs est Achaiz, rerum omnium affluentia nobi-

litata; al. dictam putant à Corintho Marathonis fide Pelopis filio, qui illam evertam instauravit, cum antea Ephyrâ dicretur & à Sisypho condita, ann. M. 2526. ut colligit Func. ex Eusebio apud antiq. & voc. Epope, Pagos, Heliopolis, & Acrocorinthus. A famous and rich city of Achaia, placed in the Isthmus, or narrow straight going into Peloponnesus, or Morea; it was a city much resorted unto by reason of the havens it had towards the Ionian and Aegean seas; whereupon it is boundless so much with wealth, that the Romans did suspect their greatness. The Corinthians being as insistent, as the other suffragans, they abused the Roman Embassadors, and cast urine upon their heads as they passed through the city: upon this, disgraced the Romans sent L. Mummius, who burnt the city, and made it level with the burning of it, so many rich and costly Images of sundry sorts of metals were melted, & that thereof was afterwards found a kind of precious brass called Æs Corinthiâ, more esteemed then silver among the Romans, Cic. This city was afterwards re-edified, and called by its former name by Julius Cæsar, an. V. C. 732. and it was a place famous for the profession of Christianity in it, but of late, an. Chr. 1451. it is fell into the hands of Turks and Infidels, and by them is called Corinto, and Coranto, long. 51. lat. 36.

Côrînus, fluv. Churne in Gloucestershire.

Côrîolla, opp. Latii in fin. Volcorum.

Côrîolanus, sic dicta, quod Coriolorum urbem expugnabat. A noble Roman being banished by the malice of the unthankful People, gathered an Army of the Volsci, & could not be withholden from the sacking of Rome by any means, but by the earnest entreaties of his mother Veturia, and his wife Volturnia, vid. Plutarch. in ejus vita: vix. an. Urb. 262.

Côrîsîa, A town in the Ist. Coos.

Côrîsîs, A town of Ephesia.

Côrîtânî, al. Coritavi, Ptol. νογραται, forsan à Guritani, quod sibi populus longè latèque diffusus. Northampton-shire, Leicester-shire, Rutland-shire, Lincoln-shire, Nottingham-shire, and Derby-shire.

Côrîtus, mons Hetruriz, à Corito rege Eleâre viro, & Dardani patre, unâ cum oppido in eo existente denominatus: gr. κόρινθος, in Umbria est, Dionysio Halicarnassio: Mons Corus hodie dicitur, Coriti urbs, apud Virg. Æn. 9. Servio urbs & mons Tuscia, Mons Coriti in jugis Ciminis, Per y Corytus malè sæpius scribitur, Ortel. Est & mons Umbria in Sabinorum confin.

Côrîum, locus in Creta, ὄρος κόρινθον, a puella quadam dicta, inde Corybus, a. um. Brantius.

Côrîundi, People inhabiting Caterlogh five Carle, Kilkenny and Ormond.

Cornavii, vel Cornabui, vel Cornabii, Warwick-shire, Worcester-shire, Stafford-shire, Shrop-shire, and Cheshire, so Cambd. by some Cornavii are called the inhabitants of Cornwall, and Cornabui men of Southerland in Scotland; the country is called Cathnesia.

Corne, An hill in Tusculanum, dedicated to Diana.

Corneates, People of Pannonia.

Cornelia, A noble Matrem, sister to Scipio, wife of Semp. Gracchus, and mother of Tiberius and Caius Grac. she taught her sons the purity and elegance of the Latin tongue: she was a grave Matrem, admired for her temperance, V. Max. relates, that she used not to make a show of her brave attire, but her children, which were her chief ornaments: vix. an. Urb. con. 576. Item P. Scellii uxor.

Cornellianus, consul, collega Paretni, an. ab Urb. C. 989.

Cornelius, dicta belli cornu. The name of divers noble men.

Cornicium, A city of the Latines.

Cornificius, An excellent Poet in the time of Sallust.

Corniger, dicta Bacchus, eo quod homines nimio vini potu truces redduntur, & tunc, ut ait Satyricus Samis cornica pauper, unde illud de Vino apud Horat. In palia tradit inermem.

Cornubia, Cornwall.

Cornucopia, An Herms that Hercules pulled from Achelous; which Horn the immortal Ladies fixed with plenty of all things.

Cornutus, A learned man in the time of Nero, from whom he was slain, an. Chr. 56. Item prætor urbanus Romæ.

Cornus, A city of Sardinia.

Côrîcoddâma, A city and a Peninsula near the Euxine sea.

Côrîcondâmê, A town near Bosphorus.

Côrîobus, The son of Mygdone, a lover of Cassandra the daughter of Priamus, slain by Peneleus a Grecian, at the destruction of Troy; also one of Athens which did first invent the making of earthen vessels.

Côrîonzus finus, The Gulf of Corone.

Côrîone, A town in Peloponnesus, by the mouth of the river Promilus.

Côrîonê, à Corono Therlandri filio dicta. A certain city of Bœotia, where no Mules breed, and if any be brought thither, they dye.

Côrîonis, gr. i. cornix, Ovid. l. 2. Metam. a beautiful Nymph, called also Arsinœe, gotten with child by Apollo, who afterward loved one Icici: a Raven saw them together, and told Apollo, who in anger slew her, and rapt the infant out of her womb, who was called Æsculapius, and delivered him to Chiron the Centaur, so he brought up; also the name of a gaddge so shipped in Sicynia.

Côrîope, urbs Theffaliz, ubi Coropzi Apollinis oraculum.

Côrîsê, Isles in Ionia.

Côrîsica, & Corfis, à Corfica muliere, cuius taurus ex continent in eam insulam tranaverat; women habet à Cyrene Hercules filio, dicta Cyrene, cum ante Therapne vocaretur, Ovid. v. Ortel.

An Isle in the Ligustick sea, distant from Sardinia sixty furlongs, it is in compass 325 miles; it is now under the city of Genæa, long. med. 31. lat. 40. clim. 5.

Corroptum, Morpit in Northumberland, Camb. Corbridge, Talbot.

Côrîona, A city of Theffaly; also a town of Tuscia near Arretium.

Côrîyna, A city of Crete, aliàs vocatur Gortyna, & Gurtina, Ortel. It is watered by the river Lenxus.

Côrîvîus, vide Metalla.

Côrîucânus, primus de plebe Pontifex Max.

Côrîyantes, gr. dicta à κορύμβη, i. caput saltando jacare; sacro enim corcepti furore cymbala pulsantes, capite inter saltandum jacantes, alios in similiber quibus agebant: vel κορύμης, quod d. κορύμης à κορύμης, i. absonantes; Jovem enim in Creta recens natum claverunt, tympana pulsantes, ne Saturnus (qui cum Titano fratre convenerat, ut fobolem omnem mafculum interficeret) puerum vagientem audiret. Homerus Côrîyantes κορύμης voc. Diodorus Siculus scribit Côrîyantum Jafonis & Cybeles filium fuisse, ac simul cum Dardano Sacra maris deum in Phrygia detulisse, eoque qui in sacriticia ejus dea incumbere voluerant, de suo nomine Côrîyantes appellasse. Cybeles Priests so called from one Côrîyantes, one of her first attendants, and because they were named Κορυμβοι Cybeles, or Circulatores, i. Fuglers; hence they were also called πυργόγυτοι from the matter, because Cybeles was the mother of the gods, and ἄρπυγες, a Fugler, vide Anthol. h. l. Rom. They first inhabited the mount Ida in Phrygia, hence filia Idæ dactyli.

Côrîybas, in sing. Claud. vid. Côrîyantes.

Côrîyca, montis Asiatici seu promontorii Iatronês in Creta præternavigantibus quidam abantur; vide Corycus.

Côrîyca, A Promontory of Crete, and an Haven in Ethiopia.

Côrîycus, mons Ciliciz altissimus, cum oppido ejusdem nominis: ad montis hujus radicem antrum erat Côrîycium Mus facrum, unde etiam ille passim à poetis Côrîycides dicta: est & Côrîycius portus Ioniz, ubi Côrîyca ad mercatores furtim accedebant, & subafulcantur quid rerum ferrent, & quo navigantes, postea descendentes adorabant eos, ac diripiabant, ex quo factum est, ut omnes secreta curiosè afulcantes Côrîyci dicerentur. Côrîycus, luctator erat nobilis, qui cum neminem reperiret priorem aut parem, ejus viribus succumberet, proverbio fecit locum, Luctari cum Côrîycu, de his qui supra vires aliquid moluntur. An high hill in Cilicia, with a town of the same name, bringing forth great store of excellent Saffron; as the root of this hill was the Cave Côrîycium: it is also a Promontory in Crete, now called Cambrasia or Cambrusia; it is also the name of a famous wrestler.

Côrîydalla, A city of Rhodes.

Côrîydon, A shepherd's name in Virgil.

Côrîy Em. A village in Paphlagonia.

Côrîymber, Bacchus dictus à Côrîymbo, i. hedera quâ Bacchus delebatur, & eaque ejus sacerdotes Orgiis coronabantur.

Côrîynê, gr. i. Claviger, sic dicta à clava sua Côrîyna voc. A famous reber, the son of Vulcan; he was called κόρινθος, Periphatus, i. notabilis vel celebris. The place of his robbing was about Epidaurus, where he slew many strangers, and was in the end slain himself by Theseus, Calep.

Côrîyphæum, gr. κορυφή, i. vertex.

An hill in Epidaurus, where Diana, called Côrîyha, was worshipped, Ortel.

Côrîyphasium, A country about Pylus.

Côrîyhus, dicta à Côrîyho rege. The town Cortona in Tuscia; v. Cortus.

Cos, An Island in the Aegean sea, abounding with vines, vide Coos, Cous, u. um, of the Isle Coos.

Côsîana, A Castle in the sea coasts of Syria.

Coimnates, People of Liguria.

Coimnator, orator, servus in familia.

Coimnus, gr. i. ornator, & κοίμης munus, & κοίμης orno. A maker of sweet ornaments in Rome: inde Coimnianus, a. um.

Coisæ, A town of Hetruria.

Coisêa, A part of Persia, and a town in Thrace.

Coisus, græc. i. Colaphus, A Consul called Cornelius Lenuulus, an. urb. 753. & 777. It is also the name of a mountain in Bithynia.

Côîrya, vel Cessyria; An Isle in the Libyck Sea, called otherwise Goza, Pantalaria, Zemolag, and Favagnana.

Côîryus, An Island in Sicilia; also a city.

Côîthon, An Isle lying under the castle Byria in Carthage: also an Isle in the Læconian gulf, not far from Cyhera, usually called Ca-hon, Ortel. Also a kind of soldiers cap made of earth, v. appel.

Côîtîo, A King of the Danes.

Cotta, & Cota, a κότῆ, i. iracundia, erat enim vir torvis vultus, & in dicendo vehemens. An excellent Orator commended by Cicero, lib. de Orat. & in Bruto. It is also the name of another Roman that warred against Mithridates, and re-comitted Cæsar to Sylla.

Cortes, Africæ promontorium.

Cortiz, v. Cœtiz.

Côîyla, Æsculapius apud Eurotam Læconiz fluvium cultus fuit, ejus templum ab Hercule positum est, cum ex vulnere in Coryle, i. manus concavitate sanatus esset.

Côîylum, gr. i. cavum, A place in the mountain Ida, out of which issue the rivers Scamander, Granicus, and Ælepus, and also women Côiyo inditum ὄρος τῆς κατὸν ἰδῆ, quod conceptaculum & receptaculum signif.

Côîyulfa, An Isle of Spain in the Gaditanæ sia.

Côîrys, a κόρυς, i. ira, erat enim natura iracundior, & asper eorum qui in ministeriis deliquissent castigatores. A King of Thrace, the son of Bitis: He in the time of the Civil War favoured the part of Pompey: When a stranger brought him brittle earthen vessels, which were curiously wrought, he brake them all in pieces, left others breaking them, should give occasion to him to be angry, whereunto he was much inclined; Plut.

Côîryto, dea Impudentiz habita est, cui Arhenus à Bapis sacra fiebant, quæ ab illa voc. Côrîyria. Hanc Probus sacrificem fuisse existimat, unde etiam sacerdotes ejus lascivis saltationibus mores ejus referabant, v. Steph.

Côîrym, Dorchester in Oxfordshire, long. 19. lat. 52.

Couhos, Sheppey in Kent, i. The Island of sheep, because there is great store of sheep fed; it is in compass twenty one miles; or rather Canvey, Cambd. It is an Island in the mouth of Thames; Ortel. called it also Tollapis, long. 22. lat. 51.

Crabæla, urbs Iberorum, Græcia, A Sorcerer among the Saxons, which would change dishes of meat, set on the Table into strange forms, by which means among the simple sort of people, she was thought to be a goddess.

Cræcus, Deus apud Ægyptios, cui sacrificia sacra fieri solitum est.

Cræde, A city of Caria.

Crægus, dicta à Crago, Tremiletis & Praxidiez Nympha filio, A mountain in Lycia, sacred to Apollo.

Cræmbûta, An Isle about Seleucia in Maوريا; also a city of Lycia.

Crænê, A Nympha; also the city in Læconia, now called Helena; ant. Gethem, Crænates, pop.

Crænâus, gr. i. asper, voc. δυνάξων. The second King of Athens, regn. an. 10. an. M. 2444. Helv. ex hoc Crænâ Atheniensis dicti sunt Crænæi.

Crænêum, gymnasium, apud Corinthum.

Crænêus, The first King of the Macedons, Crænâ, Tarlus.

Crænion, civitas Cephaleniz.

Crænôn, A city of Theffaly; they say, That in this city there are only two ravens, and when they breed, they go away and leave only two.

Crantor, gr. κρητορ, i. imperator, a μεγιστο impero. An Academic Philosopher, scholar to Plato, school-fellow to Xenocrates and Palæmon; he wrote a Book De Consolatione, which Cicero did imitate; He died of the Dropsie. Also Peleus his Armour-bearer, slain by Demoleon the Centaur.

Cræsêrium, regio Siciliz.

Cræstifilius Surrentinus, A Grammarian, the master of Julianus Antonius.

Cræssus, a crassitie corporis dicta, The name of divers men; one named Lucius Cræssus, next to Tully, was the most famous Orator among the Romans, vix. circ. an. urb. 630. Another was called M. Cræssus, the richest man among the Romans; he counted no man rich, who could not wish his yearly Revenues maintain a great Army: he was by nature very cautious (though to get the peoples favour, he would sometimes give liberally), but his greediness proved his ruin; for when the Roman Empire was divided into three parts, whereof Cæsar had one Syria, and the eastern countries; where for greedy desire of gold, he managed war against the Parthians, by whom both he and thirty thousand Romans were slain; and because the Barbarians conjectured that he made this assault upon them for the love of their gold, therefore they melted gold & poured it into his dead body, that so they might fill his body with that, with which his heart could never be satisfied: vix. an. urb. 694. an. Ch. 57.

Cræstinus, A Roman Captain.

Cræstus, urbs Sicilianorum in Sicilia.

Cræter, a vasis similis, dicta. The hole on the top of Ætna, out of which issues flames of fire.

Crætræus, Alexanders companion that wrote his æsthetic Medicus insignis, Cic. item Sæcuarus, Plin. item Pifior, Plin.

Crætes, a κρητος, i. impero. An Athenian; he was a Comical Poet, anno Münd. 3668. Also a Philosopher of Thebes, who delivered money to Changers at Thebes, for portions for his sons, if they

they proved not Philosophers; if they did, then the city should have its for a Philosopher (sa thir) needs no money: Some write that he threw all his goods into the sea, saying, Abice pessum malæ cupiditatis, ego vos mergam, ne ipse mergar à vobis, for he thought that none could have riches and virtue together: οὐδ' ἔστιν ἄλλος, Euclidis, an. M. 3620. Also a Physician; also a Poet; also a Grammarian.

Cræthis, κρηθίς, i. mixtus, nomen pastoris, qui capræ amore deprehensus, infancem sustulit, qui cruribus matrem, facie vero patrem referebat: Also two rivers, the one of Achaia, which springeth out of an hill called likewise by that name; another in Calabria near the town Sybaris, the water whereof maketh one hair white and soft, as the water of Sybaris hair and soft.

Crætinus, κρητινός, i. κρητινός, A Comical Poet; also an Image-maker.

Crætipus, An Athenian Philosopher, Tutor to Cicero his son Marcus. He mistaking Pompeius after his overthrow at the Pharsalian battle, gave him all the comforts that Philosophy could afford him, by disputing of Providence, and of the appearance of a world of Rome, vix, ant. Christ. ann. 52.

Crætis, A river of Africa, rising out of the river Sicyon.

Crætylus, A Philosopher of Athens, who was master to Plato.

Crème, A city of Pontus.

Créméra, A river of Tuscía, famous for the slaughter of three hundred Fabii by the Volscians; it is either called Fossia, Vatica, or Turia, Ortel.

Cremonnyon, A town near Corinth; & rectius Cremonnyon, sic dict, quod ibi copiosè creseat κρημνός, i. cepa. Here Thebes slew the great Sæw.

Cremini vel Cremonis, A mart town in Maoris, near the river Tanais.

Crémóna, A city in Italy, non f. from Mantua, long. 33, lat. 44.

Crénides, A city of Cilicia, called after Philippos.

Creon, gr. i. imperans, Menocæus his son; Th. Creon after that Oedipus had unwittingly killed his father, did take upon him the kingdom of Thebes: He was much annoyed with the monster Sphinx, whom he could never appease, unless he expounded her Riddle; whereupon Creon made a proclamation, That whosoever could expound the Riddle, should have Jocasta his daughter, and Oedipus his mother, so wife, and he would resign the kingdom to him. Only Oedipus was able to do it; which being done, the Sphinx cast her self down a steep hill, and brake her neck, and so Oedipus got the kingdom, and married Jocasta, which was (though he knew it not) his own mother: He had also unwittingly slain his own father Laius; which thing, when he afterwards understood, through grief he pulled out his eyes, and would have slain himself, had not his daughter Antigone kept him. Oedipus making himself an exile, left the kingdom to his two sons, who presently after their fathers departure, set to discord, and so each of them was the others ruine: Whereupon the kingdom came again into the hands of Creon, on whom (for his cruelty in murdering Antigone & Argia) Thebes made war, and slew him: Vide Steph. ex Stat. Theb. There was another

Creon, the son of Sisyphus, who gave his daughter Creusa in marriage to Jason when he first left Medea: it is also the name of a mountain in the Isle Lesbos.

Cræonides, The son of Hercules by Megara, daughter of Creon king of Thebes.

Cræophilus, An ancient Poet of Samos; some make him the Master of Homer, v. Apul.

Cræphagenetus, Deus Thebæorum in Ægypto, qui immortalis colebatur. Soli enim, teste Plutarcho, nullum Deum mortalem venerabantur.

Cræpi, Luperci dicti sunt à crepente pellicularum, quem verberantes faciunt; mos enim erat Romanis nudos discurrere in Lupercalibus, & obvias quascunque feminas flagris ex pellibus confectis ferire. Fest.

Cræpi, Crexa, an Island in Liburnia.

Crēs, primus Crætesium rex.

Crēs, One of Crete.

Crēscis, i. fonticulus, A Nymph of the sea so called.

Crēsens, lat. à crescendo, A noble Roman, who seeking to get the white Empire entirely to himself, was slain by Otho the third, an. Chr. 996. Also a Philosopher, a Cynick, who was a great adversary to Justin Martyr.

Crēscentius, idem: item alius Philosophus dict. Crēscentius Nomentanus.

Crēsūm, A city of Cyprus.

Crēssa, Cariz portus, Rhodo oppositus. A woman also of Crete.

Crēssa, A country next Pallena, and bordereth on the Thermaean Gulf.

Crēsston, oppidum Thraciæ; cives Crēsstones voc. Crēsstonis, aut Crēsstonas; possessivum Crēsstonicus: item nomen regis Bithyniæ.

Crēsstones, A kind of people where every man hath many wives; now when as any man of them dies, there is a strife among his wives, who loved him best when he was living; then she that is proved to have loved him best, carrieth away the victory, and is led to the tomb of her husband, attired in her best apparel, and is slain by her kinsfolks, and buried with her husband.

Crēta, à Crēte Jovis filio, Curetum regē; vel à Crēte Nympha, Hesperidē filia dicta; vel Curera dict. ab habitantibus Caretibz, & per Synopen Crēta: olim Eria, Curetis, Macaros, Macaronensis, & Hecatompolis, dict. hodie Candia. The Isle called Candy, situate in the mouth of the Ægean sea, between Rhodes and Peloponnesus; the breadth of it is fifty miles, the length two hundred seventy and nine miles: In this Isle was Jupiter brought up, the chief of the heavenly gods. The inhabitants are noted to be vicious, and especially to be tainted with the vice of lying, as Sains Paul observed of them out of Epimenides; Κῆτος ἀνὴρ λέγει, κατὰ Ἰπποκράτην ἀπὸ τῆς ἰσθμῆς, long. 54. lat. 34. clim. 4. It is also the name of a town in Scythia.

Crēsūs & Crēticus, Of Crete.

Crēheus, The son of Æolus, who begot Ælion, Alcemedon, and Amythaon on Tyros, daughter to his brother Salmones.

Crēthon, The son of Diocles, who with his brother Orsilochus, being rash and rushing too hastily into the war, was slain by Æneas.

Crēticius, oratoris nomen, Juven.

Creteus, A Magnesian, captain in the war that was against Mithridates.

Crētia, The daughter of Creon king of Corinth, and wife of Jason, to whom Medea, enraged by Jason's forsaking her, sent a cake with wild-fire in it, which burnt her as soon as she had opened it; whether the wife of Æneas, the daughter of Priamus, who was lost in the straits of Troy, or Æneas with his father and his son so. d. Some say, that Æneas flew by coyness with the Grecians, that none of the seed of Priamus should remain: Also a town in Ætolia.

Crētas, A Physician that gave all his Physicks by observation of the motions of the Planets.

Crētis, One of Apollo's Priests; neglecting the sacrifice of Apollo, Miceas up all the fruits that he had to live up; he repensing, Apollo slew the Mice, and is therefore called Smithens, Σμινθεύς.

Crēmisa, oppid. Oenotriorum in magna Græcia in ora Calabria, juxta Thurios.

Crēnisus, A river in Sicilia, near the city Segesta; it is now called Freddo, or S. Bartholomeo. Of it Servius relates this story: When Laomedon denied Neptune and Apollo their wages for making of the walls of Troy, Neptune was angry, and sent an huge M. after to waste the country; and nothing would satisfy this Monster, but by delivering unto him Vagina, wherefore Hippotes, a noble Trojan, fearing lest his daughter Hecuba should be sent to the Monster, put her into a ship, rather to be drowned, himself not seeing, then to be devoured in his sight: But she by chance driven into Sicily, was pleasing to Crēnisus, who changed into a dog or bear, lay with her, and begot Accetes on her, afterwards king of Sicilia: v. Steph.

Crēna, vicus Atheniensis in tribu Antiochie.

Crēs, gr. κρη, Lat. aries dicitur, quo nomine dictus est Ægineta luctator.

Aries idem Cris dicitur, quia cum in eo fuerit sol, inter diem & noctem quodam modo judicat, quod xpiem nuncup, & quod in eo signo inter hyemem possunt & æstatem ipse cursus judicetur, Cælius, l. 28. c. 3.

Crēta, à Crēto Phoci filio condita: aliis Crētia dict. A city of Phocis.

Crēspinus sic dict. à crispis capillis.

A Consul's name.

Crēpus, The name of Salust, vid. Salustius; and of certain others.

Crēthis, The daughter of Atellus, the mother of Homer.

Crēthote, A city of Thrace by Hel lespont.

Crētias, A Philosopher: that held the blood to be the S. uis also a Tyrant; one of the thirty that ruled in Athens.

Crēto, The name of divers men.

Crētobulus, gr. i. consiliis arboriter, A Physician that cured Philip's eye, when it was stricken out with a dart.

Crētōlaus, gr. i. populū iudex. A captain of Achaia, which destroyed Corinth; also a Peripatetic Philosopher, that went with Carneades in the Embassy to Rome, vix. an. M. 370.

Crēbātus, A little town near to Heraclæa Pontica.

Crētylus, A fishy bawd: κρητύλος, Hefych. est indicium naturæ in pueris, pili qui in loco obscæno nascuntur. A ruffian

ruffian bawd, so naughty that of him grew the proverb, Crobyli jugum.

Crobyzi, People about Ilter.

Crœcæ, One of the hundred cities in Laconia.

Crococalara, Ancafter in Lincolnshire, long. 20. lat. 54.

Crocōdilon vel Crocōdīnōpolis, oppolita Arinœ dict. à Crocodilorum multitudine dict. A town of Phœnicia, by the hill Carmelus; another by the river Nilus.

Crocōdilos, mons Cilicia.

Crocōtus, campus, A field near Theffaly, by the river Amphrysus.

Crōcus, puer formosissimus qui Smilacem deperiens, amoris impatientia versus est in florem sui nominis: alius ejusdem nominis à Jove mutatus est in signum coeleste, scil. Sagittarium; hunc quidam Crorum vocant.

Crōcyllus, An Isle in Ithaca.

Crœsus, The best king of Lydia, the son of Haliattas, the richest man then living; whence that proverb, Crœsi divitiis, when we show an abundance of wealth. This Crœsus once asked Solon, who was most happy.

He named certain others; Crœsus thought he would have named him; but he told Crœsus, No man could be said to be happy before death. Crœsus was afterwards taken prisoner by Cyrus, and being ready to be burned, he said, Solon, Solon, Solon! Cyrus asked why he called on Solon, and he told him Solon's saying, Cyrus considering it might be his own case, saved him alive, and used him all his time as a Counsellor, reg. ann. 14. Olym. 55. ann. M. 3393.

Cromnyon, ager Atticæ.

Crōmyonēsis, An Isle opposite to Smyrna.

Crōmyūla, An Isle of Iberia.

Cromna, Paphlagoniæ oppid. & Peloponnesi urbs.

Crōnia, gr. κρηνη, Saturnalia Lat. Festi in the honour of Saturn; in which little presents and gifts were sent from one to another.

Crōnium, mare Adriaticum, quodd illic à κρηνη, i. Saturni's habitaverat, ab alio vocatur Mare concretum, five glaciale; ab alio Mortuum: al. Sarmaticum, al. Scythicum: v. Steph. & Ortel.

Crōnius One of the Centaures.

Crōtia A city near Pontus.

Crōton, A city in the greater Greece, not far from Tarentum, built ann. mund. 3260. it is very wholesome, and of a temperate air, whence that proverb, Crōtone salubris; the country of Milo, a famous wrestler; inde Crōtoniæ infusæ.

Crōtopus, The eighth king of the Argives, regn. an. 21. an. M. 2454. quo an no exierunt Israelitæ ex Ægypto.

Crōnos, gr. κρονος, i. scatebra, portus Thraciæ.

Crūs, dict. à Cruso Mygdonis filio.

A part of Mygdonia.

Crustumērū, incolæ Crustumerii.

Crustumērūm, oppidum in Latio, à Cassio Hemina voc. Clytemnestra, inde corrupto nomine Crustumetum, al. P. omnia, & Monte Ritendo dicitur, vid. Ortel.

Crustumīnum, oppid. Thuscæ juxta Veios, inde Crustumineus, a, um; ut Crustuminea pyra.

Crutium, A river rising out of the hill Apenninus.

Cryassus, A City of Caria.

Cryatus, A captain of the Greeks against Troy, son to Amphimachus.

Crypta Neopolitana, via manu facta est sub monte Panfili, mille passus in longitudinem protenditur.

C ante T.

Cræteus, pater Amphimachi: i. vho was one of the four captains of the Epeans, who went to the siege of Troy with forty ships.

Crēmēne, A city of Theffaly; incolæ ejus Dolopes dicti.

Crēsias, A Cnidian Physician.

Crēsibus, An Athenian Parasite, who being asked How much Philosophy he had, answered, Ἀπολύτως δεινὴν, sine lybole conare, to say of free cost; for being full of jest, he was often invited to feasts.

Crēsiphon, A cunning Workman which made the great Temple of Diana at Ephesus, which was afterwards burnt by Heracles; also a noble man of Athens, that persuaded the Athenians to crown Demosthenes in the Theatre with a golden Crown; also a town of Assyria, called Calamio, or Calmech, Amos 6. Hieron.

Crēsion, A town near Seleucia, where the Parthian kings did winter, they summering in Hyrcania and Ecbatana.

Crēsippus, i. eorum possessor. The son of Chabrias, brought up by Phocion.

Crēsius, Jupiter dictus est apud Athenienses.

C ante U

Cūba, Dea apud antiquos quæ præerat cubantibus, Est & Cūba Indiæ intra Gangem urbs; est etiam Insula in America, aliis voc. Fernandina.

Cūculus, Jupiter so called, quod Junonis desiderio in hanc avem fuerit transformatus.

Cūma, & Cūmæ, arum, gr. κῶμα, i. fluctus, civitas Campaniæ juxta mare sita, hinc Cumanus Apollo, & Cūmæ Sybilla dicta: & Hecodus Cūmæus, qui patrem suum relictā Æolicā Cūmā in Boeotiā migrasse dicit. A city of Campania near Puteoli; a city also of Æolis, opposite to Lesbos, Cūmani & Cūmæi, The people of eithr.

Cumbria, & Cumberlandia, Cumberland, long. 18, lat. 51.

Cūnēus ager, The Promontory Cabo de S. Maria in Portugal.

Cūniculāræ, Two small Islands of Sardinia.

Cūnina, Dea quæ cunis infantium præest.

Cūninus, Deus fascini averfor.

Cūpido, à cupiendo. The god of Love: ex Chao & Terra natus; alii ex Marte & Venere; alii ex Noctæ & Æthere; al. ex Lite & Zephyro; al. ex Venere & Cælo; al. ex Venere & Vulcanos quidam ex sola Venere progenitum tradunt: duplex autem est, honestus videlicet & turpis: The one horn of Venus and begotten of Jupiter, the other of Erebus and Nox; he is pursued armed with two darts; the one of gold, and the other of lead; the one procures love, the other chafeth it away: inde Cupidineus, a, um.

Cūpra gemina in Piceno, una maritima, Cupra gemina in Piceno, una maritima,

Cūbra, & Cumberlandia, Cumberland, long. 18, lat. 51.

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Cūnina, Dea quæ cunis infantium præest.

Cūninus, Deus fascini averfor.

Cūpido, à cupiendo. The god of Love: ex Chao & Terra natus; alii ex Marte & Venere; alii ex Noctæ & Æthere; al. ex Lite & Zephyro; al. ex Venere & Cælo; al. ex Venere & Vulcanos quidam ex sola Venere progenitum tradunt: duplex autem est, honestus videlicet & turpis: The one horn of Venus and begotten of Jupiter, the other of Erebus and Nox; he is pursued armed with two darts; the one of gold, and the other of lead; the one procures love, the other chafeth it away: inde Cupidineus, a, um.

Cūpra gemina in Piceno, una maritima, Cupra gemina in Piceno, una maritima,

la Grissa dicta, altera montana, dict. Ripa Transfina, Hic Junonis erat fanum, quod Strabo describit, lib. 6.

Cūres, plur. num. Sabinorum oppid.

Cūrētēs, ὄνομα τῶν κρητῶν, i. à tonsura, dict. quod cincinnos ad delicias alerent, Venusta Virginis instar; vel (ut alii) quod anteriorem capitis partem de tonsa gestabant, ne hostes eos calare apprehenderent; al. ὄνομα τῶν κρητῶν, ab eo quod Jovem aluisse dicant Cybeles priests, which first inhabited Italy: they were also called Corybantes & Idaei dactyli, they were six brethren who came from the hill Ida into Crete, so whom Rhea committed the bringing up of Jupiter, fearing the anger of Saturnus her husband.

Cūria, A place in Rome, built by Tullus Hostilius, where the Senate met about the affairs of the city.

Curia, Corebridge in Northumberland.

Cūrio, à curis, dict. The name of a family in Rome.

Cūris, The name of Juno.

Cūrium, A city of Cyprus, another of Ætolia.

Cūrius, A noble man of Rome called Dentatus; he was twice Consul, a man of an undaunted courage, singular honesty and fidelity, when the Romans under him had overcome Pyrrhus, the king of Epirus, he divided the ground, distributing to every man four acres, and referred no more for himself, saying, That none ought to be captain, which could not be content with as much as would furnish a souldier: When the Embassadors of the Samnites brought him a great deal of money, he sitting by the fire, boiling of raper, said, I had rather be raper over the riches, than be rich myself: vix circ. an. M. 3680. urb. 483.

Cūrōpolis, A city of Caria.

Cūrtius, a celebrate currendi nomen invenit, A noble Roman, who gave his life for his country; for when the earth was opened wide in the middle of the Forum, and it was told that the plague would not cease, unless some prime young noble man were put into it, he mounted on horseback, and rode into it; from whence there is a lake called Curtius: Also a fountain brought forty miles to Rome upon an Arab of stone.

Cūlen, A great city in the West Indies.

Cutha, nunc, i. combustio five confusio: al. Chota leg. A Regin of Persia.

Cūtilia, A lake in the fields of Reate, wherein a woody Isle floateth up and down continually.

C ante Y

Cyālus, A city of Lydia built by Jupiter.

Cyāna, A Virgin of Syracuse, she being ravished by her own father Cyanippus, in the dark, when he was drunk, which she discovered by a ring, baled him by the hair of the head to sacrifice him at Apollo's altar, and slew her self with him, to stay the plague that was sent among the people for their offence.

Cyāne, gr. h. e. aqua marina, A Sicilian Nymph, which helping Proserpina against Pluto, was changed into a river of the same name, which runneth into Anapus, and is now called Pichia. Ciri: A town of Lycia.

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as large as described by Xenophon, in
 some be lived, more, an, M. 3549. O
 94. It is also the name of a city in
 built by the Jews in remembrance of
 that, for them free from their captivity
 a river of Scythia; and the name
 Poet, who for his singular good was
 made a Bishop by Theodosius the Em
 Cyprian. The daughter of Diomed
 of Thrace, who would kill many, as
 from an old man, and give the people

Cyta, five Cyte. A town in Colchis; Cyrtus, a, um, Of Colchis, cythes to Medea, who was born there.

Cytherium urbs Oenotriorum in E
Cythera, insula contra Cretam in
Venus primum conchâ marinâ
adversâ, unde Cytherea illa dicta
Isondæ betwixt Peloponnesus and
in Creta non talem Cerigo, in creta

us Cy-
rhæstz,
us flower
is un-

Cytheris, & Melodice variis, locis
 of Cyren. Gallus,
 Cythæron, homo sordidus, &
 qui patrem pauperrimum cum non
 disset, seipsum de monte præcipiti
 fratrem Heliconem, quod patrem
 secum trahens, unde montes hi Cy-
 & Helicon sunt nomina sortiri, ad
 Apollinis sacri, unde ille dicit, Cy-

der, & Heliconides,
Cythærus, Eldis fluvius: Icc
Attica, & Vicus in Pandionide
Cytherius.
Cythina, *A city of Theffaly.*
Cythnos, dift. à Cythno primo
tore. *One of the Cyclades; other-
led Ophiuf & Dryopis. Cythnius*
Of the Ifle.
Cytinium, una ex tribus Nor-
vitaribus.
Cyvis. *An Ifle in Arabia.*

Cytorum, Cytora & Cytorum
mons Galatæ in ora Paphlagoniæ
res Euxinum, à Cytoro Phryxi filio
tore di&.

Cytorus, mons in Paphlagonia,
buxus plurima nascebatur, unde
fer à Catullo dicitur, & quæ buxus
Cytoræa dicuntur, Ovid. Sæpe
seducitæ possine crines.

Cytri, felleum fuit apud Athenienses,
 percelebre, in quo omne seminum
 in olla coquere solebant, Suid.
 Cyziceñus, Atheniensis Philo-
 sophus, Gentilis est a Cyzio.
 Cyzicus, five Cyzicum. insula
 pontide, habens urbem ejusdem
 cui nomen indidit Cyzicus rex, q
 propter imperum interitum
 quibuldam apud Athenienses, vel d
 σ, i. ἀπυρρῶσ, A. tunc
 foram insula, al. Spiga & Zeli-
 troja Græce, vulgo *Cuzio*.

D a n i e l A.
D a z, al Dahz. People of Scy
Daci, populi Transylvanici
Dăcia, d e n t r y of Scythia
O g g e

as large as described by Xenophon, in whose
time he lived, mor, an, M. 3549, Olymp.

94. It is also the name of a city in Syria,
built by the Jews in remembrance of Cyrus,
that he set them free from their captivity. Also
a river of Scythia; and the name of a
Poet, who for his singular good wit, was
made a Bishop by Theodosius the Emperor.
Cysenis. The daughter of Diomedes king

of Thrace, who would kill men, and eat them up alive, and give the parents their children dressed as eat. Volar

Cyta, five Cyte. *A town in Colchis:*
inde Cytzus, a gum, *Of Colchis, an E-*

Cytherium urbs Oenotriorum in Brutiis,
Cythera, insula contra Cretam in quam

Venus primum conchâ marinâ dicitur
adveſta, unde Cytherea illa dicta, An
Iſand latrunt Peloponneſus, and Candy

or Crete, now called Cerigo, in compass six miles: it is also a city of Cyprus, now

called Conucha, Ortel.
Cythères, Venus.
Cychērīācus, a, um, adj.

Cytheriades & Cytheronides. The
Muses so called of Cytheron,
Cytheria. A notable barlet, the darling

Cythereis, & notabile unum, the name of
of Corn. Gallus.
Cychæron, homo sordidus, & avarus,

qui patrem pauperrimum cum neci dedisset, seipsum de monte præcipitavit, fratrem Heliconem, quod patrem alevet.

secum trahens, unde montes hi Cytheron.
& Helicon sunt nomina sortiti, Musis &
Municiis, unde ille di & Cytherei.

Cythērus, Elidis fluvius: Item urbe

Atticæ, & Vicus in Pandionide; inde
Cytherius.
Cythina. A city of Theſſaly.

Cychnos, diſt. à Cythno primo habita-
tore. One of the Cyclades; otherwiſe cal-
led Chio, ſee Dromicus. Cythnus a num-

Cylinium, una ex tribus Noricis ci-

Cytis. *An* Iste in Arabia.
Cytisum. Cyrtora & Cyrcorum. urbs &

mons Galatiæ in ora Paphlagoniæ ad mare Euxinum, à Cytoro Phryxi filio condi-

Cytōrus, mons in Paphlagonia, in quo
buxus plurima nascebatur, unde & Buxi-

fer à Catullo dicitur, & quæ buxæ sunt
Cytoraica dicuntur, Ovid. Sæpe Cytora-
ico deducit pectine crines

Cytri, festum fuit apud Athenienses
percelebre, in quo omne seminum genus

Cyzīcēnus, A:heniensis Philosophus;
Cyzicenus, gentilis est à Cyzico.

Cyzicus, five Cyzicum. insula in Pro-
pontiæ, habens urbem ejusdem nominis,
qui nomen indidit Cyzicus rex. quem Ia-

son per imprudentiam interemit: voc. d.
quibusdam ἀπὸ τῆς ἀναιδείας, vel ἀπὸ τῆς ἀναιδείας.

σφ., i. ἀρκτωρ, i. σφ., Aetionelus i. ur-
forum insula, al. Spilga & Zetie: Parva
Troja Graec. vulgò Chizico.

D ante A.

D Az, al Dahz. People of Scythia.
Daci, populi Transylvaniæ.
Dăciã. The extremity of Scythia, beyond

Oggg Hungary

DIR

the City of nature
of the world will be
Antiochia, son
4 Jove lucens.
to Gracchus
s. Two men of Crete,
marble.
same, whom Turnus
the town of Ionia, be-
olophon.
and Pedaceus and
suffice of Anazarba
and Cleopatra 3
when he was not im-
studied the waters
the same twenty four
ann. M. 3910.
in the borders of Ita-
monetary Lacinium,
age in Libya.
A Germanian that
barbarous child,
dids kēgē, Jo-
lollux, The sons of Ju-
of Colchia, wherein
andrid fishes nations,
of Saufinopoli

[illegible]

Dire. *A City and Promontory near Ethiopia.*
 Diris, mons Mauritaniz, cœli columna ob altitudinem dicta, Atlas.
 Dis, quem Plutonom appell. nomine à divitibus deducto, quæ ab inferis, h. e. ab intimis terræ visceribus eruntur.
 Dithyrambici poeta, à Dithyrambo Thebano dicti, à quo creditur genus illud verbum fuisse cognominatum, in honorem Bacchi fœdum. Hor. l. 4. Cerm. *Sweeting, myrrhine, harsh Poet.*
 Dithyrambus, v. Appel.
 Divize, vel caltrum Devies, *The Vies or Devizes.*
 Divodurum, vel Divodurum, Tacit. in Gallia urbs, hodie *Mess*, voc. ut al. Theonville, i. e. Theonis villa, vid. Orel.
 Dixeris, *ὅς τις δὲ τὸν τιμὰν δὲ*, quod illic quaerita sit Medea. *A city in Illyria.*

Dante O

Döbërus, *A city of Pæonia in Macedonia.*
 Döbün, five Boduni, pop. Gloucester and Oxfordshire-men.
 Döcümzum, *A city of Phrygia the greater.*
 Docleä & Diocleä, urbs Illyrici in ora Dalmatiz; Docleä, populus.
 Dodæracum & Dordracum, Dort in Holland.
 Dodæra, civitas Chaonia regionis Epiri, sic dicta, à Nymphâ quadam marina e Jusdem nominis; vel ut alii, à Dodone Jovis & Europæ filia; huic propinquum erat nemus Jovi sacrum, quærentum totum, ubi Jovis Dodonæ templum fuisse dicitur, unde Dodonides Nymphæ appell. Quidam arbores ipsas in hoc nemore fuisse vocales volunt, & consulentibus oracula edere solitas. Hinc Dodonæ æs, die noctuque crepitans, unde ad homines loquacioris proverbio transferri solet illud, Nec Dodonæ cessat rinitus aheni: est etiam Dodonæ fons gelidus, qui immerfas faces extinguat: fixæque admoveantur, accendit.
 Dodoneus, Of Dodonæ.
 Dodonides, Nymphæ sic nuxæ Bichus, s. e. called from Dodonæ a city in Epiri; they be also called Atlantides, and are named Ambrosia, Eudora, Pasitoe, Coronis, Plexaura, Pitho, & Tythe.
 Döwantes, *A field in Phrygia.*
 Dölleha, urbs in Comagena reg.
 Dölliche, oppidum Macedoniz in Thessalia confinis, item insula maris Ægæi juxta Naxum.
 Döllichiste, inf. Lycia contra Chimæram montem.
 Dölilones, *The inhabitants of Cyzicus.*
 Döllobella, Tullius son in-law, vix. an. ant. Chr. 78.
 Dölön, gr. i. explorator. *A Trojan wife of Hector, whom after Ulysses had taken, he revealed to him all the Trojans conspired, in hopes of his life, which Ulysses accounted a sufficient cause of his death; wherefore he flew him forthwith, as a just reward for a Traitor.*
 Dölöpes, à Dölöpe quodam dicti. *People of Thessaly: inde Dölöpeus.*
 Dölöduca, quia veteri ritu sponsas ad sponsum ducere prima nocte consueverant; nuptiis autem Juno præesse credebatur, Juno so called.
 Dölönicus, *A noble Captain of the Venetian forces by Sea, called also Michaelis*

overcame the Barbarians at Joppe, and took Tyrus; and at his return from Palæstina, he sailed Rhodes, Chios, Samos, Mytilene and Spalaco: vix. anno Chr. 1122. A few famous men, one whereof was a Monk in Spain, the last of the Order of Monks called Ordo Prædicatorum, circ. an. Chr. 1200. who were after confirmed by Honorius the third, circ. annum Christi 1220.
 Dölömitianus, ita dict. quod esset intrastabilis, & valde morosus, regn. annos 15. an. Chr. 83. hujus Imperii an. 9. exorta est secunda persecutio. *An Emperor who used to be much in private, where he did nothing but kill Flies, and prick them through with a needle, whereupon one Crispus being demanded who was with the Emperor, answered, Not so much as a Fly to wish him. He flew the pupil of Paris the player, being very young and sick, only because he was like his master's Flies, described by Suetonius.*
 Dölömitius, The name of divers Romans, one whereof called Nero, was Emperor, vide Nero.
 Dölömitius Marius, Poeta.
 Dölömitius Apher, Nemaufensis, clarus orator.
 Dölömonii, rectius Damnonii, à stanni fodinis quæ Britanni Meina vocant; aut quod convallibus habitant, quæ Damnamth app. Camb. *People of Devonshire and Cornwall.*
 Dölönaus, hæreticus, natione Afer, hic dicebat Filium esse minorem Patre & Spiritum sanctum Filio: idem etiam, quum doleret sibi Cæcilianum prælatum in Episcopatu Carthaginensi, ab Ecclesiæ communione se secevit, & postea docuit Eam Ecclesiam solum pro vera habendam esse, quæ omni macula & peccato careret. Vix Sacramentorum suspensæ debet à dignitate persone administrantis, & ideo baptizatos ab illis quos hæreticos appell. rebaptizabat. Discipuli ejus appellati fuerunt Donatistæ, vix. ann. Chr. 326. temp. Constantini M. & Athanasii, & Arit hæz. ann. 6. *Also a Bishop of Becca, much talked of for his miracle: Eul. 5. 9. cap. 46. also learned Grammarian that taught S. Hier. ann. Chr. 380.*
 Dölönia, *A little Isle about Rhodes.*
 Dölönya, *An Island in the Ægean Sea, where green marbles to be found.*
 Dölra, *An Isle in the Persian Sea.*
 Dölradès, i. Caprea, vel Damulæ, *Certain Islands in the Atlantick, opposite to the Helperides, called now Illas de cabo verde, Merc.*
 Dorcas, i. caprea vel damula, mulieris nomen.
 Dorceus, Gr. *δωρεός*, acutè videns vel sic dict. quod *ὅς τις δὲ*, i. capras insequitur. *One of Alexander's dogs called Spial, or Quick fight.*
 Dölra & Dorica, *A pair of Achæia, from which the Dorick dialect had its original, à Doro Neptuni filio dict. long. 46. lat. 37. V. Doris.*
 Dölrii, & Dorienfens, à Doris. *People of Greece dwelling under the mountain Oeta in Thessaly; a people also of Caria in Asia.*
 Hinc Doricus, a. um, *Of Doris or any part of Greece.*
 Dölrien, *A town of Magnesia where Thamyres the harper did contend with the Muses.*

Doris, *A nymph of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Thetys, who being married to her brother Nereus, brought forth many nymphs, called of their Father, Nereides: Doris is sometimes put for the sea in itself, also a Country in Greece, à Doro ibid. regnante; sic habetur in the E. side Bæotia, on the West Epirus, and on the North side the hill Oeta, fit. clim. 5. Döres, pop.*
 Dölrisum à Dorinymphâ dicta, *A city on the sea-shore of Thrace, ever against Samothrace, Est & promontorium Atticæ.*
 Dölris, *A river in Portugal.*
 Dölrobernia five Durovernum, Cantabury.
 Dölrocottæus, *A City in Galatia.*
 Dölrothæa, à Gr. *δωροθῆα*, i. donum Dei, *A notable maion of Alexandria, a Christian in the time of Maximinus, the Tyrant: in the seventh Persecution he would not prostrate his self to Maximinus alleging that he would not pollute with lust the temple of his body, which he had consecrated to God; whereupon he overcame with lust, would not kill her, but confiscated her goods, and banished her, an. Chr. 236.*
 Dorpina, *Certain days which the Athenians kept solemn in feasting and banqueting.*
 Dorsetia, Dorchester.
 Dörium, *A city in the upper Mysia.*
 Dorventani, *The people of Derbyshire.*
 Dorus, The son of Epaphus, from whom Pygmæi or dwarfs of a Cubit long in Thrace, (who were driven from thence by the annoyance of Cranes) had their original; also the son of Neptune, and king of Caria. Dorus is also a City: also the name of divers men.
 Dölryclus, Gr. *δωρυκλῆς*, i. hasta, & *κλῆς* inclytus, quasi *δωρυκλῆς*. *The father of Phineus king of Thrace; also a bastard son of Priam slain by Ajax.*
 Dölrylum, urbs Phrygiæ Pacariæ.
 Dölrylas, *One of the conspirators against Pericles, Ovid.*
 Dölryläus, Gr. *δωρυλάος*, qu. *δωρυ* i. hasta, i. populi hasta. *An excellent soldier of Crete familiar with Mithridates king of Pontus: he lived ann. Mund. 3864. ante Chr. 84.*
 Dölro, cognomen populare Antigoniz, Demetrii nepotis, inde trahum, quod benignè omnibus promitteret, nec promissa præstaret; ille enim quidvis petentibus respondere solebat, *δωρο*, i. dabo, unde etiam natum proverbium, Dölrofens.
 Dölroim, *A City of Thessaly.*
 Dölroyn, *The river Dow in Derbyshire.*
 Dölrofelus, *A little country of Thrace.*
 Dræca, Afæ Populi.
 Dræchönus, fluv. Locharingiz in Mosellam fluens, Aufon.
 Dræco, sic dict. quod inlitar Draconis, moribus ferox, ac truculentus erat. *An ancient law-maker of the Athenians, who ordained death for every fault, small or great; for which cause Demades said, That he wrote his laws not with ink, but with blood: vix. an. M. 3326. an. 19 Jofæ reg. Judææ: Romæ imperante Tarquinio Prisco.*
 Dræconigæna, urbs Bæotiz à Cadmo, cum 5. vitis ex Dracone ab ipso interfecto natis constructa, Thebes in Greece, long. 47. lat. 37. v. Appel.
 Drances, Virg. *king Latinus his Orestes, Turnus his deadly enemy: vixit circ. ann.*

an. M. 3740. paulo ante bellum Trojanum.
 Dræconon, *A hill and city in the Isle Icaria.*
 Dræcus, *A captain of Achæia, who vanquished L. Mummio a Roman.*
 Drængæ, pop. Afæ, quorum regio Drængiana. *A Province in the greater Asia, having in the North the hills Arica and Bagosa, on the East Arachofia.*
 Drauf, vel ut in lib. emendat. Traufi, *People in Thrace that bury their children with great joy, but as their birth lament grievously, counting all the miseries that are like to befall them while they live.*
 Dræpæna, *A city of Lycia; another of Bithynia: also a hill in Ethiopia.*
 Dræpænus, Gr. à *δραπένη*, i. falk, eò quod sit *δραπένη*, in modum falcis incurvata; vel quod Saturnus amputatis virilibus paternis illic falcem projecerit. *A town of Sicily, called Trapani; also three Promontories, one in Africa, now called Punta Sabia; a second in Crete, called Capo Melechia; the third in Cyprus by the city Paphos, called Capo di Baffo.*
 Drefda, vulgò *Dresden*, Misniz oppidum.
 Drilo, fluv. Macedoniz ex Scardo monte fluens.
 Droligæda, Drogheda in Ireland.
 Drölmeus, à Græcè *δρωμῆς*, i. curfor, eò quod huc & illuc cibi gratiâ cursitare soleat. *A Parasite.*
 Drölms, i. curfor, eò quod Achilles illic vulgo Iphigeniam à Diana raptam, ne immolaretur, eist amanter persequutus. *Achilles Island.*
 Drongilon, *A little country in Thessaly.*
 Drüentia, *A river of Narbon.*
 Drüides, vel Druidæ, vel Dryades, Gr. *δρυάδες*, sic dict. quod in sylvis inter arbores degere; *Dröpe* enim olim pro quavis arboris accipiebatur; eadem de causâ & nymphæ Druides appell. vel Druides dicti, à Dryio, homine peritissimo, Celtarum rege, qui floruit ann. Mund. 2062. temp. Iliac, sic Func. *Or they were called Druides, because they had Oracles from Oaks, where Mistledeu grows. Certain Magi, Priests in France that built in the City Aurelia or Orleans, a College, ann. Mund. 2140. These were of old the one of the two Estates of France, to wit, the Spirituality, to whom was committed the care of providing of Sacrifices, of prescribing Laws for their Idolatrous worship, of the instruction and bringing up of their Youth, of the studying of the Arts, of deciding of Controversies amongst the people, concerning the bounds of their ground, and such like. They had Oaks in great estimation, and all things that grew on them, especially Mistledeu, which they worshipped as a thing sent unto them from heaven. The manner of their sacrifice is thus related by one: Under an Oak whereon grew Mistledeu, they caused meat to be prepared, and two white Bulls to be brought forth, whose horns were first bound, i. first fast to the plough. Then the Priest being clad in white, did climb up the tree, and having a Bill of Gold in his hand, did shed off the Mistledeu. Then offered they the sacrifice, praying that the Gods might be propitious to the sacrificers, supposing that the blood which was barren, if it drank of the Mistledeu, should be fruitful, and thus it was a remedy against all persons. It is supposed that the French borrowed this su-*

perstition from this Island of Britain; and Tacitus saith, That they were originally in England, and thence France received them. This manner of worship (as Suetonius saith) was first prohibited in the time of Augustus, and afterward the profession was quite abolished under Claudius Cæsar. See these described by Cæsar de bel. Gal lib 6. Cic. 1. de Div. Tacit. de moribus Germ. Plin. lib. 16. cap. 44.
 Drüllia, *The wife of Felix.*
 Drüllmægus, urbs Sueviæ in Germ. Memmingen, alii *Augburg.*
 Drülus, The name of divers men. Jul. Drufus Publicola said a Carpenter that would have caused him to build his house anew, because it lay so open, that his neighbours might look in at many Windows. He would reward him well, if he could make it all so open; for he was a modest and shifty man, and therefore desired that not only his neighbours, but the whole city might see his life, that they might have a good example of a virtuous life. *Also one that was Grandfather to Cato, who was very eloquent and learned; but whilst most ambitious and proud: also the son of Livia Augustus wife: also one called Drufus Salinator, who overcame Aldubal.*
 Dryades, nymphæ, sylvarum Dææ, Wood-fairies, V. Druides.
 Dryantides, dict. Lycurgus. *The son of Dryas; qui cum vites excindere vellet, ne Baccho in posterum libaretur, tibi fas illi succedit.*
 Dryas, antix, filius Hippolochi, pater Lycurgi; item Fauni filia; item fluv. Thessaliæ.
 Drymodis, Arcadia.
 Dryöpe, Gr. à *δρῶς* quercus, & *ὄψ* vox. *A Nymph.*
 Dryöpes, populi Epirotici, seu Phocidiz juxta Perasium, & Thessaliæ juxta Octen montem.
 Drys, urbs Thraciz, Epiri, & alia Oceaniorum; item vicus Lyciz circa Arum fluv. Steph.
 D ante U.

Düätus, sinus Arabiz felix.
 Dübis, *The river Le Doux in France.*
 Dubitapes, *One that first made vestils of red chalk.*
 Dübium, Persidis regio.
 Düblinum, or Dublinia. Dublin in Ireland, where is an University.
 Dubris, Dover.
 Dücæna, quæ & Doveona seu Dueona, urbs Caducorum.
 Düllius, *A noble Roman who first triumphed for a Sea-victory, but when he was old, it was objected to him that his breath stank; he went home dismayed, and chid his wife that she never told him of it; said she, Sir, I would have told you, but that I thought all men had so favoured: so far was she from wanton finging, that she never smelled others breath than her husbands.*
 Dülichium, insula in mari Ionio, una Echindum ex iis quibus Ulysses imperabat, unde ille dictus Dülichus.
 Dülpölis, Gr. à *δύλη* i. pölis, i. servorum civitas. *A city in Caria; also a City by the river Indus called Acanthus.*
 Dümætha, *A City in Arabia.*
 Dümna, insula Scotiz adiacens, Cambdeno Fair Island.
 Dümnöni, Albionis insulæ populi, Ptol. quorum regn. Cornubia.

Dümöni, *Devonshire-men, v. Domnonii.*
 Dünelmus & Dünelmum, & Duncelmia, Durham, or Duresm.
 Dünum, Down in Ireland, the seat of Saint Patrick.
 Dünum finus, *The Creek at Dunesbay near Whitby in Yorkshire.*
 Düram, *A river near which the Giants made the tower of Babel.*
 Düranus, Galliz fluvius.
 Dur-cobrivæ, Redborne in Hertfordshire.
 Durconovia, v. Corinnum.
 Düria, vel Duria, *A river near to Valencia in Spain, now called Duero. Also Dorsetshire.*
 Dürtöpus, *A city and country of Macedonia.*
 Dürtum, vel Dunium, vel Durnovaria, *The city Dorchester in England; long. 18. lat. 51.*
 Dürtöbrivæ, Dorsetford; also Caster near Wendlesworth, in Huntingdoreshire.
 Dürtöbröyæ, Rochester.
 Dürtöcötörum, *The city of Rheims in France.*
 Dürtölänam, Leneham in Kent.
 Dürtölüm, Leiton, or Oldford upon Lee, in Essex.
 Dürtösponte, Gormanchester by Huntingdon.
 Dürtöyges, pop. Dorsetshire-men.
 Dürtövernium, or Dorobernia, Cantabury.
 Düsäre, *An high rock in Arabia.*
 Düslus, Isid. vel Drullus, Aug. demon.
 Dymas, Virg. *Aeneid. Diis aliter visum, pereunt Hispanique Dymaque.*
 Dymæ, *A City in the West of Achæia.*
 Dymänæne, Gr. *δύμανη*, i. potens, ita dict. quod in mari plurimum polleat. *A Sea-Nymph.*
 Dyrrhächium, Macedoniz urbs 220 M passuum à Brudisio oppido, sic dictum à conditore; prius enim Epidamnus dicebatur, hodie vulg. *Durazzo*, long. 45 lat. 40. *Here Tully found much favour when he was banished.*

E ante A.

E Antes, *An Historiographer of Cyzicus, what time Pygmalion reigned in the East parts.*
 Eänus, i. Janus, antiqui enim (c) pro (i) saepe usurparunt. Janus so called from his ruling the year.
 Eärinus, Gr. *εἰς ἄρας*, i. vernus. *A fair Bay mentioned by Martial.*
 Eälo, *A city of Spain, now called S. Sebastian.*
 E ante B.

Eblönizæ, hæretici asserentes Christum purum hominem è communi nativitate viro & muliere partum, à quo lex Moisa necessaria erat implenda: hæresis hæc cæpit an. Chr. 71.
 Ebläna, *A City and University called Dublin or Develin in Ireland, long. 53. lat. 54.*
 Ebloracum, five Eburacum, (ut Ptolom.) & al. Legionem vii. Viderem cognominant; dict. etiam Brigantium, eò quod Brigantium caput esset. Historia Britannica à rege Ebranco conditore nominatum prodit. Camb. ab Uro flumine dict. vel, qui sonet Eboracum ad vel secundam Urum. Hanc urbem voc. Ninus.

E U P

Erēgāvia. *A town of Tarracon in Spain.* Erigavienſes populi.
Erēgētici, pop. ſub Ergetic oppido.
Erēgūm. *A town of Sicily.*
Erginus. *A river of Thrace; alſo a tyrant whom Hercules drove out of the city* Orchenomum.
Eriboea, Græc. ab *ēre* contentio & *βού* bos, quaſi buculæ moleſtia, quod lo in bovem verſum multis affecit moleſtis. Juno ſcalded: *alſo a city in Macedonia now called Prespa.*
Eriçates. *One of Lycaonia ſlain by Meſſapus companion to Æneas.*
Eriçicho. *A woman Wife of Theſſaly.*
Eriçhōnūs, five Eriçthues, quartus rex Athenarum, ab eo Eriçhææ Athenæ dic. Fuit Eriçthonius ex ſemine Vulcæ in terram proſectus editus, unde & nomen habet. *Ἐριχθίωνος ὁ γένος ἔσθ' ὅς ἐστιν.*
Ergæ. i. ex certamine & humo. v. N. Com. 4. v. regn. ann. 50. ann. Mund. 2463. poſt exitum Iſrael ex Ægypto, ann. 11. *He was nouriſhed by Minerva, and ſhe found out the ſe of Cræbers, becauſe his feet were deformed: there were others of this name.*
Eriçium, Sardin. oppid. hodie (ut cuidam placet) Eriçio vel E abrio dicitur.
Eriçiportus. *A town of Liguria.*
Eriçidūm, ab Eridano Apollinis & Clymenes filio dict. qui Jovis fulmine ignis in eundem fluvium cecidit, vide Phæton. *The river Po in Italy, riſing out of the ſt. Velutius alſo a ſign in heaven: v. Phæton.*
Eriçgē. *The daughter of Icarus, tranſlated into heaven, and is become the ſign Virgo: hinc Erigoneus.*
Eriçianus, qui lites diſſeminando divinat, ab *ēre* lis, & *ēgri*ti vates.
Eriçium. *A country about Sardis in Aſia.*
Eriçnēs, dict. a capricorum multitudine, quos Gr. *ἐριγνῆς* appellant. *A place under the walls of Troy.*
Eriçnūs. *A city of Doris.*
Eriçnia, Poëria ex Teno urbe Laconica.
Eriçnys, Ceres dicta eſt ab *ἐριγνῆς*, i. indignari, eò quod iniquiſſimo tulit animo Neptuni adulterium, & in Ladone fluvio lavit corpus, unde duobus cognominibus a Thalpiſſis Arcadibus eſt nuncupata, Erynnæ ab illa indignatione, & *ἄλυν*, a corporis ablutione. Eſt etiam Furiarum infernalium una, dicta *Ἐριγνῆς τὰς ῥῆς*, i. a corumpendo mentem, vel quaſi *ἐριγνῆς*, i. indigatrix eorum hominum qui graviffima flagitia patraverunt: vel quod valde properet, ab *ēre*, i. valde, & *ἄλυν*, i. feſtino. culpam enim pœna premit comes. *The name of one of the Furies of Hell.*
Eriçnia. *A country about Sardis in Aſia.*
Eriçhia. *A notorious Witch, that whenſever ſhe ſet's upon, ſhe brings ill luck to them.*
Eriçphyle. *The wife of Amphiaræus, and ſiſter of Adraſtus: who for a bracelet of gold given her by Polylices, ſold where her husband was, who bad bid himſelf, becauſe he would not go to the Theban wars, where he knew he ſhould dye, but he commanded his ſon Adraſton, that ſo ſoon as ever he ſhould fear of his death, he ſhould ſlay his mother, which he did.*
Eriçphyia. *An Iſt. one of the Eoliæ.*

Erithēnes, Gr. ἑρῆνης, i. valde fortis, *The son of Medea.*
Ernus, The Loch or Lake, from whence it flows out the river Banix Ireland.
Erovel Hero, *A beautiful Virgin of Seltus, a city of Thrace by Hellepont, a Priestess of Venus, with whom Leander of Abydos, a young man, was in love, and would in the night swim over Hellepont unto her, but he was drowned, and his body cast up at Seltus; which Ero seeing, being in a high tower to wait the coming of her lover, cast her self from the top thereof into the sea, as being more willing to dye in the sea with her beloved Leander, than other wife to live.*
Eropia, *An Isle, one of the Cyclades, Acis & Syphnus etiam dicta.*
Eros, Gr. ἔρως, i. amor, Antonius his servant.
Erostrātus, Gr. i. amor exercitiū, *A wicked knave that burns Diara a her Temple on that night in which Alexander was born for no other cause but that he might be talked on after his death: vii. ann. Mund. 3594, Olymp. 106.*
Erycina, dict. ab Eryce Siciliæ monte, in quo religiosissimè colebatur. *A name of Venus.*
Erymanthis, Arcadia.
Erymanthis, thidīs, possessivum; hinc Erymanthis uxor. Callisto the daughter of Lycæon, turned into a bear.
Erymanthus, *A Mountain in Arcadia, where Hercules slew a huge wild Boar that wasted the country; also a wood and river: hinc Erymanthus & Erymanthius, a, um, adject.*
Erysiche, sic dict. ab Erysiche Achæol filia: antiq. Oeniadæ, hodie Dragmiflo, *A certain city of Acarnania: inde Erysichæus.*
Erythæa, *A City of Cyprus.*
Erythæa, *The daughter of Geryon.*
Erytheus, *A king of Athens, father of Orithya, whom Boreas carried away into Thrace.*
Erythia, *An Island in the sea Gaditanum, where there is such temperate off of air, that men live long there, it is called by one Berlingus: v. Ortel.*
Erythibius, gr. sic dict. Apollo à rubigine.
Erythra arca, *A Promontory in Libya.*
Erythra, civitas Asiæ: hodie voc. Cais Bianco, ex qua Sibylla fuit, unde illa dicta Erythra, antiqua sanè mulier, & divinaris tempore Alexandri.
Erythra, regio: Propert.
Erythrum mare, dict. ab Erythra rege, Persei & Andromedes filio. *Part of the Ocean, by some called the Red-sea: & sic ab ἑρυθρῷ (ruber) dicatur. Others make it a part of the Ocean, bounded on the North with Arabia, on the East with the Persian Gulf, and on the West with the Red-sea: Suidas calls it (ῥόθρον ὑπερῶν) the Persian gulf, and so disproving the latter Etymology, adheres only to the former.*
Erythræus, seu Eurythras, filius Persei & Andromedæ, qui in confinio rubri maris regnum habuit, unde etiam Erythrum mare nominatum affirmant. *The king that found out the use of shipping and sailing among the Islands in the Red-sea, Plin.*
Eryx, Venus her son slain by Hercules, with whom he fought as bull-bass, and buried in a Mountain of Sicily, so

called after him, where Venus had a Temple, and from whence she had the name Erycina.

E ante S.

Esäcus, The son of Priamas.

Eternus, A nolle Fencer, equal in words to his fellow Placidianus whence arose the proverb, Eternus cum Placidiano, when the comparison stands on equal terms.

Esquillæ, vide Exquillæ.

Esquillina porta, Porta di St. Lorenzo, una ex portis Romæ, Prænestina etiam dicta, quod ab urbe ad Prænestem ducatur.

Essæi, vel Esseni: al. leg. Hæsseni & Hæssidæ, nomen acceperunt à τρυφή, quod est facere; manibus enim suis operabantur ut inde viverent & egenis subvenirent: quarta fuerunt Judæorum secta, vitæ solitaria amantes, & veluti Monachi Judæorum; reliqui, sect. scilicet, i. Pharisei, sanctitatis (ut loquuntur:) 2. Saducei, Justitiae 3. Hemerobaptistæ, Ceremoniarum magistri. Ortæ fuit hæc secta tempore Antiochi, circ. an. Mund. 3850. Hebdorn, Danielis 49. Bucholz, v. Joseph. They abstained from all flesh, wine and women, and fed only upon dates.

Esiædones, A kind of the savage people about Mæotis, that eat the flesh of their friends: when they be dead, and make drinking bowls of the skulls of their heads.

Essexia, Essex.

Eslinga, A City of Germany in the Duchy of Wittenberg.

Esis, A river near Ravenna in Italy.

Esui, Celtarum populi.

Esubopes, rex Colchorum fuit, qui terram virginem nactus, plurimum auri & argenti eruisse dicitur in gente Samonum & alioquo, velleribus aureis inclyto regno, Plin. 33. 3.

E ante T

Etaxälus, An Isle near the Persian Gulf.

Etæarchus, Oaxi civitatis Creticæ rex.

Etæocles, Gr. i. laus vera, est n. τῆς ἀληθείας, & αἰῶνος gloria. The elder son of Oedipus, by his own mother Jocasta; between whom & his brother Polyneices this agreement was made, that after their father, they should reign jointly by course. But Etæocles after his year was expired, would not suffer his brother to succeed. Whereupon Polyneices being aided by Tydeus and Adrastus, made war upon his brother; in which they meeting in the field, were each of them slain; and their bodies being burned, the flame proved its self, as a token of such deadly hatred between them, that as their minds being alive, so their bodies being dead, could never agree. Their antipathy was propagated to their posterity, breaking out into many outrageous and bloody Wars: unto such ends ever doth the Providence of God bring an incestuous brood, that either may be instructed thereby: vix. circ. an. Mund. 2700.

Etchalia, dict. ab Ethalio, qui ei præfuit. An Isle in the Ligustick Sea ever against Population.

Ethalion, gr. i. mari affluens, A manum, who was turned into a Dolphin.

Ethæusa, An Isle in the borders of Caria.

Frhe-

Rheleum, *A river of Asia in the bounds of Troas and Myfia.*
 Rhëmon, *A mons name in Virgil.*
 Rëia, *A City of Crete.*
 Riocetum, *The Wall in Staffordshire.*

E n c e V

Eva, i. viva, *fecu vivens, omnium mulierum prima; item urbs Arcadiæ, undè Gentile, Evæus.*
 Evadne, *The daughter of Mars and Thebe, who as her husband Capaneus his funeral cast her self into the fire, and was burned with him.*
 Evæmon, *The father of Euripylus which went with twenty ships with the Grecians to the Trojan War.*
 Evannëtus, gr. *Εὐαννέτιος*, i. verè laudabilis, *A king of the Lacedæmonians; he and Themistocles were appointed by the Grecians to keep the entrance of the Ægean again.*
 Xerxes: vix, an. Munt. 3470.
 Euagôtas, gr. i. bonus concinator, *A king of Cyprus, to whom Illocrates wrote also an Historian that wrote the life of Themagenes, Suid.*
 Euagurius, gr. i. rusticus, *A religious Priest, and an Egyptian Monk of great note in the time of St. Austine: also a Consul, otherwise called Eucharis: vix, an. urb. 1137.*
 Evan, Bacchi cognomen, ab Evantiu mulierum clamore impostum.
 Evander, *The son of Carmentis, who evance flying his father, by his mother's counsel forsook his country Arcadia, and came into Italy, from whence he drove out the Aborigines, and built the town Palatium (where Romè afterwards was built upon the hill Palatinus; inde Evandrius).*
 Evangëlus, gr. *Εὐαγγελος*, i. boni nuntius, *An Historian which wrote of Military affairs, Plutarch, also a Comical Poet, Suid.*
 Evanthre, Gr. i. pulchre florens, *The mother of the three Graces.*
 Evæthus, *A river in Scythia.*
 Euboræ, i. dist. ab Euboræ heroica dolis matrona, *An Isle in the Ægean, on the side of Europe, over against Chios; it is severed from Achaia by a little Eurip; by the Ancients it was call'd Macra, Acris, Chalcis, Chalcedonius, Alopis, Ocellipia; and by Homer Abantis, and inhabitants Abantes. It is now call'd Negroponte, and Egriponte, and by Turks (who won it from the Venetians, ann. Chr. 1470.) Egribos and Euny.*
 Vid. Or. fir. clim. 5.
 Eubôrëus & Eubæus, a. um, *Of & to Eubulus, gr. Εὐβούλος*, i. consulus bonè, & βούη consilium, *A certain Athenian, enemy to Democritus; also Historian that wrote the History of Myrtha & a Comedian that lived Olym. 1 Suid.*
 Eucarpia, Gr. *Εὐκαρπία*, fructuum pventus, *A certain Village in Phrygia great, in which clusters of grapes grow huge a bigger than one of them would lead a Cart; whence Jupiter is said have beguished it to Bacchus and Ceres it is also the name of a Castle in Sicilia.*
 Eucharis, gr. i. facilis, in promptu, ab *ἐὺ* bene & *χαρὶ* manus; marum dexteritate pollet, *A noble Roman Consul, an. urb. 1133. Also a Phœsoph.*

Euchion, Bacchum cognominant poetæ.
 Ἐὐχίων τοῦ Βάχου, a voto.
 Euclides, *A famous Geometristian*; viz.
 circ. ann. M. 3670. fuit et alius Euclides
 Megarensis dict. Socratis auditor; viz.
 circ. ann. Mund. 3610.
 Eucrates, Gr. *Εὐκράτης*, i. benè tem-
 peratus, vel bonus imperator. *A subtil*
 fellow, that would never keep his promise,
his still with some feights or stir he would
put off eve yon; whence the proverb, *Via-*
novit quibus effugit Eucrates.
 Eucratida, *A city of the Bactrians.*
 Eudæmon, Gr. *Εὐδαιμων*, i. beatus.
 Grammaticus of Egypt in the time of Li-
 banius the Sophist; it is also taken for the
 country called Arabia Felix.
 Eudæmides, Archidamus son, brother
 Agis King of Lacedæmon.
 Eudæmiæ, maris Ægei insula.
 Eudæmus, orator Megalipolitanus, Phi-
 lopomenis præceptor; item Corinthi-
 um rex.
 Eudora, Nympha marina; item, un-
 ex Antilibus.
 Eudorus, Gr. i. bonum donum, *The so-*
 of Mercury by Polymela, which follow
Achilles in the Trojan war.
 Eudoxus, Cnidius patriâ, Gr. *Εὐδοξος*,
 i. splendidus. *The son of Æschines, a*
splendens, Physician and Philosopher;
he so Socrates and Plato: the first among
the Grecians thus taught the year to its
course of the Moon; Rom. an. M. 380.
 Eudemus, Gr. *Εὐδემος*, i. profpe-
 rans. *A Historian of Macedonia*
wrote an History of Jupiter, and of the
rest of the fained gods. Of whom see
Eunius and Lactantius.
 Eueus, Maris et Scæropæ filius, q-
 cum stupratorem filiz Marpassæ Aph-
 retum comprehendere non posset ad Ju-
 piterium, se conjecit in Licornam Ætol-
 ium fluvium animi dolore, qui postea ad-
 dict, erat Eueus. *Alfo a Philosopher*
said, Hunger was the best sauce for meat.
 Euergetes, Gr. *Εὐεργέτης*, i. benefici-
 dict, quod benefici fuerunt in Argona-
 tas, tempestate maris ad terram Ifsu-
 apullos, People of Scythia.
 Euergetes, Gr. *Εὐεργέτης*, i. benè m-
 ritus. *The fi-name of one of the Ptolemy*
king of Egypt, (which he ceded Ptolemy
Philadelphus) so called for the favour
which he bestowed on the cities of Greece
 reg. an. 26. an. Mund. 3703.
 Euxippe & Theano, Daughters
 Schedalus who were ravished and slain
 certain Spartans. The father seeing he co-
 nitoribus apprehend the malefactors, he
 have justice against them, flew himself.
 Eugæni, People dwelling near the Ad-
 atic sea, near the Alps; dict. *Σὺν τῷ*
Εὐγενί.
 Eugenia, Gr. *Εὐγενία*, i. nobilis,
 certain religious woman.
 Eugenius, Gr. i. nobilis. *The name*
four sandy Popes of Rome; the last of
his name was deposed by the Council at
Basil and Felix the fourth put in his place,
 Chr. 1439. Buchol.
 Eufla, *A country in the East, environed*
with the river Pison, which meak Gang-
 Eulus, Gr. *Εὐλύσιος*, i. filius boni.
 & & & & Bacchi cognomen a Jove
 inditum; fabulatur enim Poeta
 reus diis petteritis Liberum patrem se
 leonem convertisse, & obrem tam stren-
 gissim Euhyon a Jove fuisse salutatu-

Inde fit fœm. Euhyas, quod Bacchi sacerdotem significat.
Eumæus, Gr. i. herum amans. Ulysses the swine-herd, which helped him to work revenge on the mothers of his wife Penelope.
Eumelis, *A fowlsayer.*
Eumēlus, *The son of Admetus by Alceste.*
Eumēnes, Gr. εὐμενής, i. mitis, five benevolus. *King of Pergamus, who overcame Antiochus, circ. an. Mund. 3776.*
ab eo dicta Eumenia civitas quam condidit.
Eumēnīa, urbs Phrygiæ.
Eumēnides, dict. αἱ δαίμονες, quod minime εὐμενής, id est, benevolæ sint. *The three Furies in hell, daughters (as the Poets say) to; Acheron and Nox, all brought forth at one birth, and were called in hell cæces Stygia, on earth Furies.*
Eumolpida, dict. ab Eumolpo rege. *The Athenian Priest or Magistrate, ordained in honour of king Eumolpus.*
Eumolpus, Gr. εὐμόλπος, i. egregius cantator. *The son of the Poet Musæus, sibilator to Orpheus; he wrote Verses before Homer, and is (by some) supposed to be the first instructor of the Priests called Eumolpidae.*
Euneus, Iasons son by Hyppirhyle, the daughter of Thous.
Eunōmīani, heretici, qui & Ætiani ab Ætio dict. an. Sal. 358. Hist. Tripart. lib. 5. c. 13.
Eunothus, Tanagraeorum Deus, *Into whose temple no woman might come, Alex. ab Alex. And if any worshippers happened to them, they would diligently inquire whether any woman had胆aned to come there.*
Euōnymīta, People of Egypt near Bithopia.
Eunymos, Gr. εὐνυμος, i. finister, sic dict. quod è Lipara in Siciliam navigantibus finistra sit hodie à Nigr. Sromboli, Calep. l' Ustige, al. Ustia vocatur. *One of the Æolian Islands.*
Euphāia, *A city of Locris.*
Euphēme, Gr. εὐφραία, i. bona fama. *The wife of the Muses, and mother of Crocus.*
Euphēmia, Gr. εὐφραία, i. laus, gloria. *The wife of Justin the Emperor.*
Euphorbus, Gr. bonus pastor. *A noble Trojan, the son of Panthus; he wounded Patroclus, and was slain by Menelaus.*
Pythagoras said, *That his soul was in him at the time of the Trojan War, thus he might better performe others to this opinion of his concerning the transmigration or passage of a mans soul from one body into another.*
Euphōrion, *Peet of Chalcedon, whom Cor. Gallus did translate.*
Euphrānor, *A cunning Image-maker who wrote much of Proposits and Colours.*
Euphrates, sic dict. ab εὐφραϊν, id est à lætificando, propterea quod circumiacentem agrum stagnationibus suis cunctum annum fecundumque reddat, ut sequente ætate sponte crescat & proveniat feges. *A river running along by Mesopotamia, arising out of Niphates a hill of Armenia; one of the rivers that comes out of Paradise, and passed through Babylon, in the Hebrew called Perath and frath (Gen. 2. 14) in Arabic Pherrath, likewise Perath, et Euphrates; is now called Aferat or Frat; also a Philosopher that drank*

a cup of poison before Adrian the Emperor, that he might be freed from those miseries he lived in.

Euphratis. A region of Syria, so called of the river Euphrates: it is the same as called Comagen.

Euphrone, gr. *εὐφρονή*, a bene sapiens, secundum illud Epicharmi, Si quid docti inquiris, fac notu ejus investigationi vases, nam omnia preclara notu quam die cogitando melius reperiuntur. The night so called.

Euphrone, gr. *εὐφρονή*, i. letitia. One of the Graces, vide Charites & Aglaia.

Euphrone, a lake in Lombardy.

Eupolis, A Comical Poet, very severe in reprehending of faults; he was slain in the battle between the Athenians and Lacedaemonians at Hellespont; his death was so much lamented, that they made a law, That never after ward any Poet should bear arms, v. Suid. vix. an. M. 352.

Eupompus, gr. i. dux bonus, A Mathematician; also a Painter which taught Pamphilus, the master of Apelles.

Euporia, gr. *εὐπορία*, i. abundantia, sic dicta, a soli fertilitate, a city of Macedonia, built by Alexander the Great.

Euporus, gr. i. abundans, A faithful servant to C. Gracchus, who to his power defended his master as he fled from the hill Aventinus, and as soon as his master was slain, he killed himself.

Euprosion, gr. *εὐπροσίον*, frons laeta, dicta ab appetitu jucunditate, A Promontory of Phoenicia.

Euripides, *εὐριπίδης*, ab Euripus, ed enim loco natus, Byrn. A learned Tragical Poet, in great favour with Archelaus king of Macedonia; he wrote in all seventy five plays; for his chastity, and avoiding company of women, he was called *μολούρις*, i. a lover of women, howbeit he was twice married; concerning his death there are divers relations, some think he was slain by Archelaus his dogs that were set upon him by the malice of the Poet Aridius, that envied him, and Cratena; others, that he was pulled in pieces by women; he was buried at Pella, vid. Suid. vix. an. M. 350. He was born upon that very day in which the great Army of Xerxes was vanquished by the Athenians.

Euripides numerus in talis quadragenarius, ab Euripide inventus; legitur & Euripides in eadem signis.

Eurippa, gr. equos inveniens, sic dicta Diana apud Phineas, cui templum Ulysses construxit; quod amissos equos ibi invenisset, Diana se called.

Euripus, gr. i. inconstans, sic dicta, quod sepius unius diei & noctis spatio ed impetu recurrit, ut navigia repugnantibus ventis secum rapiat, unde proverbium, Euripus homo, i. inconstans; dicta ab *εὐρίπιδος* precipitari. A narrow sea between Boetia and Euboea, where the famous Philosopher Aristotle is said to have drowned himself, because he could not find out the cause of its often ebbing and flowing; which is false, s. v. by Aris. A. s. Metaph. A conduit or narrow water-course, Cic. i. de Leg. but it is taken in the plural number; also it signifies trenches encompassed, Calep. ex Plin. vid. Appel.

Euripus, a town of Caria.

Euripus, sic dicta ab Europa Agenoris filia; Stephanus ab Europa Macedoniae regis; Beca, vero deducit nomen ab E. U. R. excellens, & H. O. P. hominum multitudo. Europai hodie a Turcis *Frangia* dicti, & Europa *Frangia*. Terminatur ab Austro mari Medice, ab occidente Oceano Occid. ab Aquilone glaciali Oceano, ab Euro Tanais fluvio, duclaque ab ejus fonte recta linea ad Borealem Oceanum. Strabo formam Draconis ei tribuit, cuius caput Hispania, collum Gallia, corpus Germania, alae dextra lavag; Italia & Cimbria. Habet Europa præter Romanum Imperium regn. 28. crastius hodie 15. long. inter 17. & 71. lat. inter 36. & 72. inter clim. 4. & 18. inter Paral. 11. & 36. sic Mercat. One of the four parts of the world.

Eurora, The daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, whom Jupiter in the shape of a Bull ravished, & carried over into Crete. This is the first fiction, some think so to be this, that the ship wherein she was carried, was Tauriformis, like a Bull; s. v. b. v. the most of the ship was called Taurus, a Bull; others, that the sign of a ship was a Bull, and Jupiter saving them; others, that a legion of men stole her and other variations away, varying in their flag a fair Bull; Merc. Geog. Contigit Europæ rapturam, an. M. 2660. tempore Gedeonis ducis Israelit. Vide Helv. Also a Sea-Nymph, Hesiod.

Eurora, The name of divers men; and five cities, one in Macedonia by the river Axius; another of Syria by Euphrates, called also Amphipolis & Thapfacum; a third of Media, Rages in Tobit; a fourth apud Parthos Nomades; and a fifth in Crete, called Idriade, Ortel. sic dicta, ab Europlio Cecropis.

Eurora, fluvius Laconiz: Also another of Thessaly, which runs into Peneus another river, and mingled with his water with it, but glides on the top of it like oil, till it leaves it again, Plin. 4. 8.

Euryale, King of Minos his daughter, of whom Neptune begat Orion; there were two others of this name, one whereof was one of the Gorgons in Africa; and they had all but one eye, which they used by course, and those which they saw they turned into stone; or as Servius interprets, they were three sisters of incomparable beauty, the sight whereof was able to amaze a chaste young man: The other was daughter to Prætor King of the Argives.

Euryalus, gr. i. latus, amplus, A prince of Peloponnesus, that went against Troy; also a Trojan who was a faithful friend of Nilus; he first built houses of brick at Athens; also a stage player, Juvenal: also a place of Sicily, Liv.

Euryanassa, An Isle in the sea Egeum, opposite to Ionia, and near Arginusa.

Eurybates, gr. i. vafer, Agamemnon's servant, whom he sent with Ulysses to fetch away Briseis from Achilles, vix. tempore bel. Trojan.

Euryclæus, gr. i. vafer, A notable robber, whom the Magistrates having apprehended, they forced him to show them how he could climb up walls; he presently bound on his iron claws, and other instruments, and went up a wall; but while they wondered at him he crept under a vault, and so made an escape. Unde prov. Euryclæus, s. scilicet away privily from them that have him in

keeping. Suidas meminit eum Eurybatem, the servant of Cræsus, whom his master appointed with a great sum of money to gather an Army, which he gave all to Cyrus his master's enemy, whence all Trajans were afterwards called Eurybati.

Eurybia, gr. i. late potens, A Nymph on which were begotten the Stars, and Lucifer, Hesiod.

Eurybiades, General of the Greekish fleet against Xerxes.

Euryclea, gr. i. decus amplum, The daughter of Opus, Ulysses his Nurse, whom his father Laertes bought for twenty oxen.

Eurycles, A Prophet who still divined some ill to himself.

Euryclon, A goldsmith.

Eurydamas, gr. i. late domans, ab *εὐρύδαμος*, & *δαμνα* domus, *εὐρύδαμος*, Hector se called; a Trojan, who was an interpreter of dreams.

Eurydame, daughter of Diafor a Lacedæmonian, the sister of Menius, wife of Leutychnides king of Lacedæmon, who lived an. M. 3447. ann. 5. post abactos a Roma reges.

Eurydice, *εὐρυδική*, The wife of Orpheus, who flying from Aristæus, that would have ravished her, was slain by a Serpent; Orpheus took his Harp and went to seek for her, and with his music persuaded Pluto and Proserpina, to let him have his wife with him; which they granted upon condition he should not look on her till they saw the light; but he failed, and so lost her, This fable is thus moralized: Eurydice signifies the soul of man, Orpheus the body whereunto the soul is married; Aristæus, to *τὸ ἀγαθόν*, i. true happiness, which would gladly ravish the soul; but he flying through desire and fragrant fields of pleasure and delight, is as long as he is to death by a Serpent, which is still the veins of immortality pleasure; she descends to hell, into penitus melancholy dumps and torments of conscience, where she is rescued by music; but so, that unless she obey the Rule of Reason, she shall quickly fall into the same perplexed agony, vid. Nat. Com. vix. an. M. 2300. Also another who was Clymenus daughter, and the wife of Nestor, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter.

Eurydomene, gr. *εὐρυδομήνη*, ab *εὐρύ* & *δομήνη*, i. undique largiens. A sea-nymph: mater Gratiarum, dicta al. Eury-medusa, a mild rego.

Eurylochus, gr. *εὐρύλοχος*, i. infidias tendens. One of Ulysses companions, who only was safe from the incantations of Circe, vix. ann. M. 2775. Helv. Also a king of Phlegia, who built Thebes, which Cadmus is said.

Eurymachus, gr. *εὐρύμαχος*, i. undique pugnans. A noble Theban; also one of Penelope her suitors, Ovid. i. Epist.

Eurymedon, gr. *εὐρυμέδων*, late imperans. The father of Peribœa, on whom Neptune begat Nautilibus; also the son of Faunus, and a captain of the Athenians; also a river in Pamphylia, Suid.

Eurymedusa, Gratiarum mater.

Eurymides, A scrib-fayer amongst the Cyclopes, who told Polyphemus all that offer happened to him by Ulysses, Ovid. 13. Met.

Euryminus, A Clambrack, who studied with seeking leisure for enmity between Calor and Pollux, that were most loving

friends; as long as he was found out in his slavery by them both, and suffered his deserved punishment: unde abut in proverbium, Euryminus; spoken of those that by false tales would set friends at difference.

Eurynome, Gr. i. late distribuens, A sea-Nymph, whom Jupiter ravished, and of her begat Leucothoe; also the daughter of Apollo, mother to Adrastus king of the Argives, who lived ann. Mund. 2736.

Euryone, Daughter to king Amyntas, whom he delivered from the treason of her mother.

Eurypylus, Gr. *εὐρύπυλος*, i. latus meatu habens. The son of Telephus, slain in the Trojan wars; also a son of Hercules, that reigned in the Isle Cos, he was a shiftful sort of a man, Mund. 2760.

Eurytheus, Gr. i. præpotens. A king of Mycenæ in Greece, who being persuaded by Juno (which hated Hercules) set Hercules to undergo great adventures; that he might as long be slain; but Hercules got more honour by it, & overcame all dangers adventures, and became the most famous man in the world: regnavit annos 43. vix. ann. Mund. 2645.

Eurytion, A notable maker of harness.

Eurytus, Gr. i. bene fluens; Oechalia rex: who proclaimed, That he which could shoot nearer any mark than he could, should have his daughter Iole to wife; which when Hercules had done, he was forced to win his wife again, in wars against his father, ere that he could have her: vix. circ. ann. Mund. 2680. also a Centaur, whom Theseus slew as he was stealing Hippodamia.

Eusebius, Episcopus Cæsariensis, tempore Constantini floruit, Christ. 325. Pamphilii nomen habuit; a martyre ejus nominis, cuius divina bibliotheca in vestigat diligenissimum extitit; adeo apud gentes & philosophos clarus, ut Constantinus dixerit, Felicem esse Eusebium, atque non unius urbis sed orbis Episcopatum dignissimum. Hic cum diutius Arianæ heresi laborasset, tandem ad Nicæanum Synodum accessit, atque a Sp. sancto impulsus, Patrum securus est sententiam; atque deinceps orthodoxæ fidei vixit obsequio; scripsit Historiam Ecclesiasticam, quam verbatim veritè Rufinus, nisi quod aliqua addidit, aliqua detraxit; quæ historia fide digna est, nisi quod apocrypha quædam fabula continet, & quod Origenem nimis laudet, & quod Arianis favet, vid. apud Suidam scripta ejus. Alter erat ejus nominis martyrio coronatus fidei Maxentio Episcopus Rom. ann. Chr. 309.

Eustathius, Gr. *εὐστάθιος*, i. stabilis, Episcopus Antiochenus. qui tempore Constantini adversus Arianorum dogma multa composuit; pulsus domum est Trajanopolim; cuius sedem Arianum occupaverunt, ann. Chr. 331. Item Martyr quidam inter aulicos Constantii, qui dum cervum sectaretur, confectus fœre vocem cornu crucis signo, & auditæ voce, Cur me persequeris? domum rediit; atq; ipse cum liberis Christo nomen dedidit; unde cum uxore in aneo tauri exultum sub Adriano principe martyrii coronam accepit, Volat. l. 15. Also a Grammarian of Byzantium; also one that wrote the bisio; from Eneas to Anastasius the Emperor.

Eustathius, A Sophister of Aphrodisia.

Eustathius, A Philosopher that commented upon Aristotiles Eschylæ.

Euterpe, Gr. i. jucunda, ex *εὐ* bene, & *τερπεν* delectare, quia tibiam invenit. One of the nine Muses, that invented the *Mathematicis*.

Euthymus, Gr. *εὐθύμος*, i. letus, alacer. A notable Champion of Locris, that would help every man to be right that was wronged.

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Eutrochus, gr. *εὐτροχός*, i. perfortis, pagus inter Thespias & Platæas situs; sic dicta, quod multis viis seu vicis prius usque & quasi perforatus fuerit. A certain Town near Thespia.

Eutropius, An historian, living an. Chr. 428. also a Consul: an. U. C. 1139. ann. Chr. 387.

Eutrochus, gr. *εὐτροχός*, i. felix. A woman of Trallis, that had thirty children.

Eutyces, Abbas Constantinopolitani, qui Nestorio Episcopo ibidem & hæretico contradicere, docuit in Christo unam esse naturam; neque carnem habuisse nostræ speciei & *εὐτυχῆς*, sed de cælo descendisse affirmavit, ac in uterum Virginis tanquam Solis radios penetrasset; ita ut vilis sit ex muliere generatus, cum revera non sit, Suid. Hæresin hanc damnavit quartum Concilium Occumenicum: ann. Christi 451. ann. Valentin. Imperat. 27.

Eutychia, *εὐτυχία*, felicitas. An Isle near Theffaly, before the Sinus Pagaficus.

Eutychedes, A famous Statuary.

Euxinus mare, Gr. *εὐξείνως*, i. hospitale, sic dicta, propter humanitatem eorum qui ejus maris littora incolebant; olim dicta, Pontus Axenus, *εὐξείνως*, i. inhospitalis. A Sea near Thrace, called also Mar Maggiore & Mar Negro. Here the whale discovered her self of the Prophet Jonas & Josephus reporteth, This sea hath many names; at the top of it, wherein the river Tanais doth run, it is called the dead Sea, or Meotis Palus, because in winter it is so hard frozen, that nothing can live in it. At the South end of it is a Strait, called Bosporus Cimmericus, because that Oxen have there adventured to swim from Asia to Europe. Then it runneth wider, and is called Pontus Euxinus (ut supr.) as the mouth whereof is a Strait, and is called Bosporus Thracicus; then opening again it is called Propontis; but at the South end it is straiter, which is called Hellespontus, from which to the Mediterranean Sea it is called Egeum mare.

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Exgyly, A city of Sicily.

Exictria, fœta apud Græcos; inquit primitivæ frugum diis offerrebantur,

Excetra, Hydra sic dicta, quod excisum caput (nè iterum pullularet) Hercules ardenti fœce inussit: Cal.

Exgyly, A city of Sicily.

Exictria, fœta apud Græcos

Falifici, five Phalifici. *A people of Hec-
turiæ: When Camillus besieged them, the
school-master of the city took his scholars, that
were noble men's children, forth of the City
wall, and carried them to the enemy, whose
treachery Camillus discerning, caused the
master to be stripped naked, and his scholars to
whip him into the town again; at which
sight of Camillus, they furnished them-
selves to Camillus, and yielded up the city:*
conitig hanc historia ann. V. C. 301.
Mund. 3558.

Falificus, a. um, ut, venter Falificus.
idem quod Lueanicus. *A pudding which
these people first made:* vid. Appel.

Fanelli, People in the North Ocean, that
have ears that will cover all their whole body,
Plin. v. Appel.

Fannia lex, *Appointed monies to be al-
lowed for the setting forth of plays and
games.*

Fannii, Were Orators.

Fannius, The name of divers Orators,
and noble men.

Fannum ad Taff, fluv. Landaff.

Fannum & Fanellus colonia Melæ, un-
de Episcopus Landavensis, Al. Cella
Canici, Kilkenny in Ireland. *Also a City
in Umbria, hermit Pifaurus and Sc-
nogallia sic dict. quod eo pulcherrimum
fortune fanum, i. templum fuerit: unde
Fanenfes incolæ.*

Fanus, Deus qui cunctibus præstat, vel
Deus anni. *An Heav'n god, whom the
Phœnicians expressed by a dragon with her
tail in her mouth, so show how the years run
round.*

Farfarus, vel Farfar, vel Pharphar,
A river of Syria rising out of Libanus;
vid. Chrysothorus. *Also a river of the Sa-
bines, qui & Fabis, sed & corrupte Fa-
bes, Vib. Sequit.*

Fascelis, dict. a fasce lignorum in quo
Orestes & Iphigenia simulachrum ejus
absconderunt cum ex Traurica regione
in Italiam illud afferrent. *Diana sic called.*

Fauna, quæ & Fauna, & bona Dea,
Dea quæ infantes in lucem eductos fandi
modos, i. verba edocet. *The name of the
Earth, because children speak not till they
have touched the earth.*

Favulus, The husband of Fatua.

Favula Clunia, *An harlot that relieved
the captives that Hannibal had taken.*

Faventia, *A city in Italy, called now
Favenza, another in Spain: incolæ dicti
Faventini.*

Faviani, *Youngs that celebrated Faunus
his feast, being only girls with a kiss, and
all naked besides, to move others to lust.*

Favii, ante Pœvil dict. eo quod prin-
ceps ejus gentis ex ea natus sit, cum quæ
Hercules in fovea concubuit. *People which
came of Hercules.*

Fauna, idem quod Fatua. *The name of
a certain goddess, to whom the Roman
matrons sacrificed in the night, and closely
neither was it lawful for any man so much
as to look into her Temple on pain of
death, because that Fauna when she lived
was so chaste, that she always kept her self in
her chamber, and never would look upon any
man but her husband.*

Faunilia, *Feast in honour of Faunus.*

Fauni, Gods of fields and woods.

Faunus, sicut & Fauna, a fando suam
originem derivat, nam Faunus viris, Fau-
na mulieribus sacra dicebat. *He was son to
Picus, father to Latinus, and the third*

king of the Aborigines, who were after-
wards called Romans; who because he
taught the people much concerning God, and
also of tiling of ground, was accounted a
country god; and that the people might fear
to offend him, they pictured him with feet of
horn, and two horns on his head, so that he
was accounted fatter to the other gods called
Fauni. Nat. Com. reg. ann. Mund. 2691.
ult. ann. Gedeonis: *The name also of di-
vers men.*

Favio, nobilis histrio Rom. qui in fu-
nere Vespasiani Imperatoris, personam
ejus tulit, vivique, ut moris erat, dicta &
gesta imitatus est.

Favovinus, A Philosoph. v. scholar to Di-
on, who living in the time of Trajan and
Adrian, was wont to say, In him were three
Monsters: First, that being a French man
born he spake Greek so well. 2ly, that be-
ing an Eunuch he was suspected of adultery
Thirdly, that he did live, seeing he was so ba-
tled of the Emperor Adrian: vix. an. Chr.
103.

Fauftianum vinum, Wine of Falern.
Fauftulus, A Shepherd who found Ro-
mulus and Rhebus, when they were cast
into Tyber in a basket of Osiris, & brought
them to his wife, who nourished them: Liv.
lib. i. vix. ann. Mund. 3180.

Faultus, cognomen multis Romano-
rum, quia sibi perpetuam in rebus ge-
rendis felicitatem arrogaverint.

F ante E

Febris, Dea culta est a veteribus, ne
noceret, Val. Max.

Februa, dict. a Februis, i. purgationi-
bus, quod fœminas post partum secundis
excutiunt purgare. *A goddess.*

Februa, sacra erant quæ diis manibus
placandis sibi ante mensis Februario.

Februa, Juno, quæ & Februalis &
Februa dict. quod illi mense Februario
sacra fiant.

Februs, inferorum Deus, quem &
Plutonem & Ditem appellarunt: unde &
Februarus mensis dictus est, quod tunc
potissimum a Romanis Deo huic sacra fi-
erent.

Felsina, urbs Bononiæ.

Fenestella, dict. a medio capitis cal-
vo, quod fenestæ similitudinem præ se-
fert. *A learned Historian, who lived in
Tiberius Cæsar his days: or (as Eusebius
saith) in Augustus Cæsar his time.*

Fenni, populi Germaniæ, quorum mi-
ra feritas, sœda paupertas, non arma, non
equi, non Penates; vixit herba; vesti-
tuti pelles; cubile humus; sola in sagiti-
is spes, quas præ inopia ferri oibis
asperant: Corn. Tacit. ult. verbis
lib. de moribus Germ. Sunt & pop.
Scandinaviæ. *The inhabitants of Fin-
land, Ortel.*

Feralla, dict. a ferendis ad tumulum
epulis, vel a ferendis pecudibus. *Sacrifi-
ces done to Spirits.*

Ferdinandus, The name of sundry kings
of Spain and Arragon.

Ferentani, qui incolebant Ferentum
oppidum nunc non extans. *People of Italy.*

Ferentina, Dea dict. a Ferentio opp.
Liv. i. Decad.

Ferentinum, Fiorenino, Urbs Latii
episc. inde Ferentinates.

Ferentium, oppidum Hetruriz, pop. Fe-
rentini, long. 36. lat. 42.

Ferentum, opp. Apulie.

Feretrius, dict. a ferendis spoliis, nam
Romulus vidit Cinenfibus, hostium
spolia, ferculo ad id facto, in Capitolio
deditur, ibique ex quercu suspensa
Jovi consecravir; eodemque in loco. Jo-
vi Feretrius templum condidit, autotque
fuit posteris, uti capta ex hostibus op-
ima spolia deferret: Jupiter so called.

Feronia, dict. a ferendis arboribus. *A
goddess of the Woods: For it is fabled, that
when her grove in the Mountain Soracte
was burnt down, she people carried thither
her picture, and presently the Wood sprang
afresh. Also the name of divers towns in
Italy.*

Ferraria, hodie Ferrara dicta, quod
ferri fodinas habet feracissimas. *A City
wherein is an University, in the Province
of Romandiola in Italy, long. 34. lat.
44. seated on the bank of Po. This city
belonged to the German Emperor, and the
Countess Matilda took it from Henry the
third Emperor, ann. Chr. 1107. and dy-
ing without issue, bestowed it on the Church
of Rome, and so is continued. It is also a
Promontory in Granada in Spain, called
Segarra.*

Fescennia, A town of Hetruria, where
obscene Verses sung as Marriages were first
invented, long. 37. latit. 40. inde Fe-
scenninus, a. um.

Festus, The name of divers noblemen.

Fesula, A Village which was a City of
Hetruria near Florence, built by Atlas
King of Mauritania. It is now called Fi-
esoli, Leand.

F ante I

Ficulnea, vetus Latii urbs; valsed by
Tarquinus Priscus, ann. Mund. 3340.
V. C. 143.

Fidena, or Fidenz, arum. A City in
Latium called by Erythreus Cæsar Fabius,
inde Fidenates qui debellati fuere ann.
U. C. 143.

Fidentia, oppid. Italiz, hodie a Siml.
voc. Borgo di S. Dimeff, inde Fidentini.

Fidiculanus Falcida, A Senator of
Rome.

Fidius, Deus à fide dictus cui præest,
ut nonnullis placet. Plaut. Per Deum Fi-
dium credis jurato mihi. Son of Jupiter.

Fimbria, An audacious Roman, proud
and seditions.

Firmum, A Castle of Picenum in Italy.

F ante L

Flaccus, Consul cum Gallo, an. ab U.
C. 926.

Flamen, Sacerdotem significat, quo-
rum tres apud Romanos fuere, à Numa
Pompilio instituti, à Diis quibus sacri-
cant cognominati, Dialis à Jove, Qui-
rinalis à Quirino seu Romulo, Martialis
à Marte: postea dicti erant Flamines
maiores & minores, quorum primus e-
rat Dialis. Tandem vero sexaginta
Curiones, qui inferiores erant sacerdo-
tes nominabantur Flamines Curiales;
nomen deductum est à flama, galero;
vel à filo (quasi flamines) quo cinge-
bant caput, Rosin. Vide Dialis.

Flaminia, Italiz regio, quæ postea
Romania, nunc Romandiola.

Flaminia via, The high way from Rome
to Ariminum.

Flami.

Flaminius, vir nobilis Rom. unde
Flaminus, a. um.

Flandria, Belgiz regio, quæ inter Fran-
ciam, Germaniam & Oceanum Britanni-
cum interjacet, dict. Germania inferio-
r, hodie vero non adeo late patet; quæ
enim Brabantia, Hannonia, Arctesia, & O-
ceano terminatur, Flandria dicitur. Ur-
bes continet muno atque fossa cinctas 30,
municipia patetia quæ uribus pauid
cedunt, 26; Pagos insuper 1154. ut ha-
bet Mercator: dividitur in Gallicam,
Teutonicam, & Imperialem; patet in
long. mille pass. 30. in lat. 20. inter-
jacet quæ inter long. gradum 23, & 26,
lat. 50, & 51.

Flavia, A city of Palestine built by He-
rod, and first called Cæarea, but after of
Flavius Vespasianus, Flavia.

Flavianum, oppid. Hetruriz ad Tibe-
rim.

Flavii, à flavo deduci dicuntur, ob cri-
minum candorem; apud Rom. familia fuit
antiqua. Of this family were Titus and
Vespasian.

Flaviobriga, A town in higher Spain.

Flaviopolis, A town of Thrace, built
in that place where Zela stood.

Flavium Brigantium, S. Fago di Com-
pella.

Flavius, The name of divers Romans.

Flavona & Flanova, oppidum Illyrie.

Flævum, castellum Tacito in litore
maris, Frisiz oppidum; Plinio Rheni osi-
um orientale.

Flintensis provinciola, Flintshire.

Flora, Was an Harlot, who by her
whoring had got a huge mass of money, and
when she died, she bequeathed her substance
to the city of Rome; she left a certain sum
of money to be bestowed yearly in cele-
brating her birth-day, which was celebra-
ted with all lasciviousness, and whores went
up and down naked; the Romans being
ashamed of this original, made her the god-
dess of flowers.

Florentia, quæ & Fluentia, dict. a re-
pentina felicitate, quia sori similis vide-
re effere caput suum in Hetruriz medio.
The city Florence, long. 34. lat. 43. Clav.
The City is six miles in compass, so full of
goodly buildings, streets and clean streets,
that Charles the Arabique said, It was
a city to be seen on holy days only. It was
built by L. Sylla the Dictator, an. Mund.
3380.

Florentinus, The name of divers men.

Florentius, An Emperor that succeeded
Tacitus.

Florius, A river of Gallicia in Spain,

Flumentana, quod Tyberis quandoque
in eam influxerit. A gate in Rome called
Porto del Populo.

Flonia, Fluvonia, & Fluvionia; Juno,
Arnob. vid. Appel.

F ante O

Fœcunates, populi in Alpibus.

Fœliciana heresi damnata in synodo
Francordiz, anno 794.

Fœlicianus, consul cum Titiano.

Fœlicitas, A goddess of the Romans
whom they invoked for prosperous success
in any enterprise.

Fœlix, The name of divers Romans.

Fœlia, A lascivious wench, Hor. in E-
pods.

Fons Solis, dict. quod solis per cardi-

nes motu, calore & algore variatur, Ovid.
*A well in the desert of Libya, her morn-
ing and evening, by lying her at mid-night,
and cold in the day time: de qua Silius,
Quæ nascende die, quæ deficientes tepescit,
Lympha riget medium cum Sol ascendit
Olympum.*

Pontia, A Vestal virgin.

Pontialis, dict. ob propinquitatem
scaturientium fontium. The gate Capena
in Rome.

Forcus, tres filias habuit Gorgonas,
Sthenyonem scilicet, Euryaleam & Mc-
dufiam, quæ nimis locupletis fuerunt,
ideo & Gorgones dicuntur, i. terræ cul-
trices.

Fordicidia, festa erant apud Rom. dict.
à fordiz bobus, vel à fordiz exedendis;
quæ celebrantur ad 17. Cal. Mart. v.
Appel.

Fœriculus, Deus sorium præses. A god
who had the custody of their doors, as Car-
dina was over the hinges of the door, and
Limentinus over the threshold; such was the
superstition of the heathen.

Formiz, urbs Campaniz, dict. primum
Hormiz, five a frequentia bonitatisque
ipz, h. e. stationum; vel dicitur opus,
ab impera Læstrigonum, qui Anthropo-
phagi fuerunt. A city near Cajeta called
Mola, long. 37. lat. 43. Merc.

Formio, The river Rifano in Istria.

Formicælia, feriz farris torrendi gra-
tia instituta, quibus ad fornacem in pi-
trinis sacrificium fieri solebat, Vide
Appel.

Formax, dea farris torrendi.

Fortuna, vulgo, Tyche dicta. A goddess
of the heathen, daughter of Oceanus, V.
Appel.

Fortunæ Insule sic dictæ a fructuum
uberitate æquæque temperie. Seven Afri-
can Islands, whence we have all our Ca-
nary wines, Pliny mentions six, Solinus
three, Ptolemy two; they are now under
the king of Spain, and are called Canary
Islands, à canibus quos ibi Hispani inve-
nerunt; vel à fertilitate Cannarum in
quibus nascitur saccharum. The Islands
are remarkable for two rivers; whereof if
a man taste of one only, he shall laugh till
death, unless he taste of the other also, which
is present remedy. They are distant from
Spain 1200. miles, long. 10. lat. 28, 29.

Fœrili, oppid. Sabinorum.

Fœrum, Emporium, & Prætorium, quo-
rum tria erant apud Romanos præcipua,
forum Julium ab ipso conditum, Augu-
stum, & Romanum five vetus, unde Mar-
tial. Atque erit in triplici par mihi ne-
mo foro. Numerum hunc postea tria
subsequentia auxerunt, Domitianum si-
ve transitorium, Trajanum, & Salusti-
num. Postremo plures plura addide-
runt, ut Appius, Aurelius, &c. With an
addition of a proper name, it is the name
of divers Towns, Cities, Countries and
Places.

Fœrum Alfeni, opp. Æmiliz ad Padum
fluv. ubi nunc Ferrara.

Fœrum Appii, inter tres tabernas &
Tetracina pontus, hodie hospitium tan-
tumle Marzi dict.

Fœrum Eibalorum, A town of Tarrac-
on in Spain.

Fœrum Claudii, The town Tarantasia
in Italy.

Fœrum Clodii, The town Tofia nova in
Hetruria.

Fœrum Cornelii, The town Imola,
standing in the high way called Æmilia.
Fœrum Egororum. The city Medina de
Ria seco of Tarracoon in Spain.

Fœrum Julii, or Friuli, Was a Duke-
dom of Italy, but now subject to the Ven-
etians, called from the Forum Julii built
there; it lies between the Alps and the
Adriatick sea, long. 33. lat. 45.

Fœrum Livii. The city Forly in Italy.

Fœrum Segusianorum. A town in the
countryside of Lyons in France.

Foffi, Germaniz pop.

Foffa Clælia, Liv. l. i.

Foffa Corbulonis. A river in Holland,
called Leck, which runs out of Rhene into
Mosa near Wiick.

Foffiz, Drusianæ, Tysli, Ortel.

Foffiz, insule inter Sardiniam & Corsi-
cam, Plin.

Foffiz Marianæ, Galliz urbs ad alterum
Rhodani ostium sita, sic dict. a foffia quam
Marius ex Rhodano in vicinum locum dux-
it; Fos, non Aques mares propè
Mompeller, long. 25. lat. 32.

Foffiz Neronis, a lacu Averno usque
Hostiam.

Foffiz Papyrianæ, The city Foffel novo
in Tuscia.

F ante R

Franci, vel Francones, People of Fran-
conia, A country in Germany, bounded
with Bohemia, Suecia, Bavaria, Elfas, &
Hastia (sic dict. vel ab anfi, Gothicè for-
tuna, cæteris superiores, unde Proceres
Hastici dicuntur; vel à Tributorum immu-
nitate & libertate, unde oppida dict.
Hanse towns:) also is the same with
Galli, Merc.

Franciz, nunc Gallia dicitur; sed Fran-
cia orientalis, regio Germaniz.

Franciscus, The name of divers men.

Francfordia, five Francofurtum. A
city in the Margravate of Brandenburg,
situate on the river Oder, in a very pleas-
ant place for corn and wine, which are thence
transported to Denmark, and other coun-
tries of Europe; it was first built by Ge-
trius ab Hertzberg, at the inst. and com-
mand of John first Margrave of Branden-
burg, ann. Chr. 1253. It is also famous
for their yearly fairs. In this city was built
a famous University by the Margrave Jo-
achimus, ann. Chr. 1566. Munst. long. 37.
lat. 53. Also another Francofurt on Moenus,
long. 31. lat. 51. Merc.

Frégellæ, Sometime a famous city, now
a little town called Ponte Corvo betwixt
Formiz and Sinuessa in Italy.

Frentani & Ferentani. People of Italy
near to the Dauni and Picentes.

Frisii, populi qui littora Germaniz
Aquilonaria tenent, sicutque Majores vel
Minores; illi Ostfrisii & Ebdani, hi
Westfrisii & Northfolandi appel. locant.
inter 27. & 30. lat. 53. & 54. ad fidem
erant conversi operâ Wilfridi Angli E-
boracensis Episc. ann. Chr. 696. Alsted.
Chron.

Fronto, A Philosopher and Orator that
taught M. Antoninus.

Frusino, civitas Campaniz, inde Fru-
sinates.

Frutinal, templum Veneris Frutæ.

F ante U

Fucinus, A lake near the Albanes in
Italy.

Rügälfä, & Regifugia. Feſtiſ celebrated in February in the memory of banifhing the Kings out of Rome, an. M. 3442. aut. Chr. nat. 506. v. Regifugium in app. Fulco. A Duke of Anjou, the ſiſt. king of Jeruſalem.

Fulginateſ. People of Umbria in Italy. Fulſinateſ. People of the Iſle near the coaſt of Illyricum.

Fulvius, a fulvo colore capitis diſt. A Senator of Rome, intimate with Oſtavius, who having divulged the Emperor Oſtavius his counſels was ſo threatened, that he flew himſelf, and his wife did the like: alſo a Cenſor and a Cenſul.

Pundi, drum, oppidum Italiae, unde Fundanus, a, um; ut Fundanus lacus, mons, & Fundana villa. A town in Latium, between Tarracina and Formiae.

Furiæ, Noctis & Acherontis filiz. Three furies, Alecto, Megæra, & Tiphone; they live under Pluto's dominion, and are his rods to ſcourge ſinful and guilty ſouls. Nat. com. interprets them to be the prieſting and grieting of guilty conſciences: Euripides ſaith, they are three evils of the mind, Anger, Avarice, and Covariſhneſs; idcirco Tiphone dicitur à tîpîs ultio, & pho; cædes, quod ſcelus hoc per iter commiſſum ulciſcitur; Alecto ab αλεω, nunquam ceſſans, à titillatione voluptatum, cuius ipſa vindex eſt; Noctis filiz ſunt propter ignorantem mortalium, qui breves voluptates æternis præferunt ſuppliciiſ; ſub Plutone Deo divitiarum, quia ex copia divitiarum omne ſcelus & voluptas oritur; ſedent in veſtibus inferorum, ad oram Acherontis, quia maximè ſolliciti ſunt mortuorum animi; Acheron enim eſt obſecutus cordis reſceſſus, ubi omnis animi ſollicitudo latitat. Dicuntur Brinyæ, ποτὶς ῥίον τὴν γὰρ à corruptione mente; vel quaſi ἀπορροή, ſcelorum indagatrices, Eumenides καλὴν ἀντιθεσιν, benevolæ; in terris Furiæ, ab effectu, qua furorem excitant; Piræ in celo vocatur, quaſi Deorum iræ; apud inferos Stygii canes quia rodunt ſcelere reos conſcientia morſus, Suid, ex Sophocle.

Furina, forum Dea.

Furinz lucus. A grove in Italy, conſecrated to the Furies, where Græchus was ſlain.

Furnalia, vel Furinalia, Sacra Furinz, quam Deam dicebant.

Furnus, Cenſul cum Domitiano, ann. V. C. 837. Funct.

Fuſcus, Cenſul with Dexter, V. C. 676. Funct.

Fuſidius. An Orator, Cic. alſo an U. ſuer, Horat.

Fuſius, a fuſo dicendi genere dicitur. An Orator very copioſe in imitation.

G ante A

GAbäla. The name of divers cities.

GAbales. A people of Aquitain in France.

GAbäluſ, Romanorum Imperator, qui ſe ſolem dici voluit, quare Heliogabalus didicitur. He was ſuppoſed to be the ſon of Caracalla, moſt infamous for his incontinency, and voluptuous living; his death by Divine juſtice was ſiſted thereunto, for he was ſlain, and dragged through the city of

Rome, and thrown into Tyber. Romæ imperavit, ann. 13. cœp. an. Chr. 220.

GAbſion. A city in the holy land near Rama.

GAbſopöliſ, opp. Galilee.

GAbäcä, A city of Galilee.

GAbba, urbs Syriae.

GAbſinius. One of Cæſars braveſt ſouldiers ſlain by Pompey in pugna Pharfalica. an. U. C. 700.

GAbſi. A City of the Volſcians, twelve miles diſtant from Rome, ubi Columna poſtea oppidum fuit. Fer. inde Gabiniſis, ſe, & Gabinus; a, um, ut Juno Gabina à Gabiniſ culta religioſiſſimè, & ager Gabiniſis.

GAbſiniſ. A Cenſul.

GAbſantovicum portus, Ptolemæo Ἀβσαντίον, ſinus portuoſus five ſalutaris, ubi vicus, qui vim veteri optime exprimit, ſuerit diſcus, i. Gallicè & Britannicè, tutum & periculo vacuum: Gabranovici ejuſdem populi, ſic dicti à capris quas Gaſſan Britanni vocant, ubi maxima earum eſt copia. A bay or port in Yorkſhire near Flamborough head, now called Bradlington bay, from the town ſtanding where the Gabranovici inhabited, long. 22. lat. 54. Cambd.

GAbſentum, Gates-head in New-castle.

GAdära, גדרה, i. murus, five mæcia, aut ſepes. A city in Cœloſyria, by the late Genezareth: inde Gadereus, & Gadariſ, & Gadarenus.

GAdäreus, Sophiſta, poſtea Cenſul.

GAdes, Hiſpanicè Cadix, & corruptè Calix, corruptiùs Cales; Tyris Phœnicibus Inſula hæc ann. Chr. 361. exculta erat, quam Gadir appellârunt, i. ſeptum, quia mari undique circumſeptra erat; duæ antiquitùs apparuerunt, hodiè una tantum exat, quæ maris impetum ſuſtinet: in ſingulari utraque Gadis dicta erat; hæc Ceryon habitavit, cuius armenta Hercules Ægyptiſ abduxit. An Iſland without the Straits of Gibraltar, at the South part of Spain, in length twelve miles, in breadth three miles, the riches whereof hath been the Magazine of Spain; it was ſacked in one day by the Engliſh, under the conduct of Effex, Nottingham and Rawleigh, an. Chr. 1596, unde Gaditani, & Gaditanus, a, um.

GAdira, locus juxta Hiſpaniam, where Hercules Pillars are.

GAdis, urbs opulenta in Cadibus.

GAditænum fretum. The paſſage out of the Ocean into the Mediterranean ſea, having Spain on the North; and the Moors on the South.

Gzon, rect. Gition; Nilus Joſepho dicitur.

Geſulä, A country in the inner Africa, near unto the Garamantes and Pſylli. Long. 30. Lat. 29. inde Geſuli & Geſuli pop.

Gages, in Lycia oppidum ab anne Gage dict. ubi & Gages lapis invenitur. A town in Aſia min. where Feat was ſon.

GAläſophägi, γαλακτοφάγοι, i. lacte viſcitant. People of Myſia.

GAläſopöte, γαλακτοπώται, lac bibentes. People of Scythia.

GAlädra, urbs Macedoniæ in Pieria.

Galana, Angliz oppidum, nunc Kelenton near Kendal in Weſtmerland, Cambd. long. 18. lat. 55. Al. Walwick in Northumberland.

GAlanthiſ, εἰς τὴν γαλῶν, id eſt, in muni-

ſtelam a Junone tranſmutata, Ovid. 9. Met. The Waiting maid of Alcmena, whom, being in travel of child, Juno ſer- hatched would not ſuffer to be delivered of her burthen: This Galanthis perceiving her ſorcery, came running to her, and ſaid, Her Miſt-riſ was brought to bed; & Juno riſ- ſing in haſt unſuſpected her bewitching band, and in the inſtant Alcmena was brought to bed indeed. Juno raged at her being ſo co- zened, and inſtantly, ſhe was ſent into a Weaſel or Ferret, adding this for a reaſon of her puniſhments, that ſhe ſhould bring forth her young at her miſt-riſ, wherewith ſhe had offended in telling of a lye.

GAläta, inſula propè Melitam.

GAlätea, A country. V. nob. Alſo daughter to a king of the Gauls, of whom Gallia & Galli came; alſo a Sea-Nymph, for whom Polyphemus flew himſelf: dict. a λαεω candore; γαλα enim lac ſignif.

GAlätiſ, pop. qui Galatiam habitant.

GAlätiä, & Gallogrecia, ita dict. à Gallis qui duce Brenno reliquâ patriâ ibi ſedes fixerunt; hodiè à quodam Chianga- ra vocatur, ab al. Gelat. A country in Aſia theſſag. lying between Paphlagonia, Pontus and Cappadocia, whereof Deiotarus, ſer whom Tully diſt interceded, was king: long. 75. lat. 40, unde Galatz in- colæ, & Gallogreci, quod ex Gallis ſimul & Græcis coaluerunt.

GAläxerä, gr. i. candida inſtar lactis. A Sea-Nymph.

Galba, Imperator Romanus, ann. Chr. 71. regnavit 7. menſes, & 25. dies, guſt. ita deditus ut cibis antelucanis ver- ceretur; à militibus ſive tranſſoſſus eſt, anno ætatis ſæc. 74. quorum opus prius fortiſſimè belligeraſſet, unde proverbium, Milites mei bellare diſcant. Galba eſt non Gerulicus, Suet. Galba ab exilitate ita dict. eſt enim Galba vermiculus miræ ex- litat in ſculis naſcens; alii è contra- rio, quod perpinguis fuerit nominatum ſcribunt, talem enim Galli vocant Gal- bam. A noble Roman.

GAlänuſ, Gr. i. tranquillus. An ex- cellent Phyſician born at Pergamus, ſon to Nicon the Geometrician, he flouriſhed in the time of Antoninus Pius, Antoninus Phi- loſophus, and Commodus: He lived 140 years, and wrote ſixteen Volumes, biſides his notes upon Hippocrates, Suid.

GAlätoz, dict. à Galeote, Apollinis ſi- lio. Certain Seaſt-jayers in Sicilia and Attica.

GAlärius. A noble Roman General; alſo a perſecuting Emperor.

GAläſtus. A rich ruſſiä in Italy; when two of his friends were fighting, he was between them to part them, and was killed himſelf, Virg. 7. Æn. Alſo a river in Ca- labria.

GAläza, Heb. Galä, id eſt, volubilis five volutabilis, Syria regio. There were two Galilees; ſuperior Galilæa, by Tyre and Sidon, and Cæſarea Philippi, ad- joining to the Gentiles on the North, called Galilæa gentium, Iſa. 9. or be- cauſe the Gentiles lived there a long time; ſibi in the tribe of Nephthali: Galilæa inferior is near Tiberias and the lake of Genezareth, in the Tribe of Zabulon.

Gallæcum, Whealcæſtle in Weſtmer- land.

Gallæcia. A country in higher Spain, bounded with the Ocean, and thence,

Minus, long. intra 10. & 25. lat. intra 39. & 41. Gallæci, pop.

Galliæa, Wallingford.

Galliä, dict. à Gallo flumine, quo epo- to ſe tuto caſtrarent, Cybeleſe Prieſtiſ.

Gallia, Gr. candida, αἰσπερ τὸ γάλα, id eſt, lac; nam montes & rigor cœli ab ea parte ſolis ardorem excludunt, quo ſit candida corpora non colorentur: vel à Gomerio Gallo Noz Nepote. The coun- try of France, bounded with the Engliſh, Aquitain, and Mediterranean ſeas; the Py- renean hills and the Alps; the river Rhene, with a ſtraight line from Strabrough to Callee; it is almoſt ſquare; intra clim. 6. & 8. gradus long. 17. & 19. lat. 42. 50. Merc. Veteribus diſſia erat in Tranſ- alpinam, quæ Comata dict. & Ciſalpi- nam five Togatam, quæ propinquier eſt Italia, hodie Lombardia dict. Tranſalp. 4. erat, i. Belgica, hodie Germania in- ſerior cum Picardia, 2. Celtica, ſeu Lugdunenſis, hodie Francia, 3. Aquitania, hodie Gaſconia, 4. Narbonen- ſis, hodie Lauguedoc, Dauphinie, & Provincia; hodie vero non adè extenduntur Galliz termini, ut has omnes Provincias ſub ſe continent. Mercat. An- tients Geographers divided it into three parts; Togata, Comata, and Braccata; Togata, called alſo Citerior, was what we now call Lombardy, being between the Alps, and the river Rubicon in Italy; Braccata, contained the country called Narbon, Provence, and Dauphinie, parted from Italy & the Alps by the river Va- rus. Comata, comprehended the three re- gions called Belgica, Celtica, & Aquita- nice; ſuis locis: inde Gallicanus, Gallicus, & Gallus, a, um, adject.

Galliſtus. A Roman Cenſul, alſo an Emperor.

Gallinaria, dict. à gallinis ruſticis. An Iſle in the Tufcan Sea.

Galligræcia, v. Galatia.

Gallionus, A voracious fellow, de quo Lu- cilius. Nunquam bene cenavit, quia nunquam eſurivit.

Gallus. The name of divers Romans: alſo a young man that Mars loved, and ſe- bim to keep the door while he went in to lie with Venus, plura vid. in Alectryon: it is alſo a river, the water whereof being drunk maketh men mad, called by ſome Garippo, from whence the prieſts of Cybele took their name.

Gämälä, A City in Syria near Judea.

Gämälä, Juno & Gamellus, Jupiter, quod τὸ γάλα, i. nuptiſ præſent. Alſo Gamelia, feaſtiſ at marriages held in menſe Gamelione.

Gampathæſes. Naked and peaceable people of Ethiopia in Libya.

Gandara. People by the river Indus.

Gandavum, vulgò Gandi, Flandriz metropolis.

Gangäni, pop. People inhabiting the weſt part of Ireland.

Gangänörum. A Promontory in Ire- land. Alſo

Gangänörum Promontorium, Lheyn in Caer narvanſhire.

Gangäridæ, pop. juxta Gangem, in- ter Indos & Aſſyriam.

Ganges. dict. à Gange Æthiopum re- ge: inde Gangericus, a, um. A great ri- ver in India Orientaliſ, lying between 120. and 124. degrees of longitude, 20. and 25. of latit. above 2000. miles diſtant from

Armenia, where was the garden of Eden: in the narroweſt place eight miles broad, in the broadeſt twenty miles: alſo a mans name that was ten cubits high (called Jocktan); he was the ſon of Eber, the ſon of Seth, and king of India, Gen. 10. 30. vix. ann. M. 1828. Fune.

Gannödörum. The town Conſtantia in Helvetia, by the hill Jura.

Gänymedes, Gr. dict. γανυμῆδης, γὰρ τὸ γὰν, ἵνα γὰν ἴδωμεν, erat enim Jovi ſummis in deliciis, Gänymedes ſon of Teos King of Troy, which was ſaid to be ſnatched up by an Eagle, and to be admitted Jupiters cup-bearer, in the room of Hebe, whom he had diſplaced: he is the ſign Aquarius: Nat. Comes ſiſs interprets it: Gänymedes is the ſoul of a good man, which God for the love he bears to it, makes to ſoar up into him upon the wings of contemplation, and becauſe he is delighted with the præſent of wiſdom, therefore was Gänymedes ſaid to be Jupiters cup-bearer ready to attend him.

Gäramantes, dict. à Garamante A- polliniſ filio, qui ibi Garamantum oppidum ex fuo nomine condidit. People of Libya inter, by the bank of Cinyphus, to the liſſer Syrtis. The region is now called Guan- guara, Lempta, & Tharegau: they were in old time the ſarbiſt people Southward.

Gäramas. A King of Libya, on whoſe daughter Jupiter dugat Iarbas: inde Gäramantæus.

Gärganus. An hill in Apulia, now called Mons S. Angeli.

Gärgärenſes. A nation mixt with the Amazones.

Gärgäruſ, plur. Gärgära, ſic dict. à Gargaro Jovis filio; ab hoc nomine de- ducuntur iſta, Gargareon, Gargarizo, & hujusmodi: plurimis enim irrigatur fontibus, unde & Homerus πολυρρύδα- voc. The top of the high hill Ida, which is between the Propontis, Abydos and the Hellespont in Greece, long. 55. lat. 42.

Alſo a town under this hill ſo called. Alſo a late out of the which Scamander and Simois do iſſue.

Gärgillanus. A wanton fellow in Mar- tial.

Gärgilluſ. An hunter, Horat.

Gärgittuſ. The Dog that kept Geryons cattle, whom Hercules ſlew, when he ſle the oxen.

Gärgänönum, Yarmouth.

Gärgäniſoſtium. Yarmouth.

Gärgäriſes. Yare river in Norfolk.

Gärgätes, Galliz Aquitanicæ pop.

Gärumna. A river called Garona in menſe Gamelione.

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Gebänitæ, People of Arabia deſcenda by the Red ſea.

Gebenna, aliäſ Cebenna, Galliz oppidum & mons inter Avernos & Helvius medius.

Gedanum. The City Danzick in Ger- many, at the mouth of Viſtula.

Gedroſia. The country of Taſic in A- ſia the Great.

Gëla, Gr. i. pruna (Siculi enim pru- nam γάλα vocant) quam multam gi- gunt, fluvius Siciliz; item civitas ejus- dem nominis, vulgò Cberza, Alicata, al. Butera, Ort. Gelous, adject. unde Celoi campi.

Gelboe. An hill in Syria, ſix miles from Scythopolis.

Geldra, inferioris Germaniz provin- cia, antiquè Scamborum fedes.

Gellius, viri pop. nomen, dict. ἔλλω γάλα, i. a ridendo, Steph. A noted Cru- ciat that wrote twenty books, inſtituted No- ſes Attica. He is called Aulus Gelli- us, rather Agellius, vix. circ. an. C. 120

Cello. A virgin that was dyed young, whoſe death was thought by them of Lesbos to walk and ſteal infants and kill them.

Gëlo. A boy that was ſtrangely ſaved by a Wolf.

Gëloni, dict. à Gelono Herculis filio, Agathyrſi fratres. People of Scythia, that point their faces ſo that they may ſeem more terrible to their enemies; they are there- fore called Getae and Tartari.

Gëlonium ſtagnum. A ſiſhing pool in Sicily.

Gëlos. An haven in Caria.

Gemagog, terram obumbrans. An huge Giant, twelve ſoot high.

Gëmelius. A Dwarf that kept Mutia and Fulvia to propitiate themſelves in any one newcaſt diſter.

Gëmoniz ſcalz. A place in Rome from whence condemned men were thrown, ſic dict. quod locus erat gemitiſ & calamita- tum. Cæl.

Geneſar, vel Geneſareth. A lake in Galile, compaſſed about with many cities; it is called Lacus Tiberiadis, Chineroth, or Cinnereth: vide Ort.

Gënetes. A Promontory of Themis- ſcyraſ between the river Amfiſus, and Phafis

Gënetiliſ, Gr. i. natalis, ſic dict. Ju- piter, quod ei incumbit cura gignendo- rum liberorum; ſic & Venus Gënetiliſ dict. quod ſi præſes generationis.

Gënevæ, oppidum Allobrogum. A fair and Imperial free town in Savoy, next to the borders of Helvetia: long. 28. lat. 46. Merc.

Genta. A city of India without Ganges.

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Georgius, Cappadox, Tribunus militum sub Dioclesiano, *He flew an huge Serpent in Africk, and took a Damself from the Serpent, whom he said to devour: Some Divines hold this to be but a resemblance by which he would set forth his freeing the Church from the tyranny of Satan.*
Gêrea, *The City Caceres in Portugal.*

Gêræstus, *A Promontory of Eubœa, towards Attica.*

Gêranœa, *A place betwixt Megara and Corinth, also a town in that part of Thrace which the Pygmæi inhabited.*

Gêrære, *γερæρε, quatuordecim erant mulieres à rege Athen. constituta, quæ sacra secretò Dr. yfio faciebant.*

Gêræthus, *Gr. i. honorabilis, à γερæ, The son of Mygdon.*

Gêren, *énos, A town in Lesbos, so called of Gero, Neptunes son.*

Gêrifi, *thos, A town of Guian, standing on a high hill.*

Germania *Germany; Germani incolæ, quos nonnulli sic dictos putant, quod peculiari ejus regionis ritu, se mutuo sua lingua Germanos, h. e. fratres confalutarent; alii à Germanico Gæ. five Ger, i. torus; & Mani, vir: ut Germanos dictos intelligas quasi profus viros, unde & eadem ratione Alemanni dicuntur, i. Almanni, & regio Alemagna, Heb. voc. Ascees; Sclav. Nimiches; Incolis Teutschland, vulgò Dutchland, Sit. zona temperata, inter 7. & 11. clim. undedecies longissimus hor. 17. A vast large expanse in Europe, and having on the west, the river Rhene: on the North, the Ocean sea: on the South-West, Danubius: on the East, the bending of Danubius to the Sarmatian hills. Hinc Germanici & Germaniani, qui sic inter se differunt; Germanici sunt qui ex Germania sunt, Germaniani dicebantur Romanis milites in Germania militantes.*

Germanicus, *A nobleman of Rome, father to the Emperor Caligula.*
Germia, *Kermen, a town by Hellefont not far from Cyzicus.*
Gêronia, *An Isle before the Gulf Pegæus.*

Gêria, *A town of Arabia Felix.*
Gerhus, *A great river in Scythia.*

Gêrunda, *A town in higher Spain.*

Gêrula, *A City in Sarmatia in Asia.*

Gêryon, *Gr. vociferator, πειρω δεινός, πειρω δεινός, nomen bubulci, ejus boves surripuit Hercules, A king of three Spanish Islands, whom Hercules slew, and carried his oxen into Greece, hence came the ground of the Poet's fictions, in making him to have three bodies: or from the story that was between his three sons called Lomni, that ruled so lovingly together as though their three bodies had been all enervated by the same soul: reg. ann. 35. ann. Mund. 2190. tempore Jacobi, sic Func. ex Bergi. Ge-ryonæus, adj.*

Gêrôdunum, *A City of Noricum in Austria.*

Gêforiacom, *The town of Calais in France.*

Gêssus, *A river of Ionia in Trogylla.*

Gêta Casar, *A Consul ann. urb. 655.*

Gêtæ, *People of Scythia in Europe.*

Ælius Spart, *thinks that those whom we*

call Gothes, had their name and being from the Geta; indè Geticus.

G ante I.

Gibêlini, & Guelphi, *Two f. Factions in Italy, which committed great slaughter one of another; for Frederick the second Emperor coming into Italy, excommunicated by the P. ppe, the people were divided: the favourers of Frederick were called Gibelini, and the frustars of the Pope Guelphi from the Guelphus a Captive; this was done, ann. Chr. 1140. Calvil.*

Gigantes, *terra filii, postea Lætrigones, deinde Anthrophagi, deinde Cyclopes. Hæc high Giants thus had feet like Dragons; they made war against Heaven, to throw Jupiter out thence, vid. Appel. V. Cycl. ps.*

Gigantis, *An ancient name of Arcadia.*

Gigonus, *A City of Thrace, nigh s. Pallene, à Gigone Æthiopum rege dict.*

Gillus, *A banished man of Tarentum: This man bought the Persian fides of Pirates that had taken them, and brought them to Darius: Darius bid him do what he would for reward, and he would give it; he asked nothing, but desired that he would send him safely into his country.*

Gindanes, *pop. Libya, qui solo loti arboris fructu videntur. Their wives wear leather-laces; for they count it a credit to have many lovers; and every one that they wish them, giveth them a lace.*

Gindæra, *A town near Antioch: indè Gindaræni.*

Gindes, *A river running through Dardania.*

Gingla, *A town of Comagene not far from Euphrates.*

Gion vel Geon, *The river Nilus.*

Gippius, *A Roman that would make as if he were asleep whilst his wife played the harlot, but when a man came to play that he liked not, he left his fained sleep and eyed out, Non omnibus dormio; whence that proverb.*

Girba, *idem quod Myrmex.*

G ante L.

Glabbrio, *The name of divers Consuls.*

Glamorchaniz Comitæ, *Glamorgan-shire.*

Glandômrium, *A town of the Gallæcians in Spain.*

Glânicus, *The river Liris in Italy.*

Glânis, *The river Chiana of Etruria.*

Glânôbanta, vel Glennovenata, *Bain-brig in York-shire.*

Glânun, opp. Galliz Narbon.

Glâphyrus, *Gr. γλάφυρ, i. scitus, elegans. An Adulterer.*

Glâscônia, *Glaffenbury.*

Glâscua, *Glascow in Scotland: an University and Bishops See.*

Glâscôpis, γλασκώπις, i. habens oculos castos, *A name of Pallas.*

Glaucus, *Gr. i. cæsius. The son of Hippolochus; also a fisher, who being fishing, as he caught the fish, he laid them on the bank, and they no sooner tasted of an herb, but they leapt again into the Sea, which Glaucus perceiving, tasted of the herb himself, and presently leapt into the Sea, and became one of the gods of the Sea: Glaucus is also the name of a foolish Captain*

that brought aid to Priamus, with whom Diomedes changed his armour of brass for the o-bors of gold; whence the proverb, expressing a great odds in exchange, Glauci & Diomedis permutatio, vide Hom. Iliad. 6. The name of divers famous men, Also the son of Antenor slain by Agamemnon.

Glêssaria, vel Glæssaria, à Glæso, id est, succino dicta, *An Isle in the sinus Baltici, nunc far from Prussia.*

Glêvum, *Glocestershire.*

Glêssas, *A City of Bæotia.*

Glêra, *A Island in Scotland now called Arran.*

Glovenia, *Glaucocestria, Glocestria & Glevum, Glocester.*

Gloëcia, *Gr. id est, dulcis, A fair maid.*

Gyêrrium, dict. videtur à Gr. γλῆρ, nigrum, dulce cor. An heret mentioned in Terence.

Glycon, *Gr. id est, dulce, A strong man: also a Physician who was cast in prison, being suspected that he had poisoned his master, Panfa.*

G ante N

Grâtho, *A Sicilian Glaucon, who when he came to a banquet, would distill the dishes, that he might eat all the meat himself, vide appel.*

Grâdus vel Caidus, *urbs & prom. Carie.*

Grânos, five Cnosus, & Cnosus, Cnosus, à Cerasus, à quodam Cnosia hodie voc. urbs Creta, Minois regia: hinc Cnosius, Cnosiacus, & Cnosius, a, um, adj. item Cnosius, gentile, quod poeta usurpant pro Ariadne Minois regis filia.

G ante O.

Gârène, *A Region of Arabia not far from Damascus.*

Gâbrum, *Promont. Gall. Celt. La four dict.*

Gâbannum Abergenny.

Gârias, *A noble Persian father in law to Darius.*

Gâgrium, *A place in Cyprus, dedicated to Venus and Cupid.*

Gomerus Gallus, *omnium primus suas posuit colonias in regno quod postea Italia dicta est, & regionem suam de suo nomine cognominavit, illosque docuit leges & instituta, Berof.*

Gômôlita, *People of Idumæa.*

Gômôrtha, *A City in the East part of Judæa, next to Sodom, which was consumed with fire from heaven.*

Gônâre, *People of Thrace.*

Gônêis, *A town in Thrace, not far from Philippi and the river Egeinus.*

Gônni, *A City in Perrhæbia.*

Gonnus, *A City in the higher part of Theffaly.*

Gôrâma, *A country in Arabia, the people are called Garameni.*

Gordîus mons, *An hill in Armenia, where Noahs Ark rested.*

Gordîanus, *The name of three Roman Emperors; the Father, Son, and Nephew; the first whereof was so in love with Boethia, that he procured into his Libræ fixity and two thunders; vix. circ. an. Chr. 240.*

Gordum, *A City of Phrygia the Greater.*

Gordi.

Gordius, rex Phrygiæ: *He was an husbandman, and by Apollo's Oracle chosen to be king, because he first cut the Temples in memory whereof he hung his oxen in the Temple; one of them was tied with such a cunning and fast knot, that it was hard for any to undo; indè nodus Gordianus, the Gordian knot, which whoever should untie, (it was prophesied) he should be Ruler over those Countries. Alexander when he could not lose it, cut it asunder, that so he might either fulfil or frustrate that prophesy.*

Gorgias, Philosophus Leontinus, Siculus rhetor, Empedocles discipulus: *He was scholar to Empedocles, and master to Isocrates, and would declaim or dispute anything ex tempore, exalting of every scholar an hundred pounds, and by his teaching he scraped up so much money as to make a golden Statue in the temple of Apollo at Delphos, vix. ann. 109. vid. Suid. vix. circ. an. M. 3490.*

Gregon, *Perleus his flay: à Gorgonis, i. Meduse capite, quod in ea erat.*

Gorgones, *Gr. à γοργ, i. truculentia, solentem aspectu homines interfecerunt. The three daughters of Phoreus; Medusa, Stheno and Euryale: sunt & Gorgones insula maris Atlantici, Satyrides, Dorædes, Gorgades vel Goryllæ quibusdam dicta hodie à Mercatore voc. Ius de Cabo Verde. Gorgoneus aum, adj.*

Gorgônia, dicta Pallas, quod Medusam, unam ex tribus Gorgonibus, quæ concubitu suo templum deæ profanaverat, interfecisset: al. ab aspectu truculentio.

Gorgônus, *gr. i. horridus, truculentus. A nasty fellow in Hor.*

Gorgophorus, *Gr. γοργόφορος, i. Gorgonem ferens, quod in ejus clypeo Medusæ Gorgonis caput esset insculptum, Pallas se called.*

Gorgythion, *Priamus son his Castianira.*

Gortyn, five Gortys, vel Gortyna, alias Larissa & Crennia voc. Ort. A town in Crete, near the Lethæan lake; indè Gortynus, adj. item Gortynis, patronymicum eam.

Gôthia, vel Gotthia, *An Island in the Baltic Sea, eighteen miles long, situated by Denmark, and not far from Norway: we common'y call it Gutland, a place subject to the power of Sweden. Sit. ad lat. grad. 58. i. Clim. 12.*

Gôthi, vel Gôthi, *People of whom the first came out of Gothia: they were a fierce people of Scythia, in the Northern part of Europe; these did waste and depopulate a great part of Europe: they first came into Germany, where were slain 100000. ante Chr. 314. long after they brought into subjection and barbarism a great part of the Christian World, and inhabited a part of Italy now called Lombardy, whence they were called Longobardi.*

G ante R

Gracchus, *gr. à Graccho, qui eam splendidius restituit. A city of Iberia.*

Gracchus Sempromius, *Forer to Cains and Tiberius, who being Pro-consul in Spain, subdued the Celiberians, and repairing their town Lucris, called it Gracchus. His son being seditious, were slain; Tiberius by Pub. Nafica, and Cains by Optimus the Consul.*

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Grâdivus, Martis cognomen, à gradendo, qd. gradatim in bellum eatur, (marching:) aut certè à vibratione hære, qd. gr. voc. xpadivov.

Grææ, i. vetula. *The three daughters of Phoreus; they had all but one eye, and one tooth, which they used by turns.*

Græcia, sic dicta. A Græco Cecropis filio, primo ejus Provincie rege. Hebr. voc. Javan, gr. Hellas, i. e. incolæ Archivi, Argivi, Danaï, Doræ, Dolopæ, Pelasgi, Diopæ, Graii, Grajugenæ, Hellænæ, Iones, Myrmidonæ, Græce the nurse and fountain of science and learning; i. continent in it these regions, Attica, Bæotia, Phocis, Epirus, Ætolia, Achia, Messenia, Laconia, Argos, Thessalia, Magnesia, Macedonia, Thracia: Sit. Zon. temp. Clim. 5. 6. Hinc Græciannus, Græcus, Græculus, Graius, a, um, adj.

Græcia magna, *Part of the uttermost east of Italy, subdued by the Greeks.*

Græcistis, i. Græcorum statio, locus ante curiam Hostilium & rostra subtritus, ubi nationum subsisterent legati, qui ad Senatum essent missi.

Græcus, nomen viri, à quo Græcia regio Europæ dicta est.

Grajugênæ, Græci dicti sunt Cicer.

Grammîum, urbs in Creta: cives Grammici, Grammici: Sunt & Grammici pop. juxta Celticam.

Granata, regni Granatensis metropolis.

Grânicus, *A river of Bithynia, famous for the battle betwixt Alexander and the Persians; in which were 600000 Persians slain and routed by Alexanders Army, in which there was not above 30000 footmen, and 4500 horsemen.*

Granta, quæ & CANTABRIGIA, Cambridge.

Gratæ, vid. Charites.

Gratidia Neopolitana, *The name of a woman-Apothecary, and a Witch, eadem apud Horat. quæ Canidia.*

Graucæum, *The hill Caucasus.*

Grâvônarium, *The city Bamberg in Germany.*

Grâvise, *A castle in Tuscany, now called Mons albus.*

Grêgrius, *The name of divers Bishops and learned men.*

Genovicius, & Grenvicum, Greenwich.

Grestônia, *A country of Thrace, near Macedonia.*

Grônî, pop. Hisp. Tarracon, ad Durium anem.

Gryllus, Xenophons son, who died valiantly, fighting for his country.

Grynæus, à Centaure.

Grynæum, vel potius Grynium, oppidum Mycenorum, in quo templum Apollinis, & locus varicandini pervecutus, in quo ipse Apollo celebratur, unde & Grynus appell.

Grynica, *A city of Ætolia, in the borders of Ionia.*

Guelphorum factio in Italia, an. 1140. V. G. belini.

G ante Y

Gyârus, & Gyâra, insula maris Ægæi, una ex Sporadibus, in quam Romani nexios suos deportabant: unde illud Juven. Aude aliquid brevibus Gy-

aris, & carcere dignum.
Gyas, A Trojan, Æneas Companion.

Gygæus, A lake of Lydia.

Gygæus, A king of Lydia, that slew Canaulæ, and married his wife, who married Gyges so stay him, because he would have his stand naked before Gyges, vide Herodot.

He was said to have a ring, which when he turned to the palm of his hand, he could be seen of none, but himself could see every one; whence the proverb, Gygis annulus: by the help of this ring he slew Canaulæ, and committed adultery with his wife, regn. an. 38. M. 3238. Also a beautiful boy in Hor. Also a great Giant, that had an hundred hands, brother to Briareus.

Gylippus, A valiant Lacedæmonian in the wars with the Athenians at Syraculæ: vix. an. M. 3536.

Gymnæia, idem quod Balneares insulæ.

Gymnætes, People of Ethiopia, next to Nigrites and Pharus.

Gymnosophistæ, Philosophi Indorum, sic dicti quod nudî incederent. They would endure heat and cold, and all hardnes.

Plin. 7. 2. Cic. Tusc. 5.

Gynæcologi, *Were twenty men which were so like that Women were and behaved themselves modestly, and had authority to punish such as they found faulty.*

Gynæcômi apud Athen. Were such as had the oversight of schools.

Gynæcôpolis, γυναικώπολις, i. mulierum civitas. A certain town in Egypt & another in Phœnicia.

Gyndes, A great river in Assyria, which stopped Cyrus when he warred against the Babylonians; and because it had drowned one of his friends, he caused it to be cut into fourty six channels, so that it ran not deeper. Sen. de ira.

Gyrônæ, urbs Thessaliæ & Perrhæbiæ.

Gythium, oppidum Laconia, apud navale Lacedæmoniorum, indè Gytheates.

H ante A

Hæbessus, A city of Lycia.

Hadrânitani, People of Sicily.

Hadria, colonia & urbs Picenorum, arduo in colle sita, ex qua Hadrianus imperator originem duxit: It signifies also the Adriatick sea, Pro urbe eam, g. pro mari neut.

Hadrînopôlis, A city of Bulgaria, built by Hadrianus the Emperor, which the Turks took from the Christians, anno Christi, 1326 by his stratagem: Amurath sent thither Chast-sebeg, as a discontented Captain, with some followers, to complain of Amurath's cruelty; because the City received him to them; which done, he opened a back gate, whereat Amurath with a strong band brake in: after this time it hath been the Turks Palace, till the taking of Constantinople, from which it is distant about 120 miles. Long. 53. lat. 43. v. Knolles in vit. Amurath.

Hadrîanus, v. Adrianus.

Hæbude & Ebudæ, vulgò Hebrides, quasi ab eis Britannicæ, sine frugibus; quarum incolæ fruges necientes, pice

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Hellius, *One of* Cæsarea, who through flattery was highly loved of Nero.

Hellas, *imms, sic dict. ab Hellene Deu-*
calionis filio, à quo Græci Hellenes dicti.
A country in Europe, call'd Greece :
vide Græcia : *Also a city of Thessaly,*

Helle, ex Athamantis regis filia; quæ una cum Phryxo fratre novercales insidias metuens, cum accepto à patre ariete auro Pontum vellent transgredi, in mare decidit: unde hodiè Hellespontum vocant.
Hellènes, pop. & urbs Hisp. Tar-

Helleſpontus, ſic dict, ab Helle Achamantis filiâ in eo ſubmersâ; hinc Helleſpontinus, Helleſponticus & Helleſponticus; ab antiquo dict, Virgicidum mare, Virginiûm Saffiacum pelagus & Abydi

virginitatis, stricte cum pelagus, & Aby-
dum freta (quod inter oppida Sestum & Aby-
dum decurrit ;) Phryxum & Ahaman-
tidis fluentum, Ægeum fretum, denique
Bosphorum, *The narrow seas by Constanti-
nople dividing Europa and Asia betwixt*

Propontis and the *Ægean Sea*; and is now called *Brachium S. Georgii*, and in other Tongues according to that, as in French, *le Bras de S. George*, and Fland. *S. Joris arm.* by some it is called the *Braist of Gal-*

lipoli : v. Ort. sit. clim. 6.
Hēlōrus, Græciæ Magnæ fluv., *Also the
son of Ister, slain by Ajax.*
Hēlos, ἑλος, i. palus, *A river of Laco-
nia ; ἀνοίη in Egypt.*

Helvætia, called Switzerland and the Inhabitants Switzers and Eydgnoßers, i. Confedérate. The counsrey is situated between Rhenus, Rhodanus, the hill Jura and the Alpes: the Inhabitants are divided into Germanes and Frenches.

ded into 13 Cantons, and are great Warriors; subject (as one saith) neither to God nor Prince, and ready for money to serve as well Turks as Christian Princes: sit, circ. lat. 46. & 47. clim. 7.
Helyvi. popul. inter Celas.

Hēlymus, and Pānōpes. The companions of Aceltes king of Sicily.
Hēmīcynes, gr. ἡμικύνες, i. semicanes. People near the Massagetae and Hyperborei.

Hēmodes. *Seven Isles in the German Sea, Seelandt, Fuynen, Langlandt, Muen, Falster, Loylandt, and Femeren.*
Hēmus, vel Hēmus. *A hill in Thrace six miles in height, so called of king Hēmus*

Hēnētī, Paphlagoniæ populi, qui cū Antenore duce in intimam maris Adriatici sinum venissent, permitti Trojanis, omnes uno nomine Veneti appellati sunt. Liv. 3.

Hēniōchi. *People of Sarmatia Alsat,*
next the Colchi, living by pillage.
 Hēphæstias. *gr Ἡφαιστος, i. Vulcania,*
a city in Lemnos, by which is the hill
whereon Vulcan fell, when Juno for his de-

Hēphæstii, montes in Lycia. *Burning*
bras.
Hēphæstion, One of Alexanders Cap-
tains, most dear unto him: he did often
compare him with Hercules saying, Th-

other the king: Vid, Plut. in vita Alex.
Hephaestus.

who was devoured of a Lion; also a governor of Theoria, of whom the people were called Hyantes.

Hybanta, *Sometime an Isle of Ionia, now joined to the Continent.*

Hybele, *A City near Carthage.*

Hyberia, *A Region in Asia, environed with the hill Caucasus, V. Iberia.*

Hybernia, *v. Hibernia.*

Hybla, vel Hyboles, vel Hyble, mons Siciliae, thymi copiam & apibus abundans, unde cum oppido ejusdem nominis, ab Hyblone rege dict. *A city in Sicily, by Ort, now called Avola, where is great store of Thyme, which is the cause why the honey there (much commended by Poets) is the most delicious, hinc Hyblaicus, adj.*

Hyblon, *A governor of Sicily, thus called Hybla.*

Hybreas, insignis orator: *He came to be the chief in the city Nylasis in Caria, next to Euthydamus, when he saw Euthydamus used tyranny, and yet was profitable to the commonwealth, said in an Oration, Euthydame, thou art malum necessarium to the city, nam nec tecum vivere possumus, nec sine te.*

Hyccaron, *A town of Sicily.*

Hyda & Hyde, *A town of Lydia, by the hill Tmolus.*

Hydarce, *People of India.*

Hydarnes, nobilis Persa.

Hydaspes, dict. ab Hydaspes antiquissimo Medorum rege, *The name of a river of India, in which is found much gold, and many precious stones.*

Hydissus, urbs Cariz.

Hydra, gr. ὕδρα, i. locus aquarius, insula Libyæ juxta Carthaginem, gentile Hydruus, vel Hydrates, Hydriaticus, a. um, *A Monster also with whom Hercules fought, who cutting off one head thereof, two did rise in the place; also a Promontory of Æolis, and a town of Ætolia.*

Hydræa, *An Isle near Troezenum.*

Hydröchus, gr. ὕδρηχος, i. Aquarius, *One of the twelve signs in the Zodiac, commonly called Aquarius.*

Hydruntum, *The name of a town, which is the Metropolis of the Salentini.*

Hydrus, gr. i. aquarius, humidus, nomen fluvii, qui in Adriaticum mare effluit: item mons Salentinorum, juxta quem est oppid. ejusdem nominis: a quibusdam Hydruntum dict. unde & hodiernum nomen *Oranto*, long. 45. lat. 41. Clav.

Hydrussa, *The name of two Isles in the Sea Ægeum, one called Andros, the other Ceos.*

Hyëla, *The city Velia of Lucania, near the Promontory Palinurus.*

Hyërus, *A certain poor man entertained by Jupiter, Neptune and Mercury, Ovid.*

Hygia, gr. ὕγιαι, i. sanitas, sic dict. Minerva, a medendi arte, bonaque valetudine, quam præstare credebatur.

Hygris, *The city Sabardi in Sarmatia, between Lycus and Poritus.*

Hyllaor, gr. ὕλλαορ, i. iatrator, ab ὕλλαι iatro, *One of Æteon's dogs, Ovid.*

Hylyæ, regio Sarmatiz, a qua Hylyæum mare.

Hylyæus, gr. ὕλλαιος, Sylvius, *One of the Centaurs.*

Hylyas, filius Theodamantis, quem Hercules rapuit: *He wins with a pitcher to fetch Hercules some water at the river Alcianus, but he is fall in pitcher, and floop-*

ing for is fell into the water, whom Hercules sought with mourning.

Hylyæa, pop. Syriz Cæles.

Hyliccia, *The Isle Paros.*

Hylic, urbs Cypri, ubi Apollo Hylates colitur, dict. ab Hyle Thæpici filia; vel quod sylvola sit.

Hylius, filius Hercules; *Βούδας, dict. Hercules, i. bovis devorator, quod cum Hyllus ejus filius eluriter, unum de Theodamantis bobus aratoribus maceratum devoravit, Suid. postea idem Hyllus videtur esse a Peloponnesi, unde & Heraclida ab Acro Corintho repelluntur, ann. M. 2799. Cal. ab hoc Hylio dict. Hyllien- scis populi, & Hylluala vicus Cariz, ubi interit; also the river Phrygius in Lydia.*

Hylyonome, *Wife to Cyllarus the Centaure.*

Hymen, & Hymenæus, dict. ὕμνος ὕμνης, i. a membrana quæ claustrum virginis efficit, & primo coitu rumpi putabatur: Alii volunt Hymenæum virum Atticum fuisse, qui raptas a latronibus virgines, parentibus incitatus reslituit, ideoque nuptiis ejus nomen invocari, tanquam defensoris virginis: Alii dicunt Hymenæum fuisse quendam juvenem qui die nuptiarum ruinâ oppressus interit, unde postea institutum est, ut expiationis gratiâ nominaretur in nuptiis. *The god of marriage, v. Appel.*

Hymetus, mons Atticæ, apibus & optimi mellis copia abundans, ex hoc monte pulcherrima marmora fodiebantur, Hymettus, a. um, adjct.

Hyops, *A city of Iberia, near the river Lefyrus.*

Hypercyrus, *A river of Scythia Europæa.*

Hypha, *One of the three Islands called Stœchades.*

Hyppæ, Ærum, *A town near Æpus in Lydia, dedicated to Venus, where are very beautiful women.*

Hyppia, *A city of Triphylia.*

Hyppanis, *A river in Scythia, running out of Europe into Pontus Euxinus, the water whereof is sweet; also a river in India.*

Hyparchia, gr. ὑπάρχια, i. præfes, *A learned woman of Greece, excellent in the study of Philosophy.*

Hypatia, gr. i. suprema civitas, Thessaliæ Metropolis: unde Hypatenus ager, Est & regio prope Sangarum fluvium.

Hypatia, *Daughter to Theon the Geometrician, and wife to Isidorus.*

Hypatios, Jupiter dictus, ab Hypatio monte.

Hypæcius, a gr. ὕψος, i. supremus, *A noble man who made a conspiracy against Justinian the Emperor, and proclaimed himself Emperor; he was, with the rest of the plotters of that sedition, overthrown by Belisarius, an. Chr. 531.*

Hypenor, gr. i. princeps hominum, *A noble Trojan slain by Diomedes.*

Hyperbölus, g. i. exuperator, *A great quarreller, so named by the Comedians for his wrangling, that he became a by-word, Ultra Hyperbolum, to express one extremely given to brawling.*

Hyperborei, ab ὕψος super, quod super Boreæ flatum habitantes, *People dwelling in the farthest parts of the North, under the Arctick Pole; the inhabitants are honest, plain-dealing people, living very long. The country is very fertile, bringing fruit*

twice a year, and having a most pleasant air, in that it is beyond the blast of Boreas, whence it is named, v. Appel.

Hyperæchius, *A Grammarian of Alexandria.*

Hyperæsta, dict. ab Hyperete Lycaonis filio, Gentile Hyperæstus, ut & scdm. Hyperchis, *A city of Achaia.*

Hyperides, filius vel nepos Hyperii, *An Orator of Athens, one of the ten that emulated Demosthenes.*

Hyperion, Solis epitheton, & ὁ ἄριστος ἡλίου ἰδω, *The Sun; also Saturnus brother, who ruled the Planets.*

Hypermetra, *One of Danaus daughters, who saved her husband Lynceus alive, v. Danaus & Ægyptus.*

Hypobæus, *A river in India, flowing from the North to the East Ocean.*

Hypochalcis, gr. i. sub Chalcide monte sita, *A city of Ætolia.*

Hypha, *A river in Sicily called Belich, Platina or Lappria, vide Ortel.*

Hypsa, *An infamous blind woman: also the mother of Medea.*

Hypsenor, gr. i. altâ virilitate præditus, *The son of Dolopion, slain by Euryptolus at Troy.*

Hyperæta, gr. i. altipotens, *The wife of Mithridates; she followed in all his wars, being armed like a knight.*

Hypsipyle, gr. i. altas portas habens, Lemni regina, unde Lemnos dict. Hypsipylæa tellus, *The daughter of Thoas, for when all the women in that Island slew all their male kindred, she preferred her father's life, for which cause she was banished from Lemnos, and afterward taken by Piræus.*

Hyrcani, *People dwelling near the Caspian Sea, which is called Hyrcanum.*

Hyrcania, dict. ab Hyrcana sylva quæ Scythiæ subiacet: secundum varios Geographos varia hic temporibus sortita est nomina, a Mercat. voc. Diargumena: ab al. Cassin, Hyrach, Sarava, & ab Hebræis Haderam: v. Ortel. *A very fruitful country of Asia, having on the East the Caspian sea; on the South Armenia; on the North Albania; on the West Iberia; Est & Metropolis hujus regionis, Hyrcania dict. vulgò Sabiræ, long. 100. lat. 39. Clav.*

Hyreus, ὁ ὅς ὕψος, ab urina Deorum, unde natus Orion, *The father of Orion.*

Hyria, *An Isle in the Sea Ionium, before Peloponnesus; also a town of Bœotia.*

Hyrium, *A city in Apulia Dauniz, by Ortel. called Rhode, by others Uria.*

Hymine, *A town in Achaia, near the borders of Elis.*

Hytræus, *The father of Nisus, a quo Hytræides.*

Hyttæus, *Son to Darius King of Persia, by his wife Atossa.*

I ante A

IA, gr. i. vox, *The daughter of Atlas, sister of Maia, and mother of Mercurius, Homer.*

Iacchus, ὁ ὅς ἰαχέω, a vociferando; solent enim Bacchæ Liberi patris Orgia celebrantes, omnia inconditis clamoribus implere, & quoniam Bacchus vini præfes esse creditur, non raro Iacchum poetæ pro ipso usurpant vino. *A name of Bacchus.*

Iader,

Jäder, *Arriuer of Illyricum, flowing into the Adriatick sea.*

Jadera, *A town by Iader.*

Ialemus, gr. i. lamentabilis, erat enim in cantu supra modum frigidus, unde proverb. Ialemo frigidior; erat autem Ialemus Calliops filius.

Ialufus, *An banner; also a name of Bacchus.*

Ialyfos, *A city of Rhodes.*

Iamblichus, *A Pythagorean Philosopher, Scholar of Porphyry, under whom he was supposed a profectus, that he needed not to give way to any in Rome, save his Master, only his style was somewhat harsh: vix, an. Chr. 345.*

Jamefa & Jamiffa, *A Creek of the Britain sea, wherethe river Thames falls into the sea.*

Janna, *A town in the lesser of the Isles, called Baleares.*

Iamnâ, vicus ab Iamno dict. quod Iamnos Græci dicunt humidus & floridus locus: Gentile Iamnites, pro Iamnites.

Jana, Diana.

Iânassa, græc. i. suaviter regens, *A Nymph.*

Jánassum, *A town of higher Spain.*

Jániculus, dict. a Jano conditore; vel quod Janua esset Romanis in Hetruriam profectibus, *A town beyond Tyber, on the hill Janiculus.*

Iânira, *ἡ ἡμέρα ἡ ἡμέρα ἡ ἡμέρα, i. a viris demulcentis. A sea-nymph.*

Ianche, *A maiden of Phædum in Crete, whom Iphis married.*

Jânâlis, a Jano dict. ubi & positum fuit ejus signum, *A gate in Rome.*

Jânârlus, *A Consul, an. Chr. 188.*

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Ichnæ. A town of Macedonia, hinc Themis Ichnæa, quam persequens Jupiter *ἰχνη*, i. secundum vestigia, apud Ichnæos deprehendit.

Ichnuſa. ab *ἰχνη* vestigium, quod similitudinem refert humani vestigii, The Isle Sardinia: v. Sardinia.

Ichthyophagi. gr. *ἰχθυοφάγοι*, id est, pisces comeditores. People of Echiope, who live altogether upon fish, which they broyl upon stones laid in the sun; they feed their cattle with fish; their houses are made of whale-bones; and of shell-fishes and bones their troughs to knead their fish in, of which and a little meal they make their bread.

Ichthyocæſa & Ichthyofa. idem quod Icaria.

Ichthyus. *ἰχθυς*, i. piscis. A Promontory of Elis in Achæia.

Iciani. Ichborough in Norfolk.

Icônium. oppidum Lycaoniae de quo fit mentione Ador. 14. hodie voc. *Cogne*, vel *Cornis*, vel *Cognia*, vel *Cogni*: long. 64. lat. 39. Clav. Another in Cappadocia; and a third in Asia Pontica.

Icos. insula, una Cycladum.

Icôſium. A town of Mauritania Cæsariensis, built by Hercules companions.

Icus. A famous wrestle, who abstained from all women, fearing such company might be a disparagement to his strength and art: Ælian.

I ante D

Ida. dict. ab Ida regionis regina; vel ut Didymus, *Ἰδα*, *ἡ ὄρος ἢ ἡ ἰσὶς ἰδὴ* *ἡ ἰδὴ* *ἡ ἰδὴ*. An high hill near Troy, famous for the judgement which Paris gave on Venus her sister for the golden apple, against Pallas and Juno: Out of this hill issue Idæan rivers; whence by Horat. it is called *Ida aquosa*; est & Ida mons in Creta, ita dict. a Corybantibus five daætylis Idæis: A daughter also of Dardanus, hinc Idæus, a, um, adj.

Idæi daætyli. filii Minervæ & Solis, vel (ut alii volunt) Saturni & Alcipoes, & dicuntur aliis Corybantes: ferum ii primum adinvenerunt.

Idæus. A Priest of Rhodes; also Priamus his Coachman.

Idæle. A town in Troas.

Idælus. An hill in Cyprus, olim Veneri sacer, unde illa dicta Idælia, ad cuius radices quoniam est Idalium Cypri oppidum, quod ab eventu nomen accepit; nam cum oraculum Chalconori datum esset, ut illic urbem conderet, ubi primum orientem solem conspiceretur, unus e comitibus qui forte affabat, ad eum conversus, *ἰδὴ* *ἰδὴ* inquit, i. vide solem; quo audito Chalchor arripuit omni civitatēque ibi statuit, & ab eo nominavit; oppidum illud hodie vocatur *Bourg D'Idem*, sic Ort. ex Lufg. Idallius, a, um, adj.

Idanthyrus. A noble king of Scythia, who subdued almost all Asia.

Idas. The son of Aphareus, or Neptunus, who having got swift horses of his father, stole away the beautiful Marpesia: Apollo meeting him would have taken her from him; whereupon they had a contest: Jupiter decided the controversy, by giving her power to chuse whether she would; whereupon the chaste Idas, fearing that Apollo would forsake her when he grew old.

Idmon. gr. *ἰδμων*, i. peritus. A foolish

man, a son of the Argonauts, son to Apollo and Asteria.

Idomène. A town of Emathia in Macedonia.

Idomèneus. The son of Deucalion, a king of Crete, who came with the Greeks to Troy: In his return being in a tempest at sea, he vowed that if he returned safely into his realm, he would offer in sacrifice whatsoever he met first: As he saw his eldest son met him, whom some say he did, some say he would have offered in sacrifice, howsoever his people expelled him the kingdom for it, and then he sailed into Italy, and built a city called Petilia, (now called by some Petigliano, Belicastro, or Pollicastro) on the moun Salentinus in Calabria.

Idôthæa. Daughter to Pæteus.

Idumæa & Idyme. dict. ab Edom filio Esau incolæ ejus fuerunt filii Edom & Philistæi. A country in Palæstina, having on the South Arabia; in the North Judæa; by Joseph it was called Gabaone, and Amalechitis, or Amalech, Sic. Clim. 4. Hinc Idumæus, a, um, adj.

Idumânus. Black-water in Elix.

Idya. mater Medæ, Cicer. quam Ovid. Ipeam vocat.

Idyrus. A city and river of Pamphylia.

Idus. eadem quæ Salem & Jerusalem.

Jena. A city of Thuringia.

Jenyfus. A town in the coasts of Syria.

Jerico. civitas in tribu Naphtali.

Jerna. fluv. Gallie in Hisp. Tarrac.

Jernus. A river in the west part of Ireland.

Jerusalem. Judææ Metropolis, v. Hierosolymas.

Jes. etis. A city on a Promontory of the same name in Achæia.

Jëtêrus. A river of Myſia, rising out of Rhodope.

Ignetes. populi Rhodii.

Ignôti dei aræ. quæ Athenis erant. Ac. 17. Pausanias mentionem them in Atticis, and Lucianus in Philopatriæ.

I ante L

Ilâpinastes. gr. i. comestator, cognomen Jovis apud Cyprios, inde dict. quod magnifico apparatu splendidisque epulis, quas *Ilâpinastes* vocant Græci, colebatur. vid. Cœl. Rhod.

Ilavis. A city of Lycia.

Ilattia. A city of Crete.

Ilba vel Ilva. An Isle in the Tuscan sea, where when they dig any metal, it grows in the same place again.

Ilherda. A city of bigger Spain, not far from the river Sycoris.

Illegêtes. People of Tarracon in Spain, not far from Iberus.

Ilia. The daughter of Numitor, quæ & Rhea Sylvia voc. vid. Amulius, Romulus, & Rhea.

Ilías. Homers Poetis, so called because it steepest down the wars of Troy, otherwise called Ilium, and the evils that fell out there; whence the proverb, *Ilías malorum*, used to express many and great misfortunes befalling a man.

Ilitenses. populus Sardinie.

Ilione. Priams eldest daughter.

Ilionæus. nomen Tynjani, filii Phorbanitis.

Ilissus. dict. ab *ἰλίσσῳ*, propter sinu-

osus flexus. A river in Attica, dedicated to the *Μουσική* & Musas Ilissidas vocant. Ilithyia, gr. *ἰλθύια*, Lat. Lucina, Dea parturitibus propitia. A name of Juno or Diana; v. Lucina.

Ilium. & Ilios, urbes Phrygiæ minoris, five Troadis, a Dardano Jovis filio conditæ, ab Illo vero rege ampliata, & Ilium nominata; effectur & Ilios, sem. gen. v. Ilius, Dardania & Dardanus: long. 51. lat. 41. Cli. 6. hinc Iliacus & Ilius, i. Trojanus.

Ilarco. opp. Hisp. Tarracon.

Ililbêris. The city Granata in Spain; also the city Saltes of Narbon, near the mountains Pyrenæi.

Ilipula. A town of Bætica.

Ilurcis. idem quod Gracchuris.

Iluro. A town of Catalunia in Spain.

Illyris. Illyricum vel Illyrium. The country called Slavonia; v. Wendenland; having on the North Pannonia; in the West, Istria; on the East, Myſia superiorem; and on the South, the Adriatick sea.

Ilv. Clim. 7. unde Illyrici incolæ, quos nomen habere ab Illyrio Polyphemii filio, Appianus; quidam (inter quos est Eustat.) ab Illyrio Cadmi filio eos denominatos aiunt.

Ilva. An Isle by Hetruria, ten miles from Populonia, where is plenty of Iron.

Ilius. Trojanorum rex 4. filius Trois regis Trojanorum & Callirhoes; Trojan restitavit, & de nomine suo Ilium nominavit. *When Minerva's Temple was on fire, he ran in haste and caught Palladium, and saved it from burning; but he was struck blind for his labour, because it was not lawful for it to be seen by mortal eyes; but after, for mercy pity, the gods gave him his sight again:* hinc Ilius Trojanus; hinc etiam Ilione Ili proneptis, & Priami filius, & Ilioneus Trojanus filius Phorbanitis: reg. annos 49. an. M. 2631. ante nat. Chr. 1317. Also the name of Alcanius, son to Æneas.

I ante M.

Imächærenſes. vel potius Hycærenſes. People of Hycara, a town in Sicily.

Imâdûchi. People of Scythia, dwelling on the ridge of the hill Caucasus.

Imâus. A mountain parting India from Scythia, and also cutting Scythia into two parts, whereof one is called Scythia within Imaus: the other Scythia without Imaus.

Imbârus. portio montis Tauri.

Imbraus. One of the Centaurs.

Imbrâſus. A river of Samos.

Imbrus. An Isle near Thrace, dedicated to Mercury, quem Superi Imbrum vocant.

Imola. A city in Italy, sometime called Forum Corneli.

I ante N.

Inâchus. primus Argivorum rex, qui Inacho fluvio (Planizza nunc) nomen dedit, a quo Argivi ipse Inachide appellati sunt, tota Peloponnesus Inachia dicta est: est & Inachus oppidum Peloponnesi; hinc etiam deducitur Inachis pater Myrmicæ f. Io. regnavit Inachus an. 50. an. M. 2093. tempore Isaac.

Inapini. qui Alpium fauces vel initia ineunt.

Inârime. insula in sinu Puteolano non procul à Neapoli, ex eis Ioniam præp. & de-

de Iquois. Arimi lingua Hetruscorum finis dicuntur, inde etiam ab Or. vocatur Pithecusa, quæ Lat. est regio Simi-racensis. A country in the Bay of Puteoli in Italy (by Homer called Arima, *de Iquo*, now Ichia & Enariis) in this country was an hill, which being shaken with an earthquake made an Isle called now Prochyta.

India (Orientalis scilicet) regio Affræ ab Indo flumine nomen habens; hanc Ptolomæus dividit in Indiam intra Gangem, aut extra Gangem; hæc Hevila, vel ut alii, Havilah, aut Evilah, & vulgò Indostan dict. Illa Sceria, incolis vero *Magin* vel *Magin*: Occidentem versus habet Indum fluvium Persiam ab India determinantem; ad Septentrionem sunt Tauri jugæ; ab ortu oceano Orientali, à meridie Indico cingitur, Merc.

Indigêtes. Dii antiqui vocati, quod nullius rei indigentes; fuerunt qui indigentes putarentur eos quos indigenti, i. vocari & nuncupari fas est, atque hos Deos fuisse, in quorum custodia essent urbes gentesque; & qui invocati faciles præstiterunt: al. putant Indigetes appellari quasi in loco genti, vel degentes & magis proprii Patris, loco & civibus.

Indus. A noble river in the East, which rising out of that part of Taurus, which is called Paropamisus and insinuating India on the West, falleth into the Indian Sea.

Ingolstâdium. A City of Bavaria on the further bank of the Danov, called by the Poet Rutilius, Lycæum Boium.

Inguini. pop. Umbrie, quorum urbs Inguinum. Inguinæ aut Eugubium.

Ino. hujus Inus. The daughter of Cadmus king of Thebes, and Wife of Athamas, who (seeing her husband mad and her son Learchus slain) threw her filio into the sea; whereupon she was called afterwards a goddess of the sea, by the Græcians *Ἰονοῦς*, *Leucothea*, & by the Lat. Matuta, vid. Athamas, Dic. etiam Bync, a *Bync* & *Bync*, quod in profundum maris mergat Erym.

Infubres. pop. Gallie Transpadanæ.

Infubria. A Region of Gallia Cisalpina, now called Ducato di Milano.

Intêramma & Interamnia. dict. quod inter duos amnes constituta sit. A City in Umbria, called by some Terano, and Teramo, by others Iola, Thermolo, and Ter-mile, v. Cal. & O. t.

Interdûca. idem quod Domiduca.

Inutritus. Mittenwald. opp. olim Vindeliciæ, nunc pagus Bavarie.

Insyllus. A City of Egypt near the mountain Casius.

I ante O

Io. The daughter of Inachus, whom Jupiter loved, and left his wife Juno should know it, he turned Io into an Heifer: jealous Juno suspected it, and begged the Heifer of her husband, and set Argos, (one that had an hundred eyes) to keep her: Jupiter could not refrain, but sent Mercurius to kill Argos: Juno in revenge sent a Gad Bee that stung her, and made her mad, so that she ran to Egypt, where her old form came to her again, and she was married to Olliris; after her death, the Egyptians deified and worshipped her by the name of Isis, usually sacrificing unto her a Goose when they worshipped, they used to call Io. Io

I ante P.

Iolus. The son of Iphiclus, which helped Hercules to kill the Serpent Hydra, by faying up the wounds with an herb: Iolus, Iolus heads should spring out; and for this cause, when he came to old age, by Hercules his prayers he was restored: so youths after the death of Hercules, Iolus with his people went into Sardinia: whence the inhabitants of Sardinia are called Iolenses.

Iolcos. opp. Thessaliæ ad sinum Pagægicum; hinc Ioliciacus, a, um.

Iolê. The daughter of Rurytus king of Oechalia, whom Hercules loved so dearly, that he used her in a woman's apparel, afterwards he slew her father, and carried her away, giving her in marriage to his son Hyllus.

Ion. A Greek Poet and Philosopher.

Ionê. dict. quod Io illic appulerit, ibique manserit. A City of Palæstina, by some called Gaza, and by others Antiochia.

Ionîa. A country of the lesser Asia, situated between Caria and Æolis, the inhabitants thereof were called Ioncs, coming from the Greeks who were so called: this country is of later time called Sarchania, or Sarachan, and by the Turks Quiscon, Sic. Clim. 5.

Ionîcum. vel Ionium mare; nomen a, habet ab Ionio Dyrhachii filio, quem quum Hercules imprudenter occidisset, in mare projecit, ut memoriam ejus propagaret; Solinus ab Ionica extremâ Calabria regiunculâ dictum vult; Lycophron ab Inachi filia (quæ Io dicta est) jallit ab Ionum naufragio. v. Cal. A part of the Mediterranean sea which is above the straits of the Adriatick, between Sicily and Crete.

Iopas. rex Afrorum, unus ex procis Didonis.

Iopê. dict. ab Iopæ Æoli filia, quæ eadem per duplicem p. scrib. Ioppe, i. pulchritudo aut decor, vulgè Saron, oppidum Palæstina maritum, unâ cum portu qui a barbaris nunc Iaffa & Zeffe voc. long. 67 lat. 33. Clav. A City also in India, where Andromeda was given to be devoured of the sea Monster.

Jordan. Heb. Jordan, fluvius Judææ, Peræam à reliqua Judæa determinans; oritur ad radices montis Libani duobus fontibus; alteri nomen est Jor, alteri Dan, qui simul juncti faciunt Jordanem.

Ios. An Isle in the sea Myrtoum, where Homer was buried.

Io, Io, whence arose that Adverb. The occasion of the Poets fiction concerning Io, whom they fained to be turned into a Cow, was this; Io being with child by a Phœnician mariner, and fearing her fathers displeasure, went with the Phœnicians into Egypt in a ship which had a painted Bull: Nat. Com. contigit hæc historia circ. ann. Mund. 2100. vide Helv. Also a River of Thessaly near the City Oxinea.

Jocasta. The daughter of Creon, mother of Oedipus, and wife of Laius, who married her son after her husbands death, not knowing it; and by him had Eteocles and Polyneices, which slew one another, and she slew her self: vide Creon, & Eteocles.

Iol. Numidia, urbs, postea Julia Cæsarea dicta. Alger.

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Iofedum. inter Celtas oppidum.

Iospica. vel potius Lopica. A town in the east of Liburnia.

Iotâpæa. A City in Palæstina.

Jôvianus Pontanus. A Poet who wrote much in prose and verse.

Jôvianiani. qui & Jovii. A Company of Souldiers so called from Jovius a surname assumed by Dioclesian, Pomp. Lat. Also a certain people in Gaul.

I ante P

Iphates. & Teſtorius, the two sons of Priamus by Perivia the Nymph.

Iphianassa. & Lyſippe. The daughters of Proetus, who comparing with Juno for beauty, were by her strictest with madnes: They were after cured by Melampus, to whom Iphianassa, as a reward, was given to marriage; also the name of Iphigenia, Agamemnon's daughter.

Iphiclus. five Iphiclyes, Gr. *ἰφικλῆς*, i. valde honoratus. The son of Amphitryon and Alcemena born with Hercules at one birth; as they two were lying in one cradle: two Serpents came and slew Iphiclus, and when they came to Hercules, he took in each hand one of them and slew them.

Iphicrætes. Gr. *ἰφικράτης*, i. fortiter imperans. A military man of Athens, that willingly banished himself, because the Athenians would not be directed by him: vix. ann. Mund. 3558.

Iphidamas. Gr. *ἰφιδάμας*, i. fortiter victus. The son of Antenor, slain by Agamemnon in the Trojan war.

Iphigenia. Gr. *ἰφίγενια*, genita fortis. Agamemnon's daughter, whom her father had by chance slain a stag of Diana's, she in revenge sent a tempest amongst the ships of the Greeks, and the Oracle told them that Diana would not be appeased unless some of Agamemnon his blood were sacrificed: Ulysses got the Virgin away from her mother by craft; but when she was to be sacrificed at Aulis, Diana persuaded her, and sent them an Hart to sacrifice in her stead, and sent the Virgin into Taurica to be a priest of hers, and so sacrifice, which was done always with mans blood; her brother Orestes coming thither should have been sacrificed, but that she knew him. He anon after stole away his sister and Diana's image and went into Italy.

Iphimêdia. i. ardua ac difficilia stitens. The wife of Aleus ravished by Neptune, the mother of swoganis, Orus and Epialtes, which grew every month nine fingers in length, v. Epialtes.

Iphionus. gr. *ἰφίων*, ab *ἰφί* & *ἰών*, qui magna sapit. One of the Centaurs. Ovid. Iphis, gr. *ἰφίς*, i. fortis. The daughter of Lygdamus and Telethusa: her father going a great journey abroad, left his wife with child of this Iphis, and gave her charge that if he brought him a girl, she should destroy it; and so it was that she was brought to bed of a woman and knew not how to do; to make the girl away; was a sin against nature; and so broke her husbands command, and was at great therefore she was in a strait: as length she devised to tell him it was a son, and caused it to go in boys clothes, till she grew marriageable; she thinking his daughter had been a son, was to marry her to a Lady: she durst not utter her self, nor her mother who she was, but praying to the gods, she was changed into a man.

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max on the very wedding day, Ovid, Met. 9. Also a fair boy that hanged himself, because he could not win the love of Anaxarette; and she afterward for her hard-heartedness was turned into a stone.

Iphitos, filius Praxionidis, Olympicum certamen instauravit in honorem Herculis, & ut singulis quadrienniis exactis repetere, instituit: continet enim quælibet Olympias quatuor annos solidos Julianos, quibus tamen quatuordecim dies vel decem vel supererant. Hinc deducitur insignissima Græcorum Eoche, quæ incipit ann. Mund. 3173. sic H. v. vel 3174. Calv. vel 3196. sic Buehol. tempore Regis Uzziæ reg. Judæ: eodémque quo Romulus & Remus concepti sunt anno. Also the name of a Trojan.

Ipnus, untis. A little region in Samos, where the temple of Ipnus was dedicated to Juno.

I ante R

Ira, A city in Messenia by the sea side, one of the seven that Agamemnon promised Achilles, potius Hira.

Irlandia, Ireland: v. Hibernia.

Irène, Gr. elphyn, i. fax. The mother of Constantine the seventh, vix. ann. Chr. 800.

Iris Flavia. A town in the west part of Tarraco in Spain.

Iris, Gr. Iris, i. nuncia, Thaumantis & Electra filia. Juno her messenger, i. the Rainbow, which foretells a shortly ensuing shower.

Irpini, dict. ab Irpo quo nomine Samnites lupum appellant; five quod lupum ducem sequenti fedes suas ibi delegerunt, ut Fest. tradit; five quod more luporum ex raptio viverent. Hos Servius Hirpinos vocat. People by the bill Soraces.

Irus, A beggerly fellow of Ithaca, slave to the woovers of Penelope, called Arneus, and firmated Irus, because that at Iris was the Messenger of the gods, so was he of the woovers; Ulysses at his return from Troy, killed him with his fist. v. Hom. 18. Ody. His extreme poverty occasioned this proverb, Iro pauperior. Also a city in Thessaly.

I ante S

Is, fluv. Susianæ in Euphratem influens; est & urbis nomen Steph.

Isca, qui & Ica. The river Ex by Excester.

Iscus, An Assyrian Rhetorician.

Istamnium. The Promontory Fortmuck in Ireland, Merc. in Cambd. called S. Johns foreland.

Istander, Gr. i. viro æqualis. The son of Bellerophon and Achimene.

Istannavaria, idem quod Banavenna. Stonsford.

Istap. A river near Celenna, otherwise called Sapis and Savio, Ort.

Isira, A river in France, now called l'Isère, Ortel.

Istauria, A country of Galatia, joining to Pisidia, with a city called Istauria, which was afterwards called Claudiopolis: unde Istauricus, a, um.

Istaurus, A river of Flaminia, which sailing thro' in Sapis, runneth into the Adriatick Sea.

Istabus, civitas Istauria.

Ica Damnoniorum. Excester.

Ica, Legio 2 Augusta, Caer Lheon in Monmouthshire.

Ica, five Oica, A. The river Usk or Wisk in Monmouthshire.

Ichalis. The town of Iwelcester in Somersetshire.

Ichomache, Gr. i. pugnam dirimens, The wife of Pirithous, otherwise called Hippodamia.

Ichthopolis. The City Tripoli in Cappadocia.

Iseum, A City in Egypt.

Isiaci. The Priests of Isis in Egypt which were always ornaments of linen; whence that proverb, Iliacum non facit linofolia; Equivalens with that, Cuculus non facit monachum.

Istinda, A City of Ionia.

Isiphylus, i. tribus æqualis, The father of Protefilaus.

Isis. The daughter of the river Inachus: vide Io.

Ismaëla, reg. Arabiz: Ismaelitarum pop. Ismaurum, urbs Cicenum; hinc Ismauriz, a, um, adj.

Ismaurus, An hill in Thrace, where Orpheus dwelt; it is barren on one side, and fruitful on the other. Inde Ismauriz, id est, Thraciz.

Imene, Gr. i. intelligens. The daughter of Oedipus, espoused to a young man of Cyrrha, but she was slain before the marriage by Tydeus. It is also a village in Bæotia.

Imenias. The name of a cunning Fidler of Thebes; when Antifihenes heard one command Imenias, that he was a skilful Piper. Then he is a knave quoth Antifihenes, for if he were an honest man, he would never be a Fidler.

Imenius, dictus Apollo, ab Imenio colle Thebano, ubi Templum habuit; vel Ismenius, quod multisivus.

Imenius, fluvius Bæotiz, sic dict. ab Imenio Pelagii filio, prius Asterius, & Cadmi pedit.

Imocrates, Gr. i. æquæ potens. An Orator of Athens, one of whose school came the chiefest Orators of Greece: he used not to pronounce his Orations, both by reason of his imperfection in the delivery, and because he knew his eloquence was envied. He wrote sundry things which are usual amongst us, the masterpiece of his eloquence is his Panegyric. mor. ann. Mund. 3514. V. C. 319. vix. ann. 98.

Ippellum. The City Ippellum in Umbria.

Ipporis. The city Naim, by the great Sytes Ila. A city of Lesbos: also an Isle in the Adriatick Sea, by Liburnia: also a name of a lap-dog in Martial.

Isticus Sinus, A gulf in the Sea near Istus.

Istus, A town in Cilicia, near the bill Amanus, after called Nicopolis.

Ister. A river, called also Danubius: vide Danubius.

Isthmia. Solemn Games kept every five year in Greece, in honour of Neptune.

Isthmus, A narrow part of Greece, between two Seas, where Corinth standeth. It is taken for all such narrow straits in the Land, enclosed on each side with the Sea.

Istionum, opp. Hisp. Tarraco.

Istria. A region in Italy, bordering on Illyricum, by the Dutch called Histrech. Hujus incolæ Istri dicuntur: hos fama est originem à Colchis duxisse, missis ab Æta rege ad Argonautas persequendos,

qui ut à Ponto intraverant Istrum nec raptores invenissent, five metu regis, five tedio longo navigationis iuxta Aquileiam confederunt, Istrique à nomine amnis, quo à mari concesso, sunt appellati.

Isura. An Isle in the Arabick Gulf.

Isturlum, Alborough in Yorkshire.

Istus, Priams natural son.

I ante T

Italia, dict. ab Italo Siculorum rege, qui agriculturam Italos dedit. Varro à Bibus Italiam dictam putat, propterea quod Græcorum veteri lingua Italai vocati sunt, à quorum multitudine & pulchritudine Italiam dixerunt; antiquè etiam dict. Latium (à latendo, quod ibi latebat Saturnus abditus, cum expelleretur à filio Jove) Agerisita, Camena, Aulonia, Oenocria (ab oīō), quod ibi vinum abundat. Magna Græcia. Hesperia, five ab Hespero rege, five ab Hespero stella, qd. Occasui subjecta sit respectu Græcorum, (sola autem Hispania absolute est Hesperia & ultima) Janicula, Saleumbrona, Saurina, & Taurina; apud Polyb. Plin. Gell. V. Ortel. The country of Italy environed on the West with the Alps, and on the North with the sea Adriaticum, on the South and East with the Mediæiterraneum, and the narrow sea of Sicily; it consisteth of these Regions. 1. Liguria, called Riviera di Genua. 2. Hætruria, n. v. Toscana. 3. Lætium, n. v. Campania di Roma. 4. Campania felix, n. v. Terra di Lavarò. 5. Lucania, n. v. Basilicata. 6. Brutii, n. v. Calabria inferior. 7. Umbria, n. v. Ducato di Spoleto. 8. Magna Græcia, n. v. Calabria superior. 9. Salernitini, n. v. Terra di Otranto. 10. Apulia Pecetia, n. v. Terra di Bari. 11. Apulia Daunia, n. v. Puglia Piana. 12. Samnites, n. v. Abruzzo. 13. Picenum, n. v. Marca Anconitana. 14. Flaminia, n. v. Romagna. 15. Emilia, n. v. Lombardia di qua dal Po. 16. Gallia Transpadana, n. v. Lombardia di là dal Po. 17. Venetia, n. v. Marca Trevigiana. 18. Forum Julii, n. v. Friuli. 19. Histria, n. v. Istria: Situm habet in zona temperata, inter clima octavum & quintum.

Italica, urbs Hisp. Bar. Italicenses pop.

Italus, & Atlas, d. aus est Kicim, Iamigenarum rex, hujus filia Electra prima urbis Romæ fundamenta posuit, quæ postea à Romulo exornata est, ut merito urbs diceretur, Fab. Pictor.

Itargus, Germaniz fluvius, Ov.

Ithaca, An Isle in the Ionian sea now called Vallo di Compare, Teachii or Phiacii, Ort. Et urbs cognom. ab Ithaco conditore dicta. Ulyssis patria, unde dictus est Ithacus; dictus est etiam Dulichium, ab hac insula, quæ prius dicta fuit Dulichium; est & aliud Gentile Ithacenses; in ea est mons Neritos, à quo tota insula interdum dicta est Neritos.

Ithome, oppidum Phthiotidis; item urbs in agro Messeniaco.

Ithonea. A city in Bæotia, dict. ab Ithone Heroe, unde & Pallas Ithonea, quod in hoc oppido eximium habet: templum, summe quæ cultu veneretur.

Ithra, urbs in Tauro monte Parthiam versus, à qua Ithraus arcus, Epich. eod. quod arcu potissimum in bello incolæ uteba-

utebantur, Al. leg. Itrya.

Ithus, qui & Icius & Iccius, portus Gall. Belg. Calais.

Ituna, fluv. Eden in Cumberland.

Itura, quæ & Trachonitis, Palestina Celosyria regio. Ituræi, pop.

Ituræa regio, natio Scytharum.

Iturilla, Valsconum urbs in Hispania.

Iturifenses, Hisp. Tarracensis pop.

Iturum, A city of Umbria.

Itylus, gr. idem qd. opusculi solus, puer. The son of Zethus and Adon: his mother slew him by chance in the night, thinking he had been Amphions son, whose fruitfulness Adon envied, because Amphions wife had six sons.

Ityoneus. The son of Hyperochus.

Ity, The son of Tereus and Progne, who was turned into a Pheasant.

J ante U.

Juba, A king of Mauritania, who in the great faction was on Pompeys side; he overthrew Curio, and after Pompey was overcome he joined himself with Scipio; but they being overthrown by Cæsar, rather than he would be made the master of Cæsars scorn and triumph, Petreus and he running each at others, slew themselves: an. M. 3904. ante Christ. 44.

Judea, quæ & Cananea, à Canaan filio Cham, Terra item promissa, quod paribus Abraham, Isaac & Jacob à Deo promissa esset: dicta fuit postea Israel & Judah ab incolis Israelitis five Judæis: à Ptolemæo voc. Palestina à Palestina populi magni nominis, qui in sacris literis voc. Philistini. Hodie ab Europæis omnibus variis vocabulis pro lingua rum differentia, sed idem signiificantibus, Terra Sancta nomin. Hæc regio in umbilico orbis est constituta, inter mare Mediæiterraneum & Arabiam, & inter Clim. 3. & 4. vid. Merc.

Judei, qui & Hebræi & Israelitæ, Jews, people of Judæa or Palestina, now dispersed over the face of the whole Earth, and had in reproach and contempt with all men, as a just punishment of their inhumanity towards the Messiah or Saviour of the World: under this name are now comprised all that do observe their Superstition.

Judas, The name of divers men.

Jucellus, A river in Somersetshire, giving name to Juelcester.

Juverna, or Juverna. Ireland: vide Hibernia.

Jugarius, vicus Romæ dictus, quia ibi Junonis Juge ara erat, quam putabant matrimonia conjungere.

Juguncinus, deus qui jugis præfere putabatur.

Jugurtha, A king of Numidia, a rebel against the Romans, who was taken by Sylla, ann. M. 3845 V. C. 648. See his life described at large by Salust. de bello Jugurth.

Julia, The daughter of Augustus, who for her wantonness was banished by her father. Item, Julia gens dict. ab Iulo Ascanio filio. Also the name of divers cities, one of Istria; another in Gallia Togata, called also Fidentia; another of Bætica in Spain; another in Lusitania, called also Merola.

Julæum, Gulick in Germany, long. 37. lat. 51. Merc.

Julianus, The name of divers men; one

whereof surnamed Apostata, Emperor of Rome, was slain in the wars against the Persians, an. Christ. 363. See his tyranny over Christians described by Greg. Nazian. in Stelicut.

Julias, A town of Judæa on the East side of the lake Genesareth.

Jullobona, The town Honfleur in Gallia Celæ.

Julobrica, The town Logronno of Cantabria in Spain.

Julomagus, The city Angiers of the country of Lyons in France.

Julopölis, urbs Bithynia.

Julis, A city in the Isle of Cea the country of Simonides; by their laws they were to kill every one that was above sixty years old, thus there might be subsistence sufficient for the younger sort.

Julium Carnicum, The city Goritia of Austria, betwixt Noricum and Italy.

Julium forum, & Julium castrum, Towns of Bætica in Spain.

Julius, Juliorum nomen, ab Iulo Ascanio Anæ filio traditum putatur. The name of divers worthy men; Julius Cæsar, the first Emperor of Rome: v. Cæsar.

Julus, sic dict. à prima barbæ lanugine, quæ Græc. Iulæ dicitur. The name of Alcianus: vide Alcianus.

Junlus, à Junone, id est, dominatrice, Steph. The name of divers Romans.

Junio, à Juvando dict. Cic. de Nat. Deor. alii, à janua deducunt putant, quod nasciturus januam pandit. A goddess, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the sister and wife of Jupiter; she is otherwise called Lucina, quia paribus; pronuba, quia nuptiis præest; Cureris, quia curru utitur; & Hera, Ægæ, apud Græcos.

Junonia, una ex insulis fortunatis.

Junonigæna, id est, Junone natus. A name of Vulcan.

Junonis promontorium, vulgò Sancta Maria.

Junonius, a, um. Of Juno.

S. Iovis, S. Ives.

Jupiter, (Jovis) quasi juvenis pater; alii ducunt Jovem à Juv, quod dicitur Jovis, & Jupiter Juv-pater, unde Varro Jovem primò deum Judæorum fuisse existimat, ut ex eo colligit Augustinus, lib. 1. de Consens. Evang. cap. 22. A god, the son of Saturn and Ops; he was born in Crete at the same birth with Juno, and was brought up in the Mounts Ida, because his father would have devoured him: he married Juno, expelled his father out of his kingdom, and divided the kingdom of the World with his brethren; so Pluto he gave the rule of Hell; so Neptune the Sea; and to himself Heaven and Earth: Var. fasti, there were three hundred of his name; by Poets it is taken for the Air. This feigned god was had in most esteem among the Paynims, First for his hospitality, whence if those Laws were violated, they invoked Jupiter Xenius; Secondly, when straggling friends betrayed one another they called on him by the name Jupiter Philus: Thirdly, when companions, Jupiter Hæcates; Fourthly, when kinsmen, Jupiter Homogenus: Fifthly, when a League was broken, then they called on the name of Jupiter Eurocius, Jupiter Belus, secundum rex Babyloniz; Saturni filius, h. e. Nimbroti.

Jupiter Stratus apud vet. colebatur.

Jura, A hill in France, which divideth

Burgoyne from Switzerland: long. 28. lat. 47.

Justinianus, A Roman Emperor, who gathered the sum of the Civil law, regn. an. 38. ab an. Chr. 527.

Justinopolis, Istria urbs.

Justinus, dict. à justus, A Philosopher also an historian, who gathered into a summary or compendium, comprised in 44. books, the large history which Trogon, Pompeius wrote: vix. temp. Anton. Pii, ann. Chr. 140. Cui vixit, &c. Ecclesiæ columna quædam, ejusdem nominis Justinus Martyr; also the name of divers other men.

Justus, The name of divers men.

Juturna, à Juvando dict. The daughter of Daunus, and sister of Turnus; Jupiter for the reward of her maiden-head, made her immortal, and changed her into a Nymph of the river Numicius: Juturna is also the name of a fountain in Latium, now called Treglio; Gyrad.

Juvénalis, A Satyrical Poet: vix. tempore Domitiani Imp. an. Chr. 90. vide Suid.

Juvencus Celsus, Consul.

Juventus, dea juventutis, Junonis filia.

Juvena, insula, Hibernia. Ireland: male Islands.

J ante X

Ixion, Father of the Centaurs; he slew his father in law; Jupiter took him into heaven; he would have ravished Juno; but Jupiter hearing of it, put a cloud in place of Juno, in her shape; of which he begot the Centaurs; and bring cast down to the earth again, for blaspheming he had lien with Juno, Jupiter cast him into hell, where he was bound to a wheel, and the wheel turned about with him without ceasing: Vide Centauri.

Ixion des, patronym, filius Ixionis.

K ante E.

Kiltevena, Kiltiven, a third part of K. Lincolnshire.

Kildaria, Kildare in Ireland.

L ante A.

L. A. Las, five Læa sic dict. qd. à ml. xai, i. in excelsis saxo sic dict. A city of Laconia; after the raising of it by Castor and Pollux it was called Laperia, and now Vahit: vide Ortel.

Labanias, An Isle in the Arabick gulf.

Labda, The mother of Cyclops: The Oracles at Corinth said that her son Cyclops should become Tyrant of Corinth; they sent men to kill him; but the child laugh'd upon them, so that they could not find in their hearts to slay him: afterwards fearing they might come to blame, they went into the house again; but she hid the boy in a heap of corn, which the Greeks call Cyclops.

Labdacus, A king of Thebes, the grandfather of Oedipus, whence the people are called Labdacidæ: vixit circ. ann. Mund. 2600.

Labdalon. *A promontory near Syracuse*
 Labdætes, *People of Dalmatia*
 Labdæ, *a laborum magnitudine dict.*
An excellent Lawyer, firmament Antiquus:
He was excellent in all learning, he also was
excellent in the Etymologies of words, and
the reasons of the Etymons, and by his
means expounded many inextricable diffi-
culties in the Law. Gel. l. 13. c. 10. & 12.
 Labdæria, *A town in Arabia destroyed by*
Ælius Gallus.
 Labdærius, *Horat. Poeta mimographus,*
equus Romanus, quem Julius Cæsar lu-
dis suis produxit, & Equestri ordini red-
didit.

Labdæri, *People of Italy, sic dict.* A Glauco, Miniois filio, quem Labicum appellabant, a scuto militari intus anato, quod scutigenus primus in Italia ostendit. Nam *Λαβ* græc. anam signifi. vel manubrium: Hinc Labicianus ager Labicis vicinus, cuius meminit Livius, hodie *Vat. montis* appellari contendit Leander.

Labdæus, *One of Julius Cæsar's*
Captains, who being put in a craft with many
things under him, did afterward reveal,
and take Pompeius his part, Lucan. Also
an historian that was so bitter towards every
one he spoke of, that he was called (as
though from rabies) Rabienus: His Books
were shortly after burned, which when
Cælius Severus heard, he said, I ought my
self to be burnt, because I have gotten them
all by heart.

Labdina, *A Village in Italy, between Ve-*
rona and Cremona: vid. Bebricum.
 Labinitus, *filius Nitocris reginæ Ba-*
byloniæ.

Labræ, *A part of Italy; vulgo Terra*
laboris dicitur (Terra di Lavoro) eo
quod ingens labor sit in eo excolendo,
quippe solum habet arduum opere, cultu
difficile; antiqui, dict. Campania, vel
Bacchi & Veneris certamen, ad long. 38.
lat. 41. Clim. 6.

Labrædus, *Arfalis rex vidæ Candau-*
le Lydorum regis, securum quo Lydorum
regem erat, quoque a Lydis Labrys di-
citur, in Cariam retulit, a qua Jovi La-
brædo nomen dedit: vide Cæli Rhod.
lib. 6. cap. 11.

Labrynthus, *A place in Crete made by*
Dædalus (wherein the Minotaur was shut
up) with so many doubtful turnings, that
whoever went into it, could not get out
without the guiding of a thread, the
bottom whereof should be left at the entry:
There was the life in Italy built by Por-
tena; and another in Egypt.

Labæna, *A woman of Lacedæmon.*

Laccobriga, *A town of Spain.*
 Laccoplii, *cognominati sunt Callie*
Atheniensis posteris, quod est repente di-
ctus esset thesauri in Campis Marathonis
subter terram invento: Nam Græci Lau-
dar. appellant loca subterranea, in quibus
vinum, oleum, frumentumve condebant,
unde & laccum pro fossa.

Lacedæmon, & Lacedæmonia, *i. lacus*
dæmonis, vel puteus infansientis, priscis
Sparta, voc. hodie Mastira, Ebea vel
Æamia. The chiefity of Lædonia, famous
for her good laws Lycurgus made there:
ong. 50. lat. 35. Clav.

Lacedæmonius, *People of Lacedæmon:*
Item Lacedæmonius, civis, & Lacedæmo-
nicius. Of. &c.

Lachæsis, *i. fors, nam Λαχ*
signifi. fors.

tiri significat. Hanc idcirco vitæ humanæ
 præfisse viderunt, quod in ea fortem, i.
 casum, plurimum valere arbitrabantur.
One of the 12. ea Desinites.

Laciburgium, *A city in Germany, called*
Laznicz, or Launitz: long. 37. lat. 52.
 Læcides, *Philosophus fuit Cyrenæus;*
item rex Argivorum.

Laciniū, *dict. a Lacinio quodam la-*
trone, quem Hercules, quod boves fu-
abegisset, dicitur interemisse, templum;
ibi Junoni condidisse, quod etiam a no-
mine illius Lacinium cognominavit. A
Promontory in Calabria superior, or Ma-
gna Græcia, nigh Croton; & is is now
called Cabo delle Colonne.

Lacippo, *A town in Batia in Spain,*
now called Evengiro, al. Porcheno.

Lacmon, *Part of the bill Pindus.*
 Læconia, *A region of Peloponnesus,*
now called Tzaconia, or Zæonia; the chief
city whereof is Lacedæmonia: sit. Clim. 4.
indè Lacones incolæ, Laconia fœm, La-
conicus, a, um.

Læconicus sinus, *A gulf of the sea be-*
tween the promontories Malæ & Tenarus,
Laodorum, five Laodorum, Stony-
Stratford, or Bedford, rather Loughborow.
 Læcucini, *a Læcucis dict. The surname*
of divers Romans of the Valerian family.
 Lædas, *Alexandri Mag. cursor, Heran*
so lightly and so swiftly upon the sand, that
the print of his feet could not be seen.

Læde, *insula maris Myrtoï.*

Ladifacites, *sinus in Persico mari.*

Ladon, *A river in Arcadia.*

Læa, *quæ & Aphrodites, Veneris insula*
in Marmarica.

Læana, *al. Læna, & Elana, A town in*
Arabia petraea, near which in the red sea
towards Egypt, is the gulf Elaniticus.

Læertes, *The father of Ulysses, and son*
of Acrisius: Indè Lærtius, & Lærtiades,
dict. Ulysses. Indè a castle on an hill in
Cilicia.

Lærtius Diogenes, *One that did write*
the lives of Philosophers.

Læstrigones, *Italie totius populi im-*
manissimi, dict. Λαῖστριγες, i. latro-
cinio; alii hocce Siciliae populos volunt,
quos nunc Leontinos vocamus, Ort, indè
Læstrigonus, adj.

Lagaria, *A town of Lucania.*

Lagæum, *five Legolium. Castleford*
near Pontfeit.

Lagia, *The Isle Delos.*

Lagus, *Father to Polemy that succed-*
ed Alexander.

Lagüfa, *The Isle Chrestienne by Crete.*

Lagrya, *A city of Taurica Cheronefens.*

Lælius, *C. Lælius sapiens appellatus.*

Lais, *gr. i. libidinosus, salax, ex Sicilia*
ubi nata, Corinthum se contulit, unde a
scriptoribus voc. Ephyraea, i. Corinthia.

Læstætes, *A notable barlot of Corinth, who took such*
a price for the prostitution of her body, that
many great men that would have accom-
panied with her, refused to give her the price:
Demosthenes said, He would not buy
Resistance so dear: She was slain by Women
of Theffaly, and Venus sent a plague a-
mongst them, and would not be appeased,
still they had built her a Temple.

Læus, *gr. i. finifter. The son of Labda-*
cus king of Thebes, and the father of Oedi-
pus, whom Oedipus slew unawares in a
battle at Phocis: vide Oedipus.

Læssis, *A river of Isauria.*

Læstænia, *regio Hisp. citer. Laetani,*
pop.

Lælfanda, *The city of Dalifanda in I-*
sauria.

Lallas, *deus qui præstet mentis illis bal-*
bis quas nutrices pueris occinunt.

Lambus, *A river in Africa.*

Lambus, *fluvius, hodie Lambro vel*
Montia in Cisalpina Gallia dict. Ort, po-
puli Lambriani, Suet.

Lamætiæ, *A city near Croton.*

Lamia, *dict. a Lamio, A family in*
Rome; also an harlot, for whose sake the
Thebans built a shrine to Venus. Item, urbs
Melienfium in Theffalia, vel a Lamio
Herculis filio; vel a Lamia muliere.

Lamia, *a quibusdam dict. Larvæ &*
Lemures, Women, or Devils in shape of
women, who would kill and eat children; they
were blind at times, but when they were
abroad they had eyes: vid. Appel.

Laminitænia, *A region of Spain, by some*
called Campo de Montoli by others, Man-
cha d' Aragon, or Mancha cieca, Ortel,
indè Laminitani.

Lamira, *A city and river of Lycia.*

Lamirus, *The son of Hercules by Iole.*

Lampædo, *gr. i. splendor. A noble Prin-*
cess of Lacedæmon, which was the daugh-
ter, Wife and Mother of a King.

Lampætiæ, *gr. i. splendor. The daugh-*
ter of Sol and Nemra; also a city of the
Brutians, indè Lampætiæ.

Lampæus, *A sister of Phaeton,*
Lampæus, mons Arcadiæ.

Lampia, *gr. i. splendor. A river and*
town in Arcadia.

Lampon, *gr. Aurora equus, a fulgore*
dict. Et & Lampon vates sacrificis per
ansem velut avem auguralem jurare so-
litus; unde proverbium, Lampon jurat
per ansem: v. Erasim.

Lampsacus, *vel Lampacus, vel Lamp-*
facum. A town in Asia near the Helle-
spont, where Priapus was worshipped, now
called Lampisco, or Lepseke by the Turks,
Item, Phœssaion struæura, olim Pichy-
dia dicta, & ab Homero Pityea, a pine-
tis: Indè Lampfacenus, & Lampfacius,
a, um.

Lamus, *The son of Neptune by Omphale,*
king of the Læstrigones: also an herculean
a river of Cilicia: Indè Lamulus, a, um;
regio Lamulia.

Langia, *A fountain in the Nemean*
forest, otherwise called Archæmorus.

Lanuvium, *vel Lanubium. The city Ir-*
dovina in Italy; Indè Lanubinus: also a
grove of Diana.

Læcon, *gr. i. populum intelligens.*

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Hecuba, *and wife to Helicaon the son of*
Antenor; also a daughter of Agamemnon,
whom he preferred to Achilles in marriage.

Lædicæ, *i. populus iustus. A city of*
Cælosyria, first called Ramitha, or Ram-
itha, i. album litus, now Liche or Lizza;
another in the lesser Asia, called also Dio-
spolis, afterward Rhæos, now Laudichia,
and by some Nove Leske: from this
place S. Paul wrote his former Epistle to
Timothy: long. 60. lat. 36.

Lædocus, *gr. i. populum accipiens.*

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Lædocus, *gr. i. populum accipiens.*

catum in tabulis Geographicis; est &
 nomen multarum aliarum civitatum: v.

Lædocus, *dict. a fulicarum multitudine,*
Λαῖδοι est fulica: a Como vicino oppi-
do vocatur Comacenus. A great Lake in
Italy, by the Italians called Lago di Como,
by the Dutch Cumersee: long. 31. lat. 44.

Lædocus, *gr. i. populum accipiens.*

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2790, ante V. C. 428.

Lævinium, *vel Lavinium, urbs in La-*
tio ab Ænea condita, ann. M. 2790, &
nomine Laviniz uxoris ita appellata; al-
dic, esse Lavinium, vel Laurelvinium,
hodie voc. Citta Lavinia; hinc Lavi-
nium, adj.

Laurea, *Tallies free-man.*

Laurentia, *The wife of Faustulus the*
shepherd, and sister-mother to Romulus &
Remus; because she was an harlot, they
called her Lupa; whence was grounded this
fable, that the founders of Rome were fed
and brought up by a she-wolf, or Lupa:
vix. an. M. 3180. i. ante V. C. 18.

Laurentia, *vestis in memory of her.*

Laurentius, *nomen viri, a lauro dict.*

Laurentum, *ita dict. a silva laurea co-*
in loco quum conderetur inventa. A city
of Italy. Laurens incolæ.

Laureolus, *dict. a lauro, A vobis, who*
was hanged, and afterward devoured by
wild beasts.

Laution, *A place in Attica where were*
golden mines.

Læus, *A river in that part of Macedo-*
nia, which is next the Adriatick sea; also
the city of Lodi in Italy. Læus Pompeia
dicta.

Lauffana, *A city of the Allobroges by*
the lake Lemanus.

Laufus, *The son of Numitor, the brother*
of Ilia Sylvia, slain by his uncle Amulius;
another, which was the son of Mezentius,
slain by Æneas.

Lavando, *a lavando dict, quod a-*
quas calidas haberent. His baths in
Rome.

turned her into a Swan, and lay with her where her husband had lately been with her before; of them she had two eggs, of one came Pollux and Helen; of the other Castor and Clytemnestra; whereupon Castor the son of Tyndarus was no less but Pollux the son of Jupiter immortal: Vide Castor: Hence Castor and Pollux are called Ledaï.

Légécestria, five Leicestria, Leicefter. Légerda, A city in Armenia by Euphrates.

Légio, The town Leskerd in Cornwall.

Légio secunda Augusta, urbs in littore Mauritania: item Britannia urbs.

Légio sexta victrix, vid. Eberacum.

Légio septima Germanica, Leon, the chief city of Castile.

Légio xx. victrix, vid. Devana.

Leitus, gr. prædicatorius. One of the five Bæotian Captains that went to the Trojan war.

Lélantus, A river in Eubœa.

Lélages, quasi λέλαγες, dict. qd. diversis e locis collecti essent. People of Asia which came out of Greece, and dwelt about the Gulf Adramitte in Mysia, Ionia and Caria.

Lelegum, The city Megalopolis in Icaria.

Lēmānus, Limehill in Kent, or the haven was called Lim in Dorsetshire.

Lēmānōnus, A gulf in the Northern sea of Britain.

Lēmānus, A late of the Allobroges, by Geneva and Laufanna.

Lemnos, quæ & Hyphypylæa. An Isle in the Ægean sea, now called by the Turks who are lords of it, and in our late Maps, Stallimene; of old it was called Dipolis, because it had two cities, the one dedicated to Vulcan, and called Hephestia; the other Myrina, into whose market place the big Akhos at the Solstice casts a shadow: long, 58. lat. 41. inde Lemnius, a, um.

Lemovii, Germanici populi, Tacit. Mechenburgers.

Lēmāres, & Lemuria, vide Appel.

Lēnzi, dicitur nō nō lēnzi, i. a corulari, One of the gods Bacchus his names.

Lentulus & Lentinus, cognominati a lente. The name of a family in Rome: unde denominativum Lentulus, i. nobilitas Lentulorum.

Lēo, The name of divers men: Leo Byzantinus Platonis auditor, Iophista nobilis.

Lēochāres, sculptor eximius.

Lēochōrion, A Monument at Athens set up in honour of Leo, because when Athens was almost ruined by famine, and their Oracle told them some of them must offer their children in sacrifice, he sacrificed his three daughters, Pæsticia, Theope, and Eubule.

Lēonidas, A noble Spartan or Lacedæmonian captain, who kept the Straits of Thermopylae with four hundred men, against Xerxes his ten hundred thousand, and encouraged his Soldiers, and said, Be courageous for this day we shall see what men they are at Hades, apud inferos: when he was there slain, Xerxes pulled out his heart, and found it all rough with hair: vixit anno M. 3470.

Lēontini, People of Sicily.

Lēontius, A famous engraver.

Lēothēnes, being newly married was

slain in the wars, his spouse Demontia hearing of it, flew her self.

Lēponti, People upon the Alps, bordering upon the Helvetians, and are called Rhin-walders: vide Orel.

Leprium, A town in Arcadia, so called of Lepors, or of one Leprius: it is now called Chafapa, Orel.

Lepsemāndus, opp. Cariz.

Leptra acra, A Promontory in India.

Leptrines, An Orator of Athens.

Leptris, Sarana. The city Mahumeta in Africa between the two Syrtis; another beyond the lesser Syrtis, which is now called Tripoli.

Lérāle, The East coast of Ireland.

Lérina, An Isle near Narbone, opposite to Antipolis.

Lerna vel Lerne, A lake near Argos, where Hercules slew the many-headed serpent Hydra; so now come to the neighbouring cities, that is considered a proverb, signifying a pestilence full of all mischief, or great troubles, Lerna malorum; also a river that falleth into the gulf Argolicus, Lernaus, a, um.

Lēros, An Isle in the sea Icarium.

Lertōla, A town of Tarracon.

Lesbos, An Isle in the Ægean sea or the side of Asia, now called Metelin, or Metelline, from the ancient Mitylene, which was a chief city of the same: dicta Lesbos ab urbis nomine, quæ in ea potentissima fuit: five a Lesbo Iapeti filio, qui in eam insulam navigavit: hinc Lesbios, a, um, & Lesbos; item Lesbis, mulier ex Lesbo Lestōri. Wild people of the kingdom of Pegu in India without Ganges.

Lētheus, A river in Lydia running about Magnesia; another in Crete near Gortys; a third in Macedonia near Tricca, where Alcibiades was born.

Lēthe, dict. dicitur nō lēthe, i. ab oblivione, morientes enim præteritis, cum dicunt, tum facta oblivioni tradunt. A river in Africa, watering the city Berenice, which because it runs some thousand miles under the earth, and then issues forth there, the Poets figured it to come out of Hell: to which they added, That if any drink of it, it would make them forget all things past. Hinc Lethæus, a, um, adj.

Lēvāna, dea quæ pueris præstet de terra levandis.

Leucæthiōpes, People in the middle Libya near the Getulians, southward.

Leucægus, One slain falling out of a Chariot, mentioned in Virgil.

Leucar, Loghor in South-wales.

Leucas, A town in the Isle Leucadia in the Ionian sea, now called S. Maura, famous for the temple of Apollo, so which these that were love-sick resorted, and were cured. Est item Leucas Epiri promontorium & insula, Neritum Plinio: sic dict. ab albicante colore terræ, qui græcè λευκός dicitur.

Leucaspis, græc. λευκασπίς, i. albo scuto utens. One of Theseus his companions, who travelling with him toward Italy, perished in a tempest.

Leucætes, A Promontory of Acarnania, near the Ambracian gulf, where Apollo had a temple.

Leuce, insula Ponti, Achillæa dicta. A town also in the borders of Ionia; also a town in Italy 50. furlongs from Tarentum; lastly, the name of five Isles near Lesbos.

Leuci, Galliz Belg. populi.

Leucippides, The daughters of Leucippus, that were despoiled by Castor and Pollux.

Leucippus, A Philosopher.

Leucogæus collis, & Leucogæi fontes, locus Campanie inter Neapolim & Puteolos. Fontes firmitatem denubibus, oculis claritate, & vulneribus sanitatem affertunt. Pinn.

Leucolia, A Promontory of Pamphilia: also an Isle near Cyprus, and a Haven in Cyprus.

Leucum, rex Ponti, slain by his brother Oxylocho, because he lay with his wife.

Leucopetra, a candore nomen habet. A Promontory of Rhegium in Italy, now called Capo dell'Arme; also another dividing Parthia from Hircania.

Leucopolis, gr. λευκopolis, i. civitas albicans. A town near Doris.

Leucosia, An Isle near Leucadia, Felt. ab Æneæ confobrina loco datum nomen exitimat.

Leucosyria, The country called Capadocia.

Leucosyrus, The river Pyramus in Cilicia.

Leucothæa, quasi alba dea, Ino, called also Matura and Aurora, the wife of Athamas; she being her husband so furious, that he flew his and her son Learchus, fearing the like would befall her and her other son Melicertes, cast her self down (her son in her arms) from a steep rock into the sea, and by the pity of the gods, they were both turned into sea-gods, called by the Latines, Mater Matuta, & Melicertes by the Greeks Palæmon, Latinis Portunus, v. Ino, v. Erym.

Leucothoe, The daughter of Orcha-mus, who being with child by Phæbus, was of her father buried alive in the ground, whereupon the Poets feign Phæbus pitied her, and turned her into a tree bearing frankincense; factum videtur a λευκός, i. albus & θύμω, curio.

Leuctra, grum. A town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas vanquished the Lacedæmonians, inde Leuctricus, a, um.

Leucum, Laconia urbs.

Lēvinia, Lennox in Scotland.

Leuphāna, The town Hanover in the North part of Germany.

Leurychides, One that expelled Demaratus, and got the kingdom of the Spartans.

Lexubi, & Lexovii, People of Normandy.

L ante I

Libānūs, A Sepulchre of Antioch in the time of Julian the Apostata.

Libānus, An hill in Syria, reaching from Sydon in Phenicia, to the city Smyra in Syria Coles.

Libanum or Libana, A town by Apenninus, not far from Dertona.

Libentina, seu Libitina, dicta Venus a libitu, vel a libidine, in ejus templo a Romanis vendebantur ea quæ ad sepulchrum pertinent; ut fragilitatis nostræ admoneremur, quum eadem dea (Venus scilicet) a morientibus præstet, & vitam ingreditibus; alii per Libentiam Proserpinam intelligunt, mortuorum reginam, quo factum est ut Libitina

Poetis

Poetis pro morte ipsa, seu pro feretro quo mortui essentur, non raro accipiatur, vid. Libitina in Appell.

Libera, Bacchus dict. a liberando, five quod Bacchus urbes libera fecerit; five quod vinum curas solvat, & mentem ab illis liberet; seu quod vino ubi liberè loquantur. Solem quocunque poetæ Liberum appell. eod quod liberè per aërem vagetur.

Libera, Proserpina.

Liberalia, Bacchus Feasts.

Libertas, A goddess of the Romans.

Libethra, Magnesia fons, Musis sacra; Some say it is a town.

Libethrides, dict. a Libethra Magnesia fonte. The Muses so called.

Libethrus, An hill in Macedonia, inde etiam (ut nonnulli) Musæ dicuntur Libethrides.

Libitina, v. Libentina.

Libitius, five Libissus, fl. The Liffy by Dublin in Ireland.

Libo, A citizen of Rome.

Libora, A town of Tarracon in Spain.

Liburnia, dict. a Liburno quodam Attico. The country of Croatia, having on the East and South Dalmatia; on the North Savus; and on the West Istria and Carniola: sic. clm. 7. hinc Liburni, viatores dicti, quod ferè ex Liburnia orti essent; & Liburna, genus navis.

Liburnus, One of the places; also a mountain of Apulia, and haven of Hetruria.

Libya, filia Epaphi ex Castiope, a quarta orbis terrarum pars nomen accepta, quoniam nos Africanam dicimus, Plin. vel a Liby ventus, qui exinde flare solet: vide Africa.

Libyas, adis. A town of Judæa, built by Herod near Jordan.

Libys, homo, & Libysia, mulier, ex Libya orti, & Libya neutrum; unde Libytinus, & Libytis, idis, & Libyz, ycis, ex quo genitivo fit Libyzus, a, um, leg. etiam Libytis, Libytis, Libytias, Libyæa.

Libysia, A town of Bithynia called Polmen, where Hannibal died.

Libystinus, dictus est Apollo ab iis qui Pachynum Sicilia promontorium incolabant; eod quod immittit Libyzis, hoc est, hostibus Carthaginensibus pestem, pene cuncti subitâ morte interierint.

Libystos, A town of the Scythians near the mouths of Danubius.

Lichades, dict. a Licha Herculis puer, quem in hoc mare præcipitavit Hercules, Nefci Centauri sanguine in furore conversus, Three Isles in the sea of Eubœa.

Lichas, puer Herculis, per quem Deianira viri suo in Oeta monte sacrificata, vultu vestem misit Nefci Centauri sanguine infectam; quam cum ille induisset, serpente per totum corpus veneno, doloris magnitudine in furorem versus, perniciosis muneris latorem in mare præcipitavit.

Lichfeldia, Campus cadaverum, Lichfield.

Liciānus, A Poet in Martialis time.

Liciñus, The name of divers noble men of Rome.

Liga, The Isle Ligon.

Ligarius, A noble Roman, Pompeys friend, whom Tully defended being accused by Tubero.

Ligea, gr. i. canora. A nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Liger, Eris. A River of France called Loire, long. 21. lat. 48. Also the name of a Rutilian slain by Æneas.

Liguria, dict. a Ligyro Phaetontis filio. A country in Italy reaching from the hill Apenninus, to the Tuscan sea; it is now called la Riviera di Genova, lat. 43. clm. 6. incolæ Ligures; inde & Ligusticus, adj.

Ligustina, A city of the Ligurians; Ligyes, incolæ.

Lilybaeum, A Promontory and city of Sicily, now called Marsella, or Mazara, long. 37. lat. 37. inde Lilybaeus, a, um.

Limentinus, putabatur Deus qui limitibus præferebat.

Limfōlāleum, The city Guefna in Germany.

Limricum, The city Limrick in Ireland.

Limnades, stagnorum nymphæ; Nympha n. stagnum significat.

Limne, locus in arce Athenarum.

Limnoria, a Nympha lacus, & Ægea cura.

Limnys, gr. i. palus, a Plin. voc. Silimnus. An Isle between Pembroke-shire and Ireland, near S. Davids; it is now called Ramsey, Camb. long. 14. lat. 52.

Limnōchālāssa, græc. λευκώδασσα, stagnum marinum. An Isle near Spain.

Limnōiades, dict. a pratis, quæ λευκώδης, voc. Gr. Nymphae of the Meadows.

Limonium, A town of Poitiers in France.

Limovici, People of Limosinus in Aquitania.

Limyra, A river and town in Lycia.

Lindaviūm, The city Lindav in Rhætia.

Lindēsia, Lindsey, a third part of Lincolnshire.

Lindos, Rhodes.

Lindum & Lincolnia, The city of Lincoln.

Lingones, People of France dwelling in Langres; inde Lingonicus.

Linnum Regis, Old Linn, or Kings-Linn.

Linnun Episcopi, Bishop-Linn.

Linternum & Linterni, urbs Campaniæ.

Lintricum, A town of Noricum by Danubius.

Linus, i. rete. The son of Apollo and Terpsichore or Urania, who was a Musician, and taught Thamyra, Hercules, and Orpheus; Mithras, gr. genus est cantilenæ, rusticorum proprium.

Lipara, An Æolian Island, ita dict. a Liparo rege, Aufonis filio, cui successit Æolus.

Liparis, A river of Cilicia sic dict. dicitur nō lēpāris, quoniam (ut scribit Vitruvius) natantes in hoc flumine non aliter ungi ab ipsa aqua, quam si oleo aut adipe lavarentur.

Liquetia, or Liqueutia, A river of Cisalpinga Gallia.

Lirimiris, A town in the North part of Germany.

Liriōpe, gr. i. vox suavis & jucunda. A Sea-Nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, of whom Cephalus begat the beautiful boy Narcissus.

Liris, A river in Italy running by the town Minturnæ.

Lissa, An Isle in the Adriatick Sea against Iader.

Lissus, A town of Macedon, and also of Crete; also a river in Thrace, one of those which Xerxes Army drank up.

Lithæstus, gr. i. lapideus, sic dict. A-

pollo, quod in Malea in lapide collocatus sit, a λίθος, lapis.

Lithobolia, gr. i. lapidationes, λίθοβολία, vocat. τὸ βάλειν τὸ λίθον, sic dicta quædam festa apud Træzenos, eod quod in seditione nonnulli duas Cretensium puellas, unam nomine Lamiam, alteram Auxeam, lapidibus nequiter obruerunt; unde, ut earum manes placarent, festum quorannis solenniter celebrandum statuerunt, quod Lithobolia vocitant.

Lithānia, regni Poloniæ pars.

Livius, Historicus Patavinus, qui res Rom. miro artificio luculentoque sermone perperit; mor. 4. an. Tiberii Cæs. ætatis suæ 76. ann. Chr. 19. Est & Livius Andronicus, Poeta, Livii Salinatoris libertus, ob ingenium libertate donatus, vix. an. M. 3710. ante Chr. 218.

Livonia, A country by upper Germany, inde Livones, pop. Livlanders, & Livonicus, a, um, adj.

Lixus, colonia a Claudio Cæsare ducta in Mauritania Tingitana.

L ante O

Lobrinī, Hills in Phrygia.

Lōcānus, fluv. Calabriz.

Lōchās, A Promontory of Egypt, near Alexandria and Pharos.

Lōcōritum, The city Forcheim of Franconia in Germany.

Locri, in extrema Italiæ ora oppidum, incolentes ejusdem nominis, abis Locris qui Ajaxem Oileum ad Trojam sequuti sunt conditum, hodie vocatur Geraci, si Nigro fides sit.

Lōcus fœlix, Wilg. Austriz opp.

Locusta, infat locustæ noxia. A Witch which helped Nero to kill Britannicus, and Agrippina to kill Claudius the Emperor.

Lōcūmus, Apollo sic dict. sic dict. a Lydiis ob expulsiōnem τὸ λωκυτῆς pestilentiæ.

Lōgia, A river or lake in Ireland, called Loghioyle.

LōndInum, antiquis Lundinium, Londonia, & Augusta Trinobantum, exteris Londra and Londres, The city of London, long. 20. lat. 51.

Longimānus, sic dict. Artaxerxes 99. Persarum Imperator, quod alteram manum habuit longiore: reg. an. 40. an. M. 3487.

Longōbardī sic dict. quod longas barbas haberent, unde & eadem ratione gr. a Strab. voc. Macropogones; vel dict. quasi Lingobardi (sic enim a Pontico nominantur) eod quod Lingones populi Germaniæ; & Bardi Galliarum populi, facta unione gentem unam & nomen unum admiscuerunt, quum tempore Justiniani ad utramque Padī ripam sedem fixerunt.

Longōbardia, a barbarum prolixitate dict. Lombardy, antiquè dict. Gallia Cisalpina, vid. Cisalp. Gallia.

Longōvīcum Lancaſter.

Lōpādūsa, An Isle between Cilicia and Libya, opposite to Thapsus.

Lōpum, A huge desert in the country of Bactria, where malignant spirits haunt.

Lōryma, A place in Caria against Rhodes.

Los, An Isle about Theffaly.

Lotharingia, The country of Lorain in France.

Lōtis, Nympha in locum arborem mutata, quum Priapi vim fugeret.

Lōtōphāgi, dict. a loto, quod ejus fructu viciant, a people of Africk.

LUC

Lövanum, *The City Lovain in Brabant.*
 Löventium, *Levany in Brecknockshire.*
 Loxa, *The river Loffe near Scotland.*
 Loxias, gr. a λῶξ obliquus, propter obliqua & tortuosa responsa; vel quod Zodiacum oblique perceret. *A surname of Apollo, Macrob.*

L. ante U.

Lūa mater, dea quædam apud veteres fuit, à lūando expandēque nomen fortita, quæ præerat lustrationibus & lustris.

Lūca, dict. à Lucanone Hetruscorum rege. *A City of Tuscya; unde Lucenles dicti.*

Lūcāni pop. Italici; à Samnitibus oriundi.

Lūcānia, *A country in Italy between Apulia and Calabria; hodie à Geograph. Basilicata dicitur, str. clim. 6.*

Lūcānus, dict. quod instar splendoris maturum effulset. *A famous Poet born at Corduba, which wrote the History of the Civil wars between Cæsar and Pompey in Hæmæter verses: he was put to death by Nero ann. Chr. 65.*

Lūcāria, festa apud Rom. celebrata in lūco, in quo Romani à Gallis fugati sese occultarunt.

Lūcās, à lūco dict. *A Physician of Antioch in Syria, and after one of the Four Evangelists, who was martyred in Greece, if we may believe Nicephorus, they hanging him on a green Olive tree: bearing fruit, for want of dry timber.*

Lūcāni, *People inhabiting the West parts of Ireland.*

Lūcenses, *People of the City Luca.*

Lūcēntia, *A City of Hispania citerior.*

Lūcēnum, *A town of Tarracon abate Carthage Westward.*

Lūcēres, *The third part of the people of Rome, sic dict. à Lucerio Ardea rege; qui auxilio fuit Romulo adversus Tatium; qui ab illis tribusignitur fuit tribum apud Romanos divisio; 1. à Tatius dicti sunt Sabini Tatienfes, 2. à Romulo pop. Alban. Rammenfes, 3. Advenæ omnes à Lucerio Lucenles.*

Lūcēria, *A City of Apulia.*

Lūcērius vel Lucetius, dict. à luce, quam præstat hominibus. *Jupiter so called: sic Juno Luceria, quod lucis causa fit.*

Lūcēna, *A town of the Helvetians, commonly called Lucern, long. 30. lat. 47.*

Merc. nomen obituit à magna turri in exitu lacus, ex qua olim nocturni ignes navigantibus præluxerunt: dic. à Luceria.

Lūcānūs, *A learned man that wrote Dialogues.*

Lūcilius, *An ancient Poet that first writ Satyrs in Latine: also a Skeldir; also the name of divers others.*

Lūcina, dict. quod partum ferat in lūcem; vel quod oculis præsit & lucis vel à lūco qui Romæ Junoni sacer est in Exquilis, unde Ovid. 2. Palfor, Gratia Lucina: dedit hæc tibi nomen lucus: Aut quia principium tu dea lucis habes, Juno, Diana fecit.

Lūcius, dict. sic à Lucumone Hetruscorum; sic quod primâ luce natus esset. *A surname of divers Romans.*

Lūcētia, *A chaste woman of Rome,*

LUP

the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, who flew her self because that Sextus Tarquinius, who had her upon which occasion the people of Rome rising in arms, banished all that family of the Tarquines: by one of them the Kingdom was then governed, so that the Commonwealth was changed from a Monarchy to an Aristocracy, which was by Consuls, anno Mund. 3442. urb. 245.

Lūcēllis, mons in Sabinis.

Lūcretius, *A Latin Poet, that wrote six books of the works of nature: his wife loving him very dearly, and pleasing to win him nearer to her in love, gave him a Philtrum, or love-cup, which drove him into such a madness, that he killed himself: vix. ant. Chr. 50.*

Lūcrinum, opp. Apulici.

Lūcrinus, *A lake of Company, sic dict. à lucro, propter multitudinem piscium qui ibi capiuntur.*

Lūcratius Catulus, *A noble Roman who vanquished the Carthaginians in a Sea-fight between Sicily and Africa.*

Lūcullus, *A noble Roman in his Prætorship, he governed Africk two several times; he overthrew the forces of Mithridates, and rescued his Colleague Cotta that was besieged in Chalcedon after his victories, being called home, he gave himself wholly to a sensual life; he was at the last falling him, he was delivered to be kept by M. Lucullus, an. Mund. 3877. ant. Chr. 71.*

Lūcūmo, viri nomen, à quo Lucumedi, qui postea Lucenles.

Lūcūmōnes, quidam homines ob infamiam dict. quod loca, ad quæ venissent, infesta facerent.

Lūcus, Cæsarum rex, à quo Parisiensis Lucii, seu Lucenles appellati sunt, forsitanque eorum urbs Lucotetia, ab eo cognominata Lucetia.

Lūcus Augusti, *A city of Tarracon: also another of Gall. Narbon.*

Lūcus Feroniæ, *A town in the middle of Tuscya, not far from Luca: also a Promontory of Hetruria.*

Lūdivicus, *The name of divers men.*

Lūdētium, *Powesland in Wales.*

Lūdūnenfis Gallia, *The country of Lions in France. It hath on the North the Englishmen on the West, partly the Ocean, partly Guiana: upon the East the river Seyne: on the South Narbone.*

Lūdūnum, *The City Lions in France; long. 26. lat. 46. nomen habet à monte Lucii, veteres enim Galli dūnum vocabant collem; est & Lugdunum, five Lugodunum, urbs Batavorum in Gallia Belgica, five Hollandia, vulgò dict. Leyden, long. 26. lat. 53. Merc.*

Lūgēum, nomen admirandæ paludis, quæ in Carmola fori Julii vicina provincia est.

Lūgūdium, *The City Utrecht in Holland.*

Lūguavallum, five Carleolum, *Calisia.*

Lūna, *A City of Hetruria, sic dict. à marmoreis totidinis instar Lunæ radiantibus, inde Lucenles, se: Also a Promontory in Portugal, ated mons Lunæ.*

Lūnariūm, *A Promontory, called also Mons Jovis, in Spain.*

Lūpa, quæ & Acca Laurentia dicta est, uxor Faustuli pastoris armenti regii, quæ geminos infantes Vestalis filie Numitoris ad Ripam Tyberis expositos aluit.

Lūp, *A surname of divers Romans.*

Lūpercal, dict. à Pane Lycæo.

LYC

place in Mount Palatine, consecrated to Pan: v. appel.

Lūpercalia, *Festis in which Pans Priests celebrating, ran up and down the streets naked & mulierum palmas uteror: quæ caprinâ pelle ferientes made women fruitful: they were naked, because when Romulus and Remus kept this solemnity; thieves stole away their Cattel, and they followed them naked, and took them again: vide Appel.*

Lūperci, *The ministers of that solemnity.*

Lūpfurdum, *The city Leypfick in Germany.*

Lūpia, *The river, Lypper, or others, Lhon in Germany.*

Lūrius Lucumo, *A King of Tuscany, reg. an. 25.*

Lūstania, *Plin. l. 3. c. 3. scribit lufum Liberi patris, ac Lyfium cum eo deb. chantem nomen dedisse Lufitaniz. The third part of Spain called was Portugal (quasi portus Gallorum; vel à portu Cale in ostio fluminis Durii, qui à Gallis pificationis causa frequentari solet:) It is parted on the North from Tarracon by Iberiver Ducto, and on the South from Bætica, (which are other two parts of Spain) by the river Anas.*

Lūsius vel Lyfius, *A river of Arcadia, Lupiz, A City of Calabria.*

Lūfii, *A City of Arcadia, where Melampus cured Prætor's daughters.*

Lūficia, à Lūto, vel dicitur Lucotetia, à parietum albedine, quam Græci Λευκῆτιαν vocant. *The city Paris in France, long. 23. lat. 48.*

L. ante Y

Lyæus, dict. quod pariat lūas, i. rixam & seditiones. solvendo concordiam; vel παρὰ τὸ λύνει τὰ μὴ τὰ ἴδια μαζωκῶν, quod solvat membra, unde etiam λυμῶνις dicitur; vel à λύω solvo, quod solvat curas. *One of Bacchus his names.*

Lyæbæus, mons Attici.

Lyæzus, Arcadiæ mons, Jovi facer, in eo monte Jovis Lyæzi ara fuit, à Lycæone Pelagii filio primum consecrata: Lyæzus dictus & Pan, quod ἄνδρ' ἰλλος, i. illos, ob ovibus abere credebatur: hinc Lyæa: *The sacrificers done there to Jupiter.*

Lyæmbes, *The father of Neobuleis, who espoused his daughter to Archilochus the Poet, but he refusing to give her unto him, Archilochus wrote such bitter verses against him, or caused him to hang himself and his daughter.*

Lyæon, Gr. i. e. lupinus, *A King of Arcadia, son of Pelagus, whom Jupiter, because he had slain a boy upon his altar, turned into a wolf. Ovid saith, that Jupiter hearing an ill report of wickedness reigning amongst men, came down to see, and travelling the country to see the truth, one night he came to Lyæon's palace, and told him he was aged; the people satisfied to him, but Lyæon decided their curiosity. In the night he went to Jupiter's chamber, & would have slain him, but missing of his purpose, he tried him another way: he took of the pledges he had from Molossus, one of which he flew and dressed him, and set him before Jupiter, which he seeing, turned his palace with lightning, and turned him into a Wolf. Also the son of Neleus and brother to Nestor. Also a cunning Cæsar of Gnosus in Crete.*

Lyæones, populi Asiæ.

LYC

Lycæonia, à Lycæone dict. *A certain country in Asia the left, near Phrygia, reaching to that part of the hill Thauris, which is in Cilicia and Pisidia. It is also taken for Arcadia.*

Lycæte, Gr. i. Lupina, scortum nobile apud Drepanum, sic & Laurentia meretricis Lupa dicitur: *Of B. Butes begat Eryx. Also daughter of Priamus, and wife to Polydamas Antenor's son.*

Lycætas, *A City of Crete, sic dict. à luporum multitudine, quæ ibi esse creditur, quos gr. λύκας vocant.*

Lycæum, *Aristoteles School where he taught Philosophy, Indè Peripatetici dicti sunt, qui disputabant inambulantes in Lycero: est & Gymnasium Ciceronis in fundo Tusculano, dict. à nomine Aristotelici Scholæ.*

Lychnidus, Lychnidion & Lychaidos, *A City and lake in the West part of Macedonia: sic dict. quod ibi gemmæ ejusdem nominis reperiantur.*

Lychnitis, palus Armeniæ majoris.

Lychnitis, nomen habet à Lyco Pandionis filio, *A certain country in Asia the left, now called Bricquia, by others Aldinelli: vid. Or. It is situated between Caria and Pamphylia.*

Lycidas, *The name of a Centaur. Also a shepherd in Virgil.*

Lycimnius, *Hercules grandfather on the mothers side.*

Lycida, canis nomen apud Virgilium, à Lyco, lupo; vel quia, Laconia ex Laconia, quia inde veniunt optimi canes.

Lycius, ἄλκυς, Apollo, vel simpli-citer accipiendus Νῆμης, vel Ἀρκαίου, ejus præsidio pecudes tutæ erant, cujusque nomine lupi interimerentur: unde apud Soph. dicitur λυκαῖνός τε. Sic vel sic à Danao dictus est: cum enim Danao esset controversia de regno Argivorum cum Gelanore pronepote Agenoris, qui erat abnepos Phoronei, disceptantibus Agivis, fortè accidit ut lupus validissimus eorum adoriretur, & stereretur, quo viso cum Argivi Danaum, externum hominem, lupum conferrent. ad judicandum illi regnum; ipse hoc ad Apollinem beneficium referens ἄλκυος consecravit.

Lycæantitis, *Diana so called, à Lycæa civitate, ubi templum habebat.*

Lycæides, Gr. i. alta machinans, *A King of Scyrius, to whom Thetis gave Achilles to be kept (the having stolen him from his master Chiron): Achilles putting on women's apparel lived amongst Lycomedes his daughters, that he might avoid the going to wars, from whence, if he had gone, he would be should never return. Also the son of Creon.*

Lycæon, Pythagoreus ex Troade, adeo in dicendo suavis ut pro Lycæon Glycon nominaretur. *Also a town in Spain.*

Lycæphron, Gr. i. alta sapiens, *A famous Poet of Chalcedon and composer of Tragedies: He was one of the seven Poets, called Pleiades, from the seven stars. Also a son of Perinthus King of Corinth.*

Lycopōlis, Gr. λυκοπόλις, i. e. luporum civitas, urbs Ægypti, sic dict. propterea quod Æthiopes agros Ægyptios incurfantes, lupi fide acie utique ad civitatem Elephantinam repulerint. Sed ibidem civitatem confluentes Ægyptii ubi aciem struxerant, à bestis illis Lycopolin cognominarunt, ac pro diis Lu-

LYC

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pos ipsos venerantur.

Lycoræa, vicus in Delphis à Lycoreo rege; Civis Lycorus, Lycoreus, Lycori-tes; est & Lycoreus Jupiter, Steph.

Lycorias, *The name of a Nymph.*

Lycoris, Idis, Volumentis senatoris liberta, vero nomine Citheris dicta, indere à C. Gallo adamata, quo tamen spreto Antonium in caltra sequuta est.

Lycormas, *A river of Ætolia, afterwards called Evenus: Evenus.*

Lycōsura, gr. λυκοσούρα, i. lupi cauda, sic dict. propter similitudinem, à City of Arcady, upon the hill Lycæus.

Lycōnia, *A City of Crete, named of Lycus, Lycæon's son, Lyctius, a. um.*

Lyctus, & Lyctus; à Lyctio Lycæonis filio, Idomeniæ patris, *A City in Crete now called Paleio Caltro: indè Lyctius.*

Lycurgides, filius Lycurgi.

Lycurgus, gr. i. alta ac ardua faciens, *A noble Spartan, or Lacedæmonian, son to Polydectes, and brother to Eunomus King of the Lacedæmonians; he established the Lacedæmonian Commonwealth with the best laws in Greece. See his life described by Plutarch: vix. ann. Mund. 3040.*

Lycus, gr. i. lupus, *A King of Bæotia, who married Antiopa the daughter of king Nycteus; afterwards finding that Jupiter had lain with her in the form of a Satyr, he put her away, and married one Dirce; the being afraid lest Antiopa should be received in favour again, kept her bound fast. Jupiter loosed her, and she fled unto a mountain, vid. supra Amphion, & Dirce: Also an exile of Thebes, who about that time as Hercules went into banishment upon the Kingdom of Thebes, and would have ravished Megara, Hercules's wife; but Hercules came and rescued her, and slew him and all his: Also one of Æneas his companions; also a river in Asia not far from Laodicea; and another of Sicily called Platina, with sundry others of the same name: v. Ortel.*

Lydda, *A City of Palestina, called now Ramah, or S. Georgius; it is otherwise called Diospolis.*

Lydi, populus Thuscæ.

Lydia, *A country in the lesser Asia, where of Cræsus was the last King: dict. à Lydo Aroy filio ejus regionis rege: vel potius à Lud filio Sem: antiquè etiam Mæonia dict. Phrygiæ est ab exortu Solis vicina, ad Septentrionem Myfiæ, parte Australi Cariam amplectens, & ad occidentum supra Ioniam excurrens.*

Lydis, *A King of Mæonia, afterwards of h. m. c. led Lyda: reg. cum fratre Tyrthero, ann. Mund. 2307. Tempore quo Sampson jud. Israel. Also Hercules's son by Iole.*

Lugdūnum, *A town of Myfia.*

Lugdāmus, *A quiffant wrestler of Syracuse in Sicily.*

Lygus, Gr. i. vimen, vel caligo, *A constellation in Scythia.*

Lymlra, *A River and City in Lycia.*

Lyneffis, *A river of Macedonia: also a country there: indè Lyneffius: a. um; Lyneffia, populi.*

Lyncæus, Gr. ἔλκευς, tantâ ocu-

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lorum acie præditus erat, ut videretur visu parietem penetrare. *The son of Aphæreus, and one of the Argonautæ, admired for his quickness of sight: he could see into bells, and tell what they did there; and ships one hundred and thirty miles from him; He could see the new Moon, the first day when it was in the sign Aries: vix. ann. M. 2720.*

V. Valerium, l. i. Argon, *Also another of that name whom Ovid calleth Linus, the son of Ægyptus, who alone of all his fifty brethren, through the pity of his wife Hypermetra, escaped death: afterwards he expelled and slew Danaus, and reigned at Argos; Also the brother of Idas slain by Pollux, indè Lynceus, a. um.*

Lyncus, *A King of Scythia, whom (for his inhumanity toward Tripolemus, the messenger of Ceres) the goddess Ceres changed into a heifer, called Lyncus or Cædæmus. Item Lyncus, or after him, Lynceus, of some Lynx, urbs Libyæ juxta Gades, post Atlantem; & insula Atlantis; & urbs Lynx; Gentile Lynxites, & Lynxius.*

Lyndus, *A City of Rhodes.*

Lyra, *fignum celeste stellarum novem; vid. Appell.*

Lycræ, populi Scythiæ, qui venatione vigilant hoc modo: consensu arboribus quas habent frequentes, insidiantur feris: singulis addit canis & equus in ventrem cubare edocuit, humil in subsidendo gratia: ubi quis feram ab arbore vidit, sagittâ percutit; percussa si fugiat, consensu equo persequitur, comitante cane.

Lycræus, indè. Lycræus, & Lycræus, *An hill in Arcady, out of which issue the river Inachus.*

Lyrnæia, *A Country of Lycia.*

Lyrnæffis, *A City of Troas washed by Achilles: patria Briseidis unde illa dicta ab Ovid. Lyrnæffis; est & Lyrnæffius, adi.*

Lyfander, Gr. i. solvens homines, *A not ule caps in of the Lacedæmonians, under whose conduct the Lacedæmonians were: the Athenians: He is said to have cared for the truth or an oath no longer than they would serve for his purposes; whereupon he used much this Apophthegm; where the Lyons skin (i. true valour) will not prevail, we must put on the Foxes: i. we must use craft. See him described and paralleled with Sylla by Plutarch. vix. an. M. 3350. tempore Astaxerxis Mem.*

Lysanthes, gr. i. auras solvens, *An Orator of Greece; and the name of divers men.*

Lysbona: V. Ulyssona.

Lysides, *An Athenian, son to Phædus the Philosopher.*

Lysias, Gr. i. dissolvens, *An excellent Orator, the son of Cephalus, commanded by Cicero in Bruto: floruit ann. M. 3545. tempore Malachiz Prophetæ ultimi.*

Lysistrates, *An old man of Athens that was wont to colour his white hairs with black, to the end he might seem young.*

Lysidice, Gr. i. jura dissolvens, *The daughter of Pelops and Hippodamia, wife to Electryon, and mother of Alcmena, who was the mother of Hercules.*

Lysimachia, Gr. i. pugna dissolutio, *A City built by Lysimachus in Thrace, ann. 360. it was called by Ptolemy Ἰεζμῖν, and now Hexamilii or Policastro v. Ortel.*

Lysimachus, *A Macedonian, who was the son of Ptolemy.*

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Lysimachus, Gr. pugnas dissolvens. *The son of Agathocles, one of Alexander's captains, made governor of Pergamum, where Alexander's treasure lay; who for the love he had to learn, and honour to Callisthenes, a great scholar, was imprisoned by Alexander; afterward Alexander being mortally wounded against him, did cast him away into the sea, but he took a towel, and wrapped about his arms, and threw his hands into the Lioni mouth, and flew him by pulling out his tongue; for which act he was afterward had in favour with Alexander, & afterward was king of Thrace, ann. Mund. 3662. Another of that name was Alexander's school-master, and had no word in him, but a brag of acquaintance with great men. Also the son of Aristides justus whom the people for his fathers sake very much favoured.*

Lysippe, vid. Iphianassa.
Lysippus, græc. i. equos dissolvens. *A comical poet; also a Carver of Sicily.*

Lysistratus, Gr. i. exercitum dissolvens. *The brother of Lysippus, an excellent Carver.*

Lysius, Ὀδῶν, Ὀδῶν ὁδῶν, i. a solvendo, dict. eo quod Bacchus curas solvit. *A name of Bacchus; & other also of that name.*

Lycæ, *A country of Thessaly near the river Peneus.*

Lycyrambus, Bacchus so called, dict. quod Jupiter illum affluerit femori; ac mox eo in lucem prodituro inclamaverit, Ὀδῶν Ὀδῶν, i. solve futuram; V. Dithyrambus in Appel.

Lycus, *A river in Asia the left, running into Pontus.*

Lycæa, *A town of Acarnania.*

MAC

MAC People of Arabia scilicet, opposita to the Carmani; Ormus.

Macarea, a Macareo Lycæonis filio condita, Romani Beatam vocant, (canquam a μακάριος beatus diceretur.) Gentile Macareates, Macareus. *A city of Arcady.*

Macæus, Gr. i. beatus. *The son of Æolus, who loved his sister Canace, and she him, v. Canace.*

Macæria, Gr. μακάριος, i. beata. *The daughter of Hercules, which willingly offered her self in sacrifice to appease the infernal ghosts. Suid. called her the daughter of Pluto; unde illud proverbium, Βαλὼν ἐκ μακάριου, Projeice in Macariam, i. abi in malam rem. Est & nomen urbis in insula Cypri, hodie Salines dict. Nig.*

Maceo, *A town in India.*

Macedon, *A little country of Thessaly, in the mountain Pindos.*

Macedo, filius Orididis filii Jovis, a quo Macedoniam dictam voluit civis Macedo, item Macedonicus, five Macedonius: reperitur & Macetes & sam. Macedonius regnare cepit hic Macedo apud Æmathios circ. ann. Mund. 2180. Fune, tempore quo Jacob proficiscitur ad Laban: inde

Macedonia, olim Æmathia & Æmonia, Edonia Macetia, & Pieria, & in lib Machab. Cethim, in medio duorum mari um, Adriatici ab Occasu, & Ægei ab Oriente describitur; ab Aquilone Dalma-

tiæ partem & Mæthiam (sic corrigenda est ejus in Æmathia descriptio,) a meridie Epirum & Achiam habens, Sic. Zon. temp. Clim. 6.

Macella, *A City in Italy.*

Macer Æmilius, *A poet who in Ovid's time wrote of birds in verses.*

Mæcelus, *A river of Mylia, falling into Rhyndacus.*

Mæchæus, untis, *A castle in Judæa.*

Mæchæon, Gr. i. pugnam appetens, *The son of Æsculapius and Afinoe; a famous Physician, who went with the Grecians to the Trojan war.*

Mæchæones, apud Spartanos dicti sunt Anticratis posterii, quod is Machæra, i. gladio, Epaminondam in bello strenue confecerit.

Machlyæ, *People of Africa above the Nafanones.*

Mæcides, *A City of Thrace.*

Mæcistus, urbs Arcadiæ, a Mæcisto fratre Phryxi dict.

Macium, *A province of India, full of Elephants.*

Macolicum, *Malc in Ireland.*

Macomada, & Macodama, *A city by the great Syres.*

Macra, Gr. μακρά, sunt putei, aut lacus profundi; fluvius Liguriæ ab He- truria dividens, dict. hodie Macra.

Macris, *A little Isle near Eubœa, also one of the Cyclades.*

Macrobii, Gr. μακροβίος, i. longævi, a longævitate dict. *People of Æthiopia; also people of the Islands near the River Ganges, where the Brachmanni dwell.*

Macrobii, Gr. μακροβίος, longævi, viri consularis nomen, qui fuit Servii co-æternus, qui in omnium Scipionis commentariorum libros duos, aliisque septem Saturnaliorum conscripsit.

Macrocæphali, Gr. μακροκέφαλοι, i. grandia habentes capita, *People of Themiscyra.*

Macrochre, *A name of Artaxerxes.*

Macrochrenii, Gr. i. magna habentes præcipitia, a μακρός magnus, & κρηνὴ præcipitium, *Mountains near Ister.*

Macrônës, pop. Cappadociæ.

Macrontichos, Gr. μακρόν τιγος, i. longum habens murum, *A town in Thrace, near to the Isthmus of Cherroneus, where Miltiades made a long Wall from Propontis to the Gulf Melanis.*

Macynia, *A town on the hill Taphias in Ætolia.*

Madagafcar, *An Isle beyond the farthest part of Æthiopia.*

Mædaura, *A City in the borders of Getulia, and Numidia.*

Mædauentia, *A City in Africk.*

Mædian, *A City of Arabia, on the South of Judæa; in the desert of the Saracens, against the East part of the Red sea.*

Mædus, Maidstone in Kent.

Mæa, *A town by Hellepont.*

Mæander, Gr. dict. quod sinuosus flexibus obretet, quasi Μαῖαν ὁδὸν ἔχει, i. quærens hominum consortia. *A river in Phrygia, now called Madre or Palazza; v. Orr. Also an hill in India.*

Mæandria, Epiri oppidum.

Mæandrus, & Mæandropolis, Migne- siæ urbs.

Mæandrus, Scotiz populi.

Mæchinfia, *A city of Brabant.*

Mæcia, castri nomen in Italia.

Mædia, civitas Thraciæ, unde Madi populi.

Mædæes, Gr. i. infinites, *Women-sacrificers to Bacchus: dict. a μαῖναι, quod significat infans.*

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Mænalius, & Mænala, orum, dict. a Mænalo Lycæonis filio. *A hill and City in Arcadia: inde Mænalius, a, um, adj.*

Mænaliæ, dict. a Mænaspicibus, quorum ibi capitor copia, *An Isle in the Ligulistic sea; & another near Corsica, called by one Melora: a third in the sea Balæaricum, opposite to the City Palma.*

Mænilius, Consul Romanus, ann. ab V. C. 330, devictis navali prælio præcis Lati- nis ac Antiatibus, eorum rostra navium ærata in foro posuit, appellaturque forum Rostra cepit: dicitur etiam Mænias, Item decodor fuit & luxuriosus, qui amplissimo consumpto patrimonio, & domo venditâ, columnam tantum exceperat, unde spectaret gladiatores, quæ propterea Mæniana dict. est.

Mænolus, Ὀδῶν, id est, totus furens, quasi ab Ὀδῶν & μαῖναι, *A name of Bacchus; sic dict. vel quod vino contrahitur ebrietas, quæ species est infan- tiæ; vel quod a mulieribus infanientibus, quas Mænadas five Bacchas voc, sacra ejus celebrarentur, Calep.*

Mæon, pater fuit Homeri: unde ipse voc. Mæonides, & carmina ejus Mæonia, Martial.

Mæonia, *The Country of Lydia, viti- bus abundans: unde vitærum Mæonium poetis: inde Mæonis Gentile, scem, hinc & Arachne Mæonis dict. quia ex Mæonia, V. Lydia.*

Mæonius, Bacchus, dict. a Mæonia, ubi vini ejus jucundissimum.

M

Marcella, diſc. à Marca, *A woman's name.*

Marcellus, diſc. à Marcus. *The name of divers Romans; one whereof was famous in Conſul: he overcame the Syracuſans when Archimedes was ſlain, and had ſundry battels with Hannibal, who at laſt ſlew Marcellus: See his virtues at large deſcribed by Plutarch and Liv. vii. ann. Urb. 543. an. M. 3740. ante Chr. 208.*

Marcia, opp. Hiſp. Bætica; *Marcia.*

Marcilidas, *A notable robber in the wood Dodona.*

Marcōmanni, *Peop. near Auſtria; & eorum regio nunc Mark dicitur.*

Marcus, diſc. quia natus menſe Martio; vel potius nomen Oſcum, ut Mamers, & Mamerus. *A ſurname of divers Romans.*

Marcus Steph. interpret. limatus, ſtrictus, aut expoliatus.

Mardi, *Peop. of Aſia about Pontus, not far from Colchis.*

Mardoniſus, *One of Xerxes captains.*

Mare Mediterraneum, *The Sea that caſteth out of the Ocean by the ſtairs of Morocco, & in Barbary and Spain, paſſing Europe from Africa. Mare mortuum, A Pool or lake in Judæa, ſo called becauſe it never moveth. Mare rubrum, vide Berythum.*

Mārēa, *A town by the Pool Marcotis.*

Mārēotæ, *Peop. of Libya near Egypt.*

Mārēotis, pars Epiri, in qua vinum optimum naſcitur, unde Marcotides vites diſc. ſunt; & Marcotides vites; et Marcotis lacus in Egypto Buchiara diſc. Alexandriam à meridie alluens; pars etiam Libyæ, quæ eſt inter Cyrenaicam regionem & Egyptum; à Polemao vocat. Marmarica.

Margæa, *A fountain in Syracuſe; alſo a town in Elis.*

Margiāna, *A region in Aſia, where Antiochus built Antiochia.*

Margidūm, *near Bever-eſſle.*

Margum, *A city of Myſia ſuper.*

Margus, *A river in Aſia riſing out of the Sariphan mountains.*

Mārīa, i. exaltata, vel magiſtra maris, vel myrtha maris, vel amaritudinis mare, vel domina maris. *The name of divers holy Women.*

Mārīāba, *The chief city of Saba.*

Mārīa burgum, *A city in Pruſia; another in Livonia.*

Mārīamnia, *A town of Phœnicia.*

Mārīāna, Colonia ita diſc. à C. Mario ſepties Conſule, quæ eſt Colonia duxit.

A city in Corſica, now called Marino, or Zagorolo, v. Ort. long. 30. lat. 40. Clav.

Mārīāne ſoſſæ, ita diſc. à vicina ſoſſa, à C. Mario ad mare uſque ducta, *A town of Narbon in France, called Fos.*

Mārīandynum, diſc. à Mariandyno quodam Jælico; Gentile Mariandynus, & ſem. Mariandynis, *A country in Aſia bordering upon Bithynia, famous for the Hole Acheruſia, through which the Poets ſuppoſed that Hercules drew the three-headed Dog Cerberus out of hell.*

Mārīanus mons, *The hill Sierra Morena of Bætica in Spain.*

Mārīca, *A Nymph, the wife of Faunus, and mother of Latinus.*

Mārīdūm, *Caer-Marden in Wales.*

Mārīs, *A river of the Agathyſi running into Iter.*

Mārīſus, *Getarum fluv. qui in Tibiſcum labitur.*

Mārūm, vel Marius, poſtea Arſinoe vocata. *A city of Cyprus à Marico quodam diſc. Gentile Marius, Steph.*

Mārīus, *Sir-named Caius, one that was ſeven times Conſul of Rome; & he was only beholding to his valour for his preſerment (being of obſcure parentage): He overcame Jugurtha in Numidia, and the Cimbrī and Teutones in Italy, and afterward perſuaded the Roman Common-wealth by the diſtinction between him and Sylla: See his life deſcribed by Plutarch: vii. an. M. 3863. V. C. 666. ante Chriſt. 65. Mari-anus, a, um.*

Marmāces, *Peop. of Ethiopia.*

Marmārica, hodie Barca diſc. Ortel.

A country of Africa mea Nilus, between Cyrene, Libya, and Egypt: It is alſo called Marcotis, Marmarica pop. & Marmaricus, adj.

Marmārion, Gr. i. Marmoreum, ſic diſc. eſt quod marmoris habet fodinas: incolæ Marmarii, & Marmarini: unde & Apollo Marmarinus diſc. qui inſigne ibi habebat templum, *A town in Eubœa.*

Marmæ, *A town of Phœnicia.*

Marmæan, *Jupiter's Temple in Gaza.*

Mārō, Virgil's ſir-name from his father; inde Maroneus: vide Virgilius.

Mārōnæa, prius Ortoguræa, hodie Mārōnæa diſc. *A city of Ciconia, where is ſingular good wine, and ſo ſtrong, that if twenty times ſo much water be mixed with it, yet ſtill it will keep its ſtrength: inde Maroneis, adj. & Gentile, Maroneus, & Maronites, & ſem. Maronitis.*

Mārōnis, *A city in Germany.*

Marpeſſa, & quæ Marpeſia, diſc. etiam à mare poſt raptum Alcyone; ſtatim enim Alcyoni ſimile fortitæ erat. *A moſt beautiful Nymph or Nun, the daughter of Egeon, married to Idas; Apollo, one of the beaſten gods ſeeing her ſelf in love with her, and took her away from her husband by force: her husband purſued him with all his might, but could not recover her: vide Alcyone.*

Marpeſſus, five Marpeſus, *An hill in the Iſt. Parus: Candidi mæmoris ferax eſt, hinc Marpeſſa cautes apud Virgil. 6. Æn. pro marmore Paro.*

Martūbii, *Peop. of Italy, inhabiting Martubium, now called Marno, ſic diſc. vel à rege Martubio, vel quod circa mare habitarent.*

Martūccini, *Peop. of Italy in Aprutium.*

Mars, Varr. diſc. à maribus, quod iſis in bello præſit; alii ex Mavors, quod magna veritas; al. melius ab æpuri; al. à Sabina diſtione Mamers, quo nomine Sabini Martem vocabant: vid. appel. *The god of war, and ſon of Juno, without the company of her husband Jupiter's ſon Juno being diſpleaſed that Jupiter ſhould bring forth Minerva by the ſtriking of his head, ſhe alſo conſulted with the goddeſs Flora, how ſhe might be ſelf-ſpringing forth a ſon; Flora, had her ſon a flower which was in the field Olenius, which being done, ſhe conceived and bore Mars, who being a ſon of diſcontent, was made god of war and diſcord. He lay with Venus, Vulcan's wife; Vulcan by his craft had made an iron net, and eſt it about them, as he ſaw them naked; it was made with ſuch art, as neither of them could ſtir to help themſelves out: Vulcan called all the gods to ſee them as they lay; which matter cauſed much laughter amongſt the gods; as long Vulcan as*

the encreaſe of Neptune, loſed them; Mars had a ſiſter called Bellona, the goddeſs of war; a Wolf and a Mag-pye were conſecrated to him; he had to his Priests the Scii and Flamines, who from him were called Martiales; hinc Martius, a, um, of Mars or warlike: Alſo one of the ſeven Planets is called Mars.

Mārſi, *Peop. of Latium in Italy, à Marſo Circes filio orti; diſci ſunt idem & Abellinates: A people alſo of Scythia; hinc Marſius, a, um, adj.*

Mārſpiter, five Marſpiter, i. Martis pater, ut Dieſpiter, id eſt, diſci pater, Gell.

Mārſyas, tibiſen, Apollinem ad certamen provocans, à quo victus & excoriat: Item Phrygiæ fluvius ſic diſc. quod nymphaum Iechymis Marſyam deſecutus creviſſet; Ovid. 6. Metamor. Item Marſyas Peleus, *An Hiſtorian brought up with Alexander the great.*

Martia aqua, ab Anco Martio Rom. rege diſc. & hæc Aufeia dicitur.

Martia, *The daughter of Cato junior; her husband died when ſhe was young; one asking her why ſhe would not marry again, ſhe answered, becauſe ſhe could not find a man that loved her better than her gods: alſo one that was wife to Cato Uticensis was called Martia.*

Martia, Martialis, Martiales, Martius, & huſmodi hominum ac mulierum propria nomina à Marte deduci videntur.

Martialis, *A famous Poet, the witty writer of Epigrams, born at Bilbilis in Spain: vii. an. Chr. 83. tempore Domitiani Imp. & Quintiliani Rhetoris.*

Martion, *A Phyſician of Smyrna.*

Martius Ancus, quattuor Romanorum rex, diſc. many excellent works for the amplifying and adorning the city.

Martius Campus, Romæ diſc. quod Marti conſecratus eſſet.

Mārullus, diſc. à Maro, *A Roman Tribune that took away the Crowns from the ſtatues of Cæſar Dictator, and impriſoned them that called Cæſar Emperor; Alſo a Poet in the time of Antoninus; and a Grammarian that reprehended Tiberius for a barbariſm in his ſpeech, telling him he was Emperor of the city to rule men, but not their language.*

Maldorānus, *A Mountain dividing Parthia from Aria, Maldorant, pop.*

Māſes, *A city of the Argives.*

Māſiniſſa, *A king of Numidia; alſo the wife of an Emperor.*

Māſius, *An hill above Niſſibis.*

Māſſa, fluv. Libyæ.

Māſſæa, urbs Indorum.

Māſſagææ, populi Scythici.

Māſſalla, *A river in Crete.*

Māſſaura, vel, ut alii, Maſſaura, urbs Lydiæ, à Ma quadam cui Jupiter Bacchum nutriendum dedit, & cum à Junone interrogaretur, cuius eſſet filius, reſpondit æpuri, unde Bacchus apud Cares vocatur Maſaris, & taurus ei immolabatur apud Lydos, unde nomen urbi etiam Maſtaurus, & Gentile Maſtaureus, & Maſtaurites: Steph.

Māſſelyſia, *A county in Africa parted from Mauri by Mulucha. V. Maſſyla.*

Māſſia, *A town in Spain not far from Tartessus.*

Māſſica, *A region of Bætica in Spain, near the Tartessus.*

Māſſicu

Māſſicus, mons Campaniæ, optimi vini ferax, quod etiam Maſſicum Maſſæano dicitur; hodie diſc. mons ille, *Monte Draceno, Monte Maſſo, Ortel.*

Māſſilia, urbs Narbonenſis provinciæ, optimarum olim diſtinarum ſtudiis florentiſſima; hinc Plautus in Caſina Maſſilienſes mores, tanquam optimos & probatiſſimos dixit, Ubi tu es qui colore mores Maſſilienſes poſtulas? nomen autem habet Maſſalia, *Donne d'Arles, i. a piſcatore navi, & piſcatore, alligare, & quære re: vid. Punc. A city of Provence in France, called Marſeille, built 633 years before the incarnation of Chriſt: It was by the Romans paralleled with Athens for learning: long. 27. lat. 43. Merc. Hinc Maſſilianus & Maſſilioticus, a, um.*

Māſſurius, *A famous Lawyer of Rome in the time of Titus.*

Māſſyla, *A part of Mauritania; hinc Maſſyli pop. Maſſylus, Maſſylius & Maſſylus, a, um, adj.*

Māſſia, *A city near Hercules pila.*

Māſſaurus, *A town in Sicily.*

Māter magna, terra dicitur, & ſus prægnans ei maſſatur i dicitur, mater alma, quod omnia alati mater Deum, quod omnia generet.

Māternus, *A Conſul: ann. ab. V. C. 927. Et & Materius Petri diſcipulus, Colonia primus Chriſti fidem annuntiavit.*

Mātho, *An African.*

Māthana, pars Mediæ.

Mātinus, *An hill in Apulia: pop. Matini.*

Mātinum, *A town in Crete.*

Mātrinus, *A river in Picenum not far from Adria.*

Mātrona, *The river Marne in France, paſſing Belgica from Celtica.*

Mātriciūm, oppidum in Germania callidis fontibus nobilitatum, Ortel. ab aliquibus videtur interpretari *Mari-purge: unde Mattiacæ pilæ, quas Martialis pro Saponem poſuit.*

Mātrua, mane dicitur clarum, ab antiquis dicitur Aurora, unde etiam mane, inde Matuta, quæ gr. *Μαῦρα, vide Appel.*

Mātycææ, gens Scythica.

Māvors, quod magna veritas: v. Mars.

Mauri, pop. Mauritania, Moors.

Mauritania diſc. *Donne Mauri, i. obſcuro, vel nigro, eſt quod nigros habet accolos, quæ Mauros voc. A country in Africk, called Morico, lying towards the Gaditan ſtraits, and the Weſt Ocean: It is divided into Tingitana (which lieth between the Ocean Sea, the ſtraits of Morocco, and Getulia) and Cæſarienſis lying between Sardum and the mountains of Libya, and is now with other Countries contained under the general name of Barbary.*

Maurifolus, & Maurifolius, a, um, adj.

Mausolus, *A king of Caria. Huic Artēmiſia uxore ſepulcrum ſumptuoſiſſimum extruxit, unde omnia pretioſa ſepulera Mausolea dicuntur: extruam ſuit hoc monumentum, an. M. 3590.*

Māvſus, *The village of Corinth.*

Maxenſis, *A Roman Emperor, and a cruel tyrant.*

Maxiles, *Peop. of Africk.*

Maximinus, *A Thracian by birth, and Emperor of Rome, who ſucceeded Alexander Severus, and was ſlain by his ſoldiers, becauſe he would not lay ſiege to*

Aquileia: regn. ann. 2. ann. Chriſt. 336.

Maximus, *The name of divers men.*

Mazæca, *The city Caſarea in Cappadocia, by the hill Argeus.*

Mazæi, *Peop. of Pannonia.*

Mazæum, *A city of Bythynia.*

Mazæras, fluv. Hircaniæ in mare Caſpium influens.

Mazvæ, Nomades Libyæ.

Mēarus, *A river in Spain in the coaſt of the Aſturians.*

Mēata, pop. Northumberland.

Mēcenas, *A noble Roman, Auguſtus his favourite, and Patron to Horatius the Poet; whence after him every Patron was called Mēcenas: vide Appel.*

Mēceltus, *A river of Troas falling into Rhindicus.*

Mēcha, *A city in Arabia Felix, now inhabited by Saracens: Here is the Sepulchre of Mahomet, which the Turks do viſit with great devotion, and yet ſtrangers coming thither ſee no other thing than a golden ſhoe hanging in the Temple: long. 85. lat. 29. Clav.*

Mēciſteus, *One of Ajax Oilcus his companions.*

Mēciſtum, *A town in Triphylia.*

Mēcon, idem quod Sicyon.

Mēcyberna, *A town in the Eaſt part of Macedonia by the ſea ſide near Pallene.*

Mēcyberneus ſinus; *a gulf of the ſea by ſtability.*

Mēda, vicus agri Mediolanenſis; item urbs Theſſaliciæ.

Mēdæa, gr. i. conſilium. *A notable Soreerſſ, the daughter of Æta; ſhe entertained and lodged Jaſon, together with the reſt of the Argonauts at Colchois, and falling in love with him, and being afraid left he ſhould not return alive, (ſhe knowing the dangers that he was to undergo) upon promiſe that he would marry her, taught him how he ſhould ſame the braſen-ſeared Bulls, and caſt the Dragon that watched the golden fleece into a dead ſleep, and ſo ſlay him: which he did, and got the golden fleece: then the flying away with Jaſon, took her young brother Abſyrtus with her: Hæ father purſuing them, ſhe ſaw her brother, and cut him in many pieces, and threw them in the way, that ſo her father being buſied about gathering them up, they might eſcape his purſuit: as long as they came to Theſſaly, where by her prayers he reſtored youth and vigour to Jaſon's old father Æſon; ſhe had two children by Jaſon, and as long as Jaſon forſook her, and married as Creuſa the daughter of Creon king of Corinth; whereupon Medea being enraged, ſent fire in a box as a token to Creuſa; who opening the box, the fire-burnt forth and burned her, and the whole Palace. Jaſon as this would have ſlain her, but ſhe took both her children that ſhe had by Jaſon, and ſlew them in his ſight, and fled to Athens, and married to old Ægeus, and had by him a ſon called Medus, and took his ſon, and raiſed clouds and wind, and by them was carried into that part of Aſia which is called Medea: vide Jaſon.*

Mēdion, *A village in Phocis by the gulf Cræiſſæ: another in Epiria.*

Mēdora, *An Iſle in the Ocean ſea, ſouth-weſt from Spain.*

Medeſſianæ, filia Priami notha.

Mēdia, diſc. à Medo Medæ filio, *A country in Aſia, bounded with the Hir-*

cane Sea, Armenia, Perſia, and Parthia; called alſo Cordini, Maday and Servan: ſit. clim. 5 Item civitas Thraciæ: pop.

Medi, *A country alſo in Ireland called Meath: hinc Medicus, a, um 3 Of that country, V. Midia.*

Mēdiōlāni, Lhan Vellin in Mountgomeryſhire.

Mēdiōlanum, five Medolanum, urbs, Ciſalpine Galliæ Metropolis, diſc. à ſue dimidia lanata: nam cum à Gallicanis populis initum conſilium foret, pro conſtituenda urbe, effoſſo ſolo, invertere ſue dimidiam lanatam: Itaque à portento dimidiam lanatam: *The city of Millane in Italy, where Saint Ambroſe was Biſhop: long. 31. lat. 44. It is alſo the name of Muſter in Weſtphalia, and Manchester in Lancashire.*

Mēdiōlum, *A town in Spain.*

Mēdiōmārtices, *Peop. of Brabant about the river Moſella.*

Mēdiōxūmi, *Dii minores, qui vota mortalium ad ſuperos deſerebant.*

Mēditrina; *moſer at, ſic Feſt. Latinis pop. quo die quis primum guttaſte muſtum, dicere ominis gratiæ, Vetus novum vinum bibo, veteri novo morbo deor; à quibus verbis etiam Meditrinæ deæ nomen ceptum; & ejuſdem ſacra Meditrinalia diſc. ſunt.*

Medius, *One of Alexander's ſiſters.*

Medma, *An haven town in Italy.*

Medmīſus, urbs Carie.

Mēdiōſcus, *The river Brenta in Venetia, running by Paraviūm.*

Mēdon, *Ajax Oilcus hoſtard by Rhena.*

Mēduſilla, oppidum Latii.

Mēduſina, *A Roman matron, who being raviſhed by her own father, ſlew him.*

Mēduſia, gr. *Μεδούσα, regina imperatrix, filia Phorci ex Ceto marina bellua. The daughter of Phorcus, ſhe had hair as yellow as gold: Neptune being taken with her beauty, lay with her in Minerva's Temple; and began on her Regulus equus. Minerva in anger turned her hair into ſnakes, and all who looked on it into ſtones: Perſeus cut off her head when the ſnakes were aſleep, and ſo carrying it into Africk, filled it full of Serpents: v. Furie.*

Mēga, *A Promontory of Mauritania.*

Mēgabyzi, five Megalobyſi, ſic diſc. à Megabyzo Perſarum rege, qui eos primum inſtituit. Eunuchi erant, unde & pro imbellibus & molliſus pont conſueverunt, quales ſunt ſpadones, *The Priests of Diana of Ephreſus.*

Mēgæra, à *μεγαλός, odi, five invidio. One of the Furie: vide Furie.*

Mēgaleſia, dies qui dicatur erat magis maris Deorum cereemoniis; Ludi quoque qui celebrabantur ante templum in loco Magnæ matris conſpectu, Megaleſia dicebantur, & Iudi Megaleſtes: *μεγαλός enim Lat. magnus dicitur, μεγαλὴ magna. Inſtituti ſunt hi ludi quum mater Deum deſecraret ex Aſia, ſecundum Livium, pridie Idus Nov. Aprilis, Ovid. pridie Idus Aprilis: an. M. 3746. urb. cond. 549. Cornel. Cethego, & Semp. Turdikano, Coff. Calvi.*

Mēgālpōlis, urbs Arcadiæ: *Alſo a town in Aſia, betwixt Lycus and Mæander.*

Mēgālus, Siciliota, inventor unguenti ab eo Megalium diſc. Elymol.

Mēgāra, Creontiſ filia, & uxor Herculis; item civitas in Megaride Græciæ regione.

regione: long. 52. lat. 37. It is also an island in Sicily, and at the foot of it lies a city of the same name, before called Hybla, where the left honey is so bad; also a town of Thessaly, another in Pontus: v. Lycus.

Megareus, Hippomenes his father: Item filius Apollinis qui Megaris a se conditis nomen dedit, inde Gentile Megarensis, & som. Megaris. Megareis, possessivum Megaricus; & Megarus, a, um.

Megaris, Idis. A country of Achaia, in the borders of Attica and Peloponnesus; also an Isthmus in Neapolis & Paullipum. Meges, One of the Princes of Greece that was to Troy.

Megiste, An Isle and city of Lycia, Meionis, The Isle Cyprus. Melene dict. a Melanconcondi ore. A town in Arcadia; also the Isle Coreyra.

Melampcia, A city of Lydia, Melampylus The Isles Samos, Melampyllon, A mountain in Thessalia.

Melampus, gr. *μολυμπος*, i. nigros habens pedes; nam cum mater infancem exposuisset corpore tectum præterquam pedibus, qui a sole atro colore atrato, nomen causam dederunt. The son of Amythaon and Dorippe, a famous soothsayer; also one of Adæon's dogs.

Melampygos, gr. *μολυμπος*, i. qui nigro est podice, (*μολας* niger, & *πυγας* nates) sic dict. Hercules, quod cum partem corporis non Lydorum more vultam neque candidam, quemadmodum solent effumigari, sed nigris pilis hirsutam ac sylvosam haberet, Hercules his fœnatis unde proverbium, Ne incidas in Melampygom.

Melanchætes, gr. is qui nigros habet pilos. One of Adæon's dogs: *δὸν τῆς μελαίνης χαλμῆς*, a pili nigredine.

Melanchini, gr. i. qui nigris utuntur vestibus, a *μολας* niger, & *χαλιν*, People of Scythia.

Melandia, A region of Sicily, Melanthea, A town in Arcadia.

Melanes, i. nigri montes juxta desertum Arabie: hodie mons Sinai, vel mons Sæ Catharinæ.

Melaneus, gr. i. niger. One of Adæon's dogs: also one of the Centaurs.

Melanion, gr. i. niger, obscurus, sic dict. eo quod odio mulierum in solitudine abierit, & per avia montium & nemorum degerit. A most chaste man: unde proverb. Melanione castior.

Melanippion, A river of Pamphylia. Melanis, dict. quod ipsa tenebras amet, hominesque noctu sæpius coeant. Venus so called.

Melanthis, Deucalion's daughter. Melanthius, gr. i. ater, fulvus. The Goat-head of Ulysses, whom Telemachus flew; also the name of a famous Painter, and of a Trojan slain by Eurypius.

Melancho, Daughter to Proteus, who was wont for sport to ride in the sea upon a Dolphin back, but Neptune turning himself into the shape of a Dolphin, carried her away, and so with her.

Melanyon, dict. quod pomis certamen confecerit, a *μῆλον* & *δύω*. Hippomenes so called: Vid. hunc in Atalanta.

Melapontus, i. nigram mare, Melas, The name of divers rivers.

Melæger, Melagrus, & Melagros, gr. *μυλῆγες*, i. qui curam gerit venatus. The son of Oeneus king of Calydonia,

and Althæa; When he was new born his Mother saw the three Parca's, Destinies, sitting by the fire, and holding a basket in their hands that was taken out of the fire, who said, The boy should live as long as that stick was unburned: When they were gone, his mother Althæa put out the fire-stick and kept it so; when he was come to age, his father having inured all his fruits, sacrificed to all the gods, forgetting only Diana: whereat she was offended, and sent a huge Bear into his fields to destroy all his corn: so he procured a company to hunt this Bear, and so they did, and slew him, and gave the head to Atalanta the daughter of Jasilus the king of the Argives, because she first struck the Bear; at which Althæa's brothers, Plexippus and Toxæus, were wrath, and Meleager flew to them, and took the huntress Atalanta to wife: who eat Althæa being angry, eats and burns the Basket, and Meleager perished into a burning in his bowels and died: Vide Althæa.

Melægræa, The city Calydon. Melægrides, The sister of Meleager, who was turned into a Gnu or Turkey-bird: vide Appel.

Melægènes, dict. a Meletis fluvio Smyrnae alluente, juxta quem natus erat Homer so called: v. Homerus.

Melæthius, A gulf by Smyrna. Melæthia, civitas Magnæe litoralis in Græcia, vel ut al. Thessalie, patria Philostrate Præantis filii.

Melithæus, gr. i. qui curam gerit boum, a *μῆλιν* & *βου*, A Shepherd. Melicerta, five Melicertes. The son of Athamas and Ino, whom the Pagans did honour for one of the gods of the sea (called also Palæmon and Porcunus) because his mother Ino cast herself and him into the sea, when Athamas was mad, and would have slain them: vix, an. M. 1370. vide Helvic, vide Athamas.

Meligenæ, The Isle Melita. Meligænis, The Isle Lipara. Melia, gr. *μῆλη*, id est, apis. The daughter of Melissus, and sister of Amalthæa, who nourished Jupiter with Goat's milk; She was the first that found out the making of honey, which gave the Poets occasion to feign her to be turned into a Bee: It is also the wife of Perander, a Corinthian Tyrant, that killed her by spurning her when she was great with child; also a city of Libya.

Melissus, gr. i. apiarius. The name of a certain king of Crete, that first sacrificed unto Isis; also a Philosopher, surnamed Samius, in the time of Artaxerxes, an. M. 3506. Also a Grammarian given to Mecænas.

Mellita, seu Mellite, es, gr. Melliflua; Insula Siciliæ adjacens, The Isle Malta; v. Sicily, sixty miles distant from the Promontory Pachynus, from which it is parted by a very dangerous strait: This Isle hath in our times been famous for the knights of Jerusalem, called the Knights of Malta, and the Knights of Rhodes, being by Solymán driven from Rhodes to Malta; It is in compass 60 miles: This is the Isle into which Saint Paul was cast when he suffered shipwreck, though Eusebius, lib. 4. c. 6. Chron. would prove it to be the Island Coreyra, in the Adriatic sea: In this Island dogs are had in great estimation with women, whence the proverb, Melitæus catulus, signifying a man given wholly to

a voluptuous kind of life: long. 38. lat. 34. Clav. unde Melitæus, a, um, & Melitensis, le. Of Melita.

Mellitæa, urbs Thessalie. Mellitene, A region of Cappadocia; also a country of Armenia the less, not far from Euphrates.

Melitis, A fort that could not tell above five hundred married a wife, and durst not touch her lest she should kill his mother: Whence arose the proverb, Melitide fluitior.

Melitus, One of Socrates' accusers. Melitæa, A town of Illyricum. Melizandrus, A Poet of Melita, who wrote the wars between the Lapithes and Centaurs.

Mellaria, urbs Hispania. Mellonia, vel Mellonia. The goddess of honey.

Mello, gr. a *μῆλιν* i. niger, quia aquæ ejus nigra & turbida. The river Nilus: vide Nilus.

Meliodosis, gr. *μυλῆδωσις*, a *μῆλιν* ovibus & *δωσις* pascio. A Sea-nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

Melochus, Coburg in Germany. Melodunum, oppid. Gallie, Lutetia vicinum, hodie Melun vocant.

Melocæa, gr. i. ovibus abundans. An Isle by Sicily, over against the Promontory Lacinium, in which is great plenty of sheep and apples: inde nomen a *μῆλιν*, quod ovem signif. & pomum.

Melon, The name of an Astrologer, who wrote the wars between the Trojans and the Greeks, and was killed by his own son.

Melos, insula Cretæ adjacens, & inter Cycladas numeratur, item oppidum: Zephyria olim.

Melpomene, gr. *μυλπομένη*, i. cantans, a *μῆλιν* modulor: One of the Muses, who first made Tragedies.

Melpoménos, gr. *μυλπομένης*, i. cantans, clamans, Bacchus so called by the Acarnanians.

Memliarus, One of Cadmus companions.

Memliarus, One of the Sporades. Memmius, A Citizen of Rome, from whom arose the family of the Memmii; he being consular with Lægius, used him so harshly, that he gave occasion to this proverb, Lacerat lacerum Lægius mordax Memmius; expressing the madness of a man when he is angry.

Memnon, gr. i. perleverans, *μυμνός*. The son of Tithon, which was to aid the Trojans: est & nomen ejus qui lapidem loquentem extruxit, quæ statua usque ad adventum Christi, Sole oriente vocem dare dicebatur: v. descript. in Cornel. Tacit. lib. 2. Annal. extruct. Euseb. an. M. 2350.

Memoria, A Well in Boetia that restores memory.

Memphis, ab Ogdore regis condita, & a nomine filie ejus ita appellata. A great city in the Nile Delta in Egypt, famous for the Pyramids, and a stately sepulchre of kings there yet to be seen; it is now called Alcazar, or Grand Cairo, long. 67. lat. 30. inde Memphiticus, a, um. Memphites & tis, Gent.

Mempricus, A king of Britain, who slew his brother Malys that he might reign after him.

Mena, dea quæ menstruis flux. præfert. Menæceus, fortis Menæceus, *μυμνός*. A young man of Thebes, who when the city

was besieged, and the Oracle said it could not be raised, unless the last of Cadmus his race slew himself, he being the last, flew himself.

Menchmus, A Philosopher in Plato's times, scholar to Eudoxus: a Comedy also in Plautus called Menzchmi.

Mencalas, siquid videtur a *μῆν*, i. animi potentia, & *αλκ*, i. corporis robur. A shepherd.

Menallipa, Sister to Antiope Queen of the Amazones.

Menallipides, The name of two Poets of Meios, in the time of King Perdicca.

Menallippus, A Theban Citizen & others also of the same.

Ménan, Menna, aut Memma, Meneg in Cornwall.

Ménander, *μυμνός*, dict. quod *μῆν* ἀνέπε, A witty Comical Poet, scholar of Theophrastus; he was squint-eyed, and much given to women: vide Suid. & Quintil. vix. ante Nat. Chr. 290. It is also the name of a Sophist of Laodicea; and of an heretic that followed Simon Magus: inde Menandrias, a, um.

Menapia, Weithford in Ireland. Ménapii, populi juxta Rhenum.

Mende, A City of Thrace. Mende, A City of Sicily.

Mendes & Mendefus, urbs Egypti, ubi Pana & hircum colunt: Mendes Egypt. lingua dicitur hircus: inde Mendefus aut Mendites.

Mendesium, One of the mountains of Nile.

Menečina, A City in the middle of Oceanus: Menechini populi.

Menerætes, Gr. i. roboris princeps. A proud Physician, who because he cured many pains which others could not, called himself Jupiter.

Menedemus, Gr. *μυμνός*, i. robor populi. A Philosopher of Eretria, another of Rhodes.

Menellaium, A little country in Sparta; Menelaicus, possess.

Menellæus, Gr. id quod Menedemus The son of Atreus & Aërope, husband to Helena, brother of Agamemnon, and king of Lacedæmonia, who (when Paris had slain away his wife Helena) gathered together all the Princes of Greece to work revenge on the Trojans for this fact, and to fetch her home again. There assembled at that time together to the number of a thousand ships; the Princes vowed never to return home till they had sacked Troy, which cost them ten years labour, and that to little purpose, till at length, more by deceit than valour, they won and saved the city, as it is at large described by Homer and Virgil: so such a miserable end may the true of one head stranger bring a whole Commonwealth vix. ann. Mund. 2760. tempore Jephthæ, Jud. Israel. Also a city of Egypt.

Menénia, gens Rom. fuit, unde Menenius, a, um.

Ménephron, quirebunt sapit. A man who accompanied with his own mother.

Mènes The first king of Egypt.

Ménétheus παγκρατικός, a *μῆν*, sic ab ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀπλῆτος, Erym. A valiant captain, the eleventh king of Athens, son of Theseus and Phædra, that went with Adrastus and Tydeus to the Theban wars, reg. an. 24. ann. Mund. 2740.

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Ménethius, Son to Arithous and Philomeda.

Ménethio, græc. a memorando dict. A Nymph.

Ménethræus, gr. *μῆν* & *εὐδαιμονία*, i. robor exercitûs. An engrave, that made the image of Hecate in the temple of Diana.

Menevia, S. David's, Fanum Davidis; hinc Episcopus, Menevenfis.

Ménia columna, locus Romæ, in quo jus dicti solebat, Cic. pro Selt. V. Menius.

Méninx, The Isle le Gerbi against the left Syrtis of Africa.

Ménippus, Gr. is qui equi robor vel furorem possidet. A Poet; also Cicero's master, an Orator; also a Cynick Philosopher, that was dressed in his behavior and his writings, in imitation of whom Varro an Orator made a Satyre intitled Satyra Menippeæ: his money that he got by usury and such base means, was so dear unto him, that when he was robbed of it, he went and hanged himself. See his life described by Diogenes Laert.

Ménius, Lycæon's son, who cursing Jupiter, was stricken with lightning: also a Roman that overcame the Latines by Sæ.

Menlæria, The city Marcia in Spain.

Menra, Meneg, Pars of the sea-coast in Cornwall, V. Menan.

Ménodotus, A famous Physician in the time of Serapion.

Ménocæus, Creontis Theb. regis filius; hic, oraculo edito, largitus est patriæ suam sanguinem. Cic. V. Menocæus.

Ménæcis, A City in the West of Phocis.

Ménætes, Gr. id quod *μυμνός*, *εὐδαιμονία*, i. roboris princeps. A proud Physician, who because he cured many pains which others could not, called himself Jupiter.

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Mēlon. *An Astrologer who signed himself mad, because he would not go with the Athenians in the wars of Sicily.*

Mēsopotāmus, Neptūne.
Mēsopotāmia; Græc. *μεσοποταμία*, sic dict. quod fluvius, media sit inter duos (αμνους) fluvios, Euphratem scilicet & Tigrim. *A Country in Asia, seated between Tigris and Euphrates, having on the South Babylon; on the North, the hill Caucasus: by the Hebrews it is called Charan and Padan Aram, by the old Latins Medianna; by late Writers it is called Azamia, Halapia; and by Merc. Diarbeck; also Meredin, Turcia nigra, and Diabekir, vide Ort. This is thought (by judicious Diviner) to be the country where Paradise was seated, the birth place of Abraham, and whither Jacob fled from his brother Esau: and also the place from whence the wife man came that brought presents to Christ by the guiding of a star, Sit. Clim. 5.*

Mēsala, dict. est Valerius Corvinus, eo quod Messianam in Sicilia vicerit, & urbis capte in transfrastrum nomine, Messiana primò, paulatimque vulgo permixtae literas, Messala dictus est, unde & Messalarum familia Romæ florentissima, ex qua Messala Corvinus orator nobilissimus ortum habuit, qui tamen antequam innoteret, adeo memorie sensum amisit, ut vix pauca verba conjungeret, & nominis quoque sui immemor esset: vix. ann. Mund. 3934 V. C. 737.

Mēsālina, M. salæ filia, *The Wife of Claudius Cæsar, A woman of insatiable lust, that she would go privily (having changed her attire, that she might not be discovered) into Where-houses, and prostitute her self to all comers; and she contended with the noblest barons in all the city: & intra diem & noctem affirmavit se viginti quinque passim concubitus, præterea sese labore potius fessam, quam concubitu fatiatam, v. Suet. in vita Claud. Juven. Sat. 6. & Tacit. l. 13.*

Mēsālīni, hæretici.

Mēsālīnus, consul Romanus.

Mēsāna, urbs Siciliæ, & Messeniis Achæia populis condita, & a nomine relictæ ab illius urbis ita appellata: Messanenses incolæ: & a Cicerone contra Ver. vocatur Mamertina, & incolæ Mamertini, *A city of Sicily near the Promontory Pelorus, or Cape del Foro, and is now called by Merc. Messina, long. 40. lat. 38.*

Mēsāpæ, *A little country of Iacop. n. a where Jupiter was worshipped.*

Mēsāpia, V. Mēlapia.

Mēsāpion, *A mountain in Eubœa.*

Mēsāpus, *A valiant captain of Italy that aided Turnus: V. Mēapus.*

Mēsēns, *A fountain in Theffaly.*

Mēsēns, civitas Græciæ, unde Mēsēni.

Mēsōa, *A city of Laconia.*

Mēsōgis, *A mountain of Lydia.*

Mēsōlūm, *The City Magdeburg in Saxony.*

Mēsōlēs, *A Captain that came to aid the Trojans.*

Mēsōbus, Privernacium Tyrannus; also a son of Silyphus.

Mēsāchūm, *A castle in Bæotia.*

Mēsāgonūm, *A Promontory paring Mauritania from Numidia.*

Mēsāpinūm, *One of the mountains of Rhodanus.*

Mēsāpōntis, *An Isle in the Carpathian Sea, between Rhodes and Gnidus.*

Mēsāpōntūm, Steph. & Metabo Heroe dictum scribit, qui Silyphi filius fuerit:

Metapontum autem barbari Metabum vocant, *A city in Italy in the higher Calabria, now called Torre di marre, Leand.*

Metaris, *The wastes between Lincolnshire and Norfolk.*

Mētāurus, or Metaurum, *A river of Umbria running by Flaminia, near which Claudius Nero flew Adrubal.*

Mētāthēnes, Persa, Historicus.

Mētēlis, *A town of Egypt.*

Mētēllus, Felt, Metelli dicuntur in re militari quæ Mercenarii; inde genti Cæciliæ fuit cognomen; vide Appel. *The name of divers Romans.*

Mēthōne, abundans vino, quod gr. μέθον, unde nomen, *A City in Peloponnesus, now called Modon or Mutene: It is the way by which men travel from Venice to Jerusalem, vide Ort. another in Thracia, and a third in Macedon.*

Mēthuriādes, *Four Isles in the Gulf of Megaris near Træzen.*

Mēthydrilūm, *A town of Arcadia; another of Theffaly.*

Mēthymna, vel Mēthymne, & Mēthymna Macharis filia, unde Lepydni: illic nascitur optimum vinum, unde Bacchus Mēthymneus dic. vel sic dict. μέθυμνός, & μέθυ, i. ebrietas, *A city of Lesbos (or to Mitylene) where Arion the Harper, that was carried by a Dolphin through the seas, was born.*

Mētiōchus, Gr. id est, consiliarius, *The son of Miltiades; the Captain, on whom Darius (though both he and his father were his deadly foes) when he had taken him in the wars, did bestow riches and great honour, marrying him to a Persian Lady called Peruba: vix. ann. Mund. 3463.*

Mētis, Gr. μέτις, i. consilium, *A Sea-Nymph. Est & nomen urbis Gallie Belgicæ, five Mediomatricæ, sic dict. & Metio Romano qui hanc urbem a Julio Cæsare expugnatam ampliavit, murisque cinxit. The City Metz in Germany, long. 28. lat. 30. Merc.*

Mētiscus, Gr. dim. & μέτις, sunt qui scribendum putant Methiscus, & a μέτις, i. inebrio, deducunt putant, Turnus his waggone.

Mētiscus, *A name of divers men, one whereof surnamed Sufficitus, Captain of the Albanis, being called by Hostilius to B. steel against the Fidenates, came and overlook'd only whether was likely to get the Victory, that he might turn to that side; Hostilius overcoming the other, took Metiscus, and tying him to two chairs, pulled his body in pieces: vix. ann. Urb. 89. Calv.*

Mētra, Gr. μέτρα, id est, vulva, *A harlot, the daughter of Erifichthon: Neptune deflowered her, and gave her for her hire that she should turn her self into any shape; and so when her father would have money, he would sell her for an Horse, an Ox, &c. & she would come home in another shape. This Metra was an harlot, with whom none could procure a nights lodging, unless for a Cow, Horse, or at some such dear rate; which gave occasion to the Poets to feign her changed into the shapes of all those things she received of her lovers; and from whence arose that Proverb, mutabilior Metra.*

Mētrōcles, Gr. τὸ μέτρος καὶ κλέος, i. matris decus, *A Philosopher, one of the*

Cynicks, scholar of Crates, who took his own life to wife, Calv. vix. ann. M. 3620.

Mētōdōrus, Gr. id est, matris donum, *A Philosopher of Lamplacum, scholar to Epicurus; another of Athens, scholar to Carneades; another, Meliclus, that found the art of memory, who after became a very wealthy citizen of Athens.*

Mētōpōlis, Phrygiæ civitas ad Mæandrum fluvium, a Deūi matre condita, v. Appel.

Mēvānia, urbs Umbræ.

Mēvius, reclus Mævius, poetæ inepitimus; vide Bavius.

Mēxico, five Temixtita, in Hisp. nova Mexicana provincie opulenta civitas.

Mezentius, Tyrrhenorum rex, summus deorum contemptor.

Mēica, virgo Eliensis præclarissima, Philodemi filia, *Of an excellent beauty, whom one Lucius loved. He sent to her parents, commanding them to send their daughter to him by such a day; the Parents being afraid of his displeasure, counselled their daughter so to do; she doted them rather to kill her, then to send her to live such a wicked life; at length the day being past, this wicked Lucius came, and finding her kneeling by her father, commanded her to follow him; she refusing, he scowled her, at which she did not so much as show any sorrow or sign of receiving pain: The Parents implored the help of the gods, but all in vain; for his cruel Monster flew the Virgin, hanging upon her Parents arms, Plut.*

Mēiālis mons, S. Michaelis mount.

Mēiāpā, King of Numidia; son to M. Minia.

Mēiāis, *An Island six days sail from England, where there is plenty of Time.*

Mēidūm, *A town in Phrygia.*

Mēidas, Fulgent. dict. quod μέδω, id est, nihil videns, aut sciens, *A rich king in Phrygia. He asked of Bacchus his quest, that all he touched might be gold; and returned his houses and mountains into gold: at last being hungry, and craving meat, it turned into gold; then seeing his folly, he desired to have his taken from him, and he was bidden to wash himself in the river Pactolus, where he washed away all his golden wif; and hence Pactolus was ever after said to have golden sands: whence Pactolus is called Chrysothorax: afterward he being Judge between Pan and Apollo, who sang the best, he judged the best to Pan; hereupon Apollo in great anger gave him an Asse's ears. By the Poet's fiction it was signified, that Midas being a tyrant had many benefactors & saluberrimos, by whom he knew all that was done or spoken of him in every corner of his Kingdom; if he had long ears to hear what every man said; & his turning all things into gold, & his wif with his tyranny, which used to oppress and undo his subjects; whereby his private Chests might be the better stored with abundance of gold; which is often as foolishly washed and wasted away, as by cruel and unlawful means it is come by: regn. hic Phrygiæ tyrannus circ. ann. M. 2648. temp. quo Deborah judicavit Israel: v. Calvii.*

Mēiāa, *A town in Argos.*

Mēiāa, *A town in Bæotia; also Meath in Ireland, V. Media.*

Mēiza, *A town in Macedonia.*

Mēlēsus, cognomen Apollinis, v. Miletus.

Mēlētis, Idis, Biblis, Miletus daughter.

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Mēlētōpōlis, *A city of Asia by the river Rhindacus near Bithynia.*

Mēlētus, filius Apollinis & Deionis, in Asia profugus, oppidum condidit, quod de suo nomine Miletum appell. ejusque incolæ Miletenses: hinc & Apollo dictus est Miletus, quod fumma cum observantia illic coelestetur. Urbem hanc præstantissimam linae proventus nobilitavit, ex qua fidebant Miletia stragula, & vestes Mileticæ, obinsignem molitum in matronarum deliciis habitæ; urbs hæc quondam vocata fuit Pithyusa, μέτωσα, Anacloria, Legibus, hodie Melæx, finibus Ionæ & Caræ sita. There be other towns of this name, one in Crete, and another in Lesbos.

Mēlētus, *A fountain in Syracusæ.*

Mēlētus dict. Bacchus, eo quod fucum & fructuum penè omnium inventum fuit, nam Mēlētia olim fucus significabat.

Mēlētium, *A pillar in Rome, whereon were given all the ways in Italy.*

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Minilū, *A river of Tuscina in Italy.*

Minilū, *The river, Minno of Galæcia in Spain.*

Mīnōa, *An Isle in Sicily: another in Amorgos, one of the Cyclades: Also one of Crete, now called Paleocastro.*

Mīnos, unde Minoius, & Minous, a, um, & Minois, *A king of Crete, the son of Jupiter by Europa: He first gave laws to the Cretians, and for his justice was made chief Judge in Hell; he married Pasiphae the daughter of Sol, and had many children by her. This man (for that he was cruelly murdered, for the envy they had to his excellency in his father) made fierce wars on the Athenians for it, and compelled them to give seven of the Sons of their Nobility yearly to be devoured by the Monster Minotaurus, from which great Tributes at length Theseus delivered them: He had an intricate Labyrinth, made by Dædalus: vide Dædalus, vix. ann. Mund. 2670.*

Mīnōtaurus, monstrum bifforme, partim habens formam hominis, partim tauri, natum ex Pasiphae uxore Minois, quæ operâ Dædali cum tauro concubuerit: vide Dædalus. *A Monster in Crete, who was fed with man's flesh, which Minos had brought to him every year from Athens; he was at last slain by Theseus, through the help of Ariadne.*

Mīnthe, in herbam a Persephone mutata, quam Græci μινθός voc. Pluto's Harlot.

Mīnthes, *An hill by Peloponnesus.*

Mīnturnæ, *A town in Campania, between Formisæ and Sinuella.*

Mīnūcia, *A Vestal Virgin, whose suspicion of Adultery was buried alive: also a gate in Rome.*

Mīnūtus Augurinus, *A Tribune of the Commonalty.*

Mīnyæ, urbs Theffaliæ, & altera in Phrygia, a Mīnyo dict. inde Mīnyates, hinc Mīnyion, Mīnyeis, Mīnyetus, gentiles, Mīnyæ Steph.

Mīnyeus, qui & Orchomenus, & Anigrus, *A river of Theffaly.*

Mīnyæ, *People of Mīnyæ, who went with Jason to Colchis.*

Mīnyas, Chryse filius, a quo Mīnyæ, quibus imperavit, nomen acceperant. He were the first that for the abundance of wealth was forced to make a treasury to lay up his money in.

Mīracles, *A Womanish fellow, that was anointed, coloured, and powdered his hair.*

Mīrobriga, *A City of Spain.*

Mīsenus, Æoli filius, Hectoris Tiberiæ, *When his master Hector was dead, he followed Aneas into Italy: he could draw all the Sea-gods together by his Trumpet; Neptune for anger drowned him; Aneas found him, and buried him on the hill Misenus, qui est promontorium Campaniæ, nomen habens ab hoc Misenus illic sepulto, hodie Monte Misenus vocatur.*

Mīsellus, *A man who received answer from the Oracles, that he should build a city there, where he should sterain in drought; and coming into Italy, an Harlot fate by him weeping, that he thought the Prophecie was fulfilled, and there he built Crotona, Cel. 12. 4.*

Mīsellus, *A town of Macedonia.*

Mīssēnia, *regio Peloponnesi, in qua*

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est civitas Messaniæ, cuius incolæ Messēni.

Möguntia, nomen habet à Mogano fluvio. The City Mentz in Germany, which is the Seat of one of the Spiritual Electors of the Emperours here also was Printing first invented, ann. Chr. 1440, by Job. Gutenbergburg; long. 30. lat. 50. Merc.

Möla, dicitur quædam antiquitus dicta sunt, filia Martis, de nomine Molarum appellatur, quod Mars ut mollis fruges, sic bellis homines frangat, & comminuat.

Molo, A famous Orator in Rhodes in Tullies time.

Mölöcah, & Mulucha, fluvi, Mauritanie Tingitane.

Mölörchus, pastor seniculus in agro Cleonæo. He entertained Hercules, and Hercules for recompence slew the Nemean Lion, that worsted the country. Molocheus, a, um; & Molorchæa, sacra ei instituta.

Mölöfita, dicitur à Mölöfo Pythi & Andromachæ fil. indè Molfus, a, um, A part of Epire, v. Chaonia.

Mölus, Husband to Sida: also a mans name of Crete in Homer.

Möllyeria, A town of Ætolia, near Antirrhium.

Möllyndæa, A town of Lycia.

Möllympis, A town of Egypt.

Mölmonia, Munster in Ireland.

Mömias, The carping god, who would do nothing himself, but find faults with every body; whence all carpers are called Momi, whence also were these Proverbs drawn, Momo satis facere, to content one that no man can please. Momo judge certare, to contend before a rigorous Judge.

Möna & Menavia, five Mannia Castellis. The Isle of Man, between England and Ireland; long. 5. lat. 55. Mona Taciti, The Isle of Anglesey in the North-Wales, long. 15. lat. 54. v. Ortel.

Mönäbe, urbs Iliaria.

Mönacris, Gr. i. solus vertex, A hill in Arcadia.

Mönäcum, Munchen in Bavaria.

Mönäcæda, & Monapia, An Isle near the East-part of Ireland.

Mönëta, à monendo dicitur, nam cum urbs maximo terræ motu concuteretur, nec quisquam noster quæ victimâ id mali posset expiari, vox ex Junonis tempe audita est, quæ sacerdotum monuit, sue gravidæ terræ-motum esse procurandum.

A name of Jano.

Mönëcium, A town near Itria.

Mönna, An Isle in the river Rhene, near Frisia and Hollandia.

Mönæcus, Gr. ὁ ἐν μένῃ Ἡρόκλεις ἱ-α, is enim in ea solus colebatur, An haven in Liguria.

Mönöduus, Gr. μῶνδους, unidentis, loco enim dentium os unum continuum habuit. The son of Prusias.

Mönömeri, Gr. μόνεμερι, i. unicum habentes femur, vel coxam, Certain people in the East that have but one Leg, on which they can hop or leap after their own Breast-plate, Gell. lib. 9. c. 4.

Mönöphaga erant sacra apud Æginiens.

Mönöpheli, Gr. μωνοφελι, i. unicum habentes crus, People in India, called also Scelopodes; they have but one Leg, the foot whereof is so broad, that in the heat of summer they cover their whole body with it from the Sun.

Mönöthellite, Gr. i. unicum tantum voluntatem in Christo esse statuantes,

indè & unam naturam, Certain Heretics; thus lived in the year 640, which were within five years after condemned by a Council.

Monferratus, A country in Italy, bounding on Padus, Apenninus, and the river Tanarus.

Mons Gomericus, Mongomery.

Mons Pelsulus, The city Mompellier of Narbon in France.

Montanus, A Poet in Ovid.

Monumetha, Monmouth.

Monychus, Gr. i. solungulus; Centauris enim poetarum fabulæ equinostribus pedes, unde hoc equorum epitheton proprium interdum deis usurpatur. One of the Centaurs.

Mönyma, The wife of Mithridates, who when her husband was dead, would have hanged her self.

Mönymus, A slave who feigned himself mad, that he might turn scholar to Diogenes.

Möpsium, A town in Thessaly.

Möpsöfia, dicitur, à Möpo rege. The country of Attica.

Möpos, A town by Pyramus in Cilicia.

Möpus, vates Thessalus, unus ex Argonautis; He conspired with Calchas; cit & nomen pastoris.

Mörävia, à Mora fluvio dicitur. hodie voc. Manhera; veteres Marcomanniam dixerunt, & incolæ vocabantur Marcomanni.

A Country in Germany now joined to the Kingdom of Bohemia; on three sides it is inclosed with Hills, Woods, and Forests, by which it is parted Eastward from Hungary, Westward from Bohemia, and Northward from Silesia; toward the South it is a plain, bordered with Austria, and severed from it by the river Thaya. Sit. Clim. 8.

Mörbius, Morsby in Cumberland.

Morgentium, A town of Calabria in Italy.

Morgus, A river rising out of the Alps, and falling into Padus.

Mörkambe æstuarium. The bay of Cardonack in Cumberland.

Mördännum, Somerton, Also Scaton in Devonshire, Cambd.

Mörvi, People of India.

Mörini, pop. inter Belgas.

Mörëni, People of Thrace, inhabiting the shores of Pontus.

Mörphëus, Somni minister, sic dicitur, quæ iussu domini räs mörphæi, i. vultus hominum fingat, verba ipsa, mores item & gestus imitans.

Morpho, Venus called δῶν τὴν μορφήν, i. a forma.

Morta, eadem quæ Nona. One of the D. Rinas, sic dicitur. quod qui nascitur ante tempus, vel post tempus, quæ mortua habeantur.

Morthum Mare, A Lake of Pentapolis in Syria, that came of the burning of Sodom and Gomorrah, and the Country adjoining nothing will live in it, trees that grow by it bear fruit, but within they are all ashes; v. Asphaltites.

Mörüchus, A name of Bacchus, dicitur, viz. à μῶρῳ, i. contamino; Bacchi enim faciem Siculi vindemize tempore multo & recentibus siccibus oblinere consueverunt.

Mörüllii, People in the West part of Macedonia next to Lyncesta.

Mösa, מוֹסָא, i. Azyumum, inventus,

exitus, A river in Gallia Belgica called Maza, and La Meuse, running between the Dutchy of Brabant, and the land of Luyk, long. 26. lat. 52.

Mofca, A river of Muscovia.

Mofchus, Gr. μῶχος, i. vitulus, seu mulcus. A Grammarian, quæ a Poet of Syracuse.

Mofcövia, five Russia, quæ & Roxolania dicitur, à Mofcho amne sic dicitur, cuius metropolis Mofcha, Mofcha, The Empire of the great Duke, or Czar of Muscovia, bounded with the frozen Sea, Tartary, Turkey, and Poland, Livonia and Sweden. The people use the Slavonian tongue and the rites of the Greek Church; it lyeth between the 18. and 20. Climates.

Mölla, A river in Germany: long. 29. lat. 51. Merc.

Mölyncæ, gr. i. turricolæ, à turribus quibus domorum vice utuntur. People in Asia.

Mölye, dicitur à Molye quadam muliere, quæ Herculi eos indicavit, qui boves ejus abegerant. A town in Sicily near the Promontory Pachynum, long. 40. lat. 36.

M anse U

Müglöña, à Mugio dicitur, vel à mugio, quod per eam venale pecus intraret; hæc & Trigonia τριγωνία, appellata est, h. e. trium angulorum. A town in Rome.

Müggus, dicitur, à frequenti murmuratione. A certain Roman, from whom the Mugionia, had its name.

Mulciber, dicitur, à mulcendo, i. à molliendo ferro. Donatus putat Vulcanum Mulciberem dictum à mutilando, quod claudes à poetis fingatur, & mutilatus, Vulcanus se called.

Mülücha, A river of Mauritania Tingitana.

Münastis, urbs Cariz.

Mummius, A noble Roman (his name was Lucius) that overcame Corinth, a famous city in Achaia, and was thereupon surnamed Achaicus: vide Corinthus.

Munda, A town in Hispania Bætica, where the last and most bloody battle that ever Cæsar undertook, was fought between him and the sons of Pompey. vide Sueton. & A. Hirt.

Münychia, festa Palladis; item Münychus portus extra Athenas, dictus, Hellenico testis, à quodam Münychio rege, Pentacle filio; also a great hill in Attica, dedicated to Pallas.

Müræna, a pilce deducta, qui murenæ dicitur. A citizen of Rome for whom Cicero made an Oration, in which, pro Murenæ; vixit anno Mand. 3902.

Murcia, locordiz dea, nam murcidus ignavus & inerte significat; huic contraria erat dea Srenua, quæ faciebat homines strenuos.

Murgantia, urbs Samnitum, à P. Decio d. confule capta, Liv. hodie S. Giorgio dicitur. Barrius.

Murgentia, A town in Sicily: Murgentini, pop.

Murgis, A gulf of Bætica in Spain.

Murgitana, The country Muxacra by the Gulf Murgis.

Müræla, The City Mureck in Pannonia.

Murrhānus, A man that bragged of his gentry, Virg. Murrhanus is also an en-

am

dant King of the Latines, after whom his successors were so called.

Mürotiges, Sommerst-fluv.

Murfa, A town of Pannonia.

Murfa, dicitur, Venus, à Myro arbutu- lo illi sacro; unde primam Myrtæ dicitur, & deinde corrupto nomine Murta; hæc deam Muriam dicitur, vult Felt. à Murto, i. monte Aventino, sub quo eam sacellum habuisse traditur.

Müfa Antonius, medicus Augusti.

Müfe, Jovis & Mnemolynes filia in Pieria natæ, sedem habentes in Helicon monte Æætiæ: Vide Müfa in Appel.

novem finxerunt, primam Calliopem, 2. Clio, 3. Egele Erato, 4. à voluptate Thalamus, 5. Melpomenem, δῶν τὴν μουσὴν, à concentu faciendū.

6. Terpsichorem, 7. Euterpen, ἑυπρύχην, 8. Polyhymniam, 9. Uraniam: vide Erymion, singularum in propriis locis.

Müfæus, Gr. i. locus Musis sacer. A place in Macedonia about Olympus, dedicated to the Muses.

Müfæus, Gr. musicus. A famous Poet that went with Jason to fetch the golden fleece; another of Athens, who wrote of Hero and Leander.

Müfæus philosophus, v. Gell. lib. 16. cap. 1.

Mütna, inde Mutinensis color dictus est, à Mutinensibus Ianis, ex quibus natio colore panni fuit, & Mutinenses vestes. A city in the Dukedom of Ferrara in Italy, is now called Modena, where Antonius besieged D. Brutus, who was rescued by Hirtius and Pansa the two Consuls: long. 33. lat. 44. Merc.

Mütilus, The name of divers Romans: vide Scævola.

Mürinus & Muro, Priapus.

Müfæus, quæ & Trebia, A town of the Sabines, where Annibal gave the Romans a great overthrow.

Muziris, A Mars town in India.

M anse Y

Mya, An Isle in the gulf Ceramicus.

Myagrus, nomen viri proprium; item Mufarum deus, qui aliter vocatur Myodes.

Myæle, indè nomen natum est quod reliquæ Gorgones μῦνδῶν, i. mugientes, eo in loco, dum Perseum insequerentur, caput Medusæ revocarunt; ab aliis dicitur Mychale, μῦχῶν, ὁ μῦχὸς τῆς Κεφαλῆς ἀπὸ, i. in recessu maris Carici. An hill; also a Stereose, a woman Centaure, who taught the Thessalians the medicine of amoris, Ovid. Met. 12. & Sen. in Herc. Oct.

Myælestia, Ceres dicitur, vel à Myælestio, mas, juxta quod templum habuit; vel à Myælestio civitate Æætiæ, Ceres se called.

Myælestius, sic dicitur, quod vacca, quæ Cadmum cum exercitu Thebas duxit, illic mugitum ediderit: tanquam à μῦχῶν mugio. A City in Æætiæ.

Myæcia, & Mycena, dicitur, à Mycena Nympha; Steph. dicitur, scribit à Mycena Spartan filio, Phoronei fratre; vel à capulo galli, gr. μῦχῶν, voc. quem Perseus gestabat, quo delapso Mercurii iussu urbem condidit; vel quod Iobos illic mugiverit; unde & Inachia dicitur, ab Inacho, quem pro Patre habuit Io;

hinc Mycenus, & Mycenæus, adject. A City of Peloponnesus, now called Adria-nos, Charia, or Grobigni; vide Ortel.

Mycönis, Iphigenia.

Mycönus, A most just king of Egypt, son to Cleopis.

Mycon, A famous Painter of Athens; also a cunning Carvers name.

Mycönes, es; vel Myconos, ni; insula maris Ægei. One of the Cyclades near to Delos, now called Micole: the inhabitants are naturally bald, whence bald men are proverbially called Myconii.

Mydia, The Isle Delos.

Mydon, Pylæmenes Chariot-man.

Myes, A city of Ionia.

Mygdönia, dicitur, à Mygdone rege, regio Macedonie in Thraciam vergens; ibi Niobe in saxum est conversa, ibi etiam natus Aristoteles in urbe Stagyræ; Mygdones, pop. Thëræ; à Mygdonia in Asia, in the part of Phrygia next to Troas by the river Rhyndacus.

Mygdöndes, Choræbus, Sep to Mygdon.

Mygdöus, A king of Thrace, and brother of Hecuba the Wife of Priamus.

Mygifi, A City of Caria.

Mye, oppid. Of this town Seneca thus reports: About Mye the sea castris out a stinking odor; whence they say there is a stable for the horses of the sun: it is now called Milazzo or Milazzo in Sicily; v. Ortel. & Cal. Merc. in it called Milao near Messina, long. 39. lat. 38.

Mylantia, A Promontory of Rhodes.

Mylläsa, A free town in Caria.

Myllita, Venus dicitur, apud Assyrios. At whose temple once in their lives, the Women are compelled to lie with strangers; and every stranger was to put money into his Women's bosom, saying these words, Tanti ego tibi Deam Myllitam imploro.

Mylioti, A City of Egypt.

Myrmernus, A Poet of Colophon, that wrote Elegies, mentioned by Horace.

Myndus, A town in Caria by the sea side; opposite to the Isle Coos.

Myon, A city of the Locrians in Epire.

Myönia, A city of Phocis.

Myöneus, A little country between Teios, and Lebedus in Ionia: also an Isle before Ephesus.

Myra, A great city in Lycia.

Myrcinus, A town of Thrace.

Myrgæia, A people of Scythia.

Myriandrus, A City of Syria, in the Gulf Ilicus, Myriandricus sinus, The Gulf Ilicus.

Myrica, An Isle in the Red Sea.

Myricus, untis. A town in Troas.

Myrina, A mighty Queen of the Amazons: also a city in Æolis, another in the Isle Lemnos.

Myrinus, dicitur, à Myrina Æolidis urbe, in qua religiosissime colebatur, Apollo se called, also a mans name mentioned by Martial.

Myrlæa, dicitur, à Myrlo Colophoniorum duce; vel à Myrleæ Amazone. A town in Bithynia.

Myrmæides, Gr. i. formicosus, à μῦρ- μῦς formica, A Carver of small things, Cic.

Myrmædones, Gr. i. formicæ; dicitur, quod formicarum more in fodienda terra versarentur; vel à Myrmice puella in formicam à Cere re mutata, quæ cum

multitudinem procreasset, in homines mutabatur, Æacus enim cum in arbore fieri formicas, id est, μῦρμῦκας vidisset, optavit totibi socios evenire; & statim formicæ istæ in homines sunt convertæ, Ovid. Met. lib. 7. Cæsim people of Thessaly called also Hellices, that accompanied Achilles going to Troy: Strabo scribit, they were called Myrmidones or Pismires, because they were painful husbandmen, re-occupied always in digging, and labouring at Enneus or Pismire dicitur, which are made the Emblem of labour.

Myron, iugor, iugis est pigmentum, An Image-maker; also a city in Lycia.

Myronis, infula in sinu Arabico.

Myrrha, pūppa, in arbuticulum sui nominis mutata, The daughter of Cynarus, who seduced her own father, the king of the Cyprians, and by the help of her Nurse, enjoyed his company by night, and brought forth a son called Adonis, which when her father knew, he would have slain her; whereupon she fled into Arabia, and was by the pity the gods, had of her, turned into a tree, Ovid. Met. 10.

Myro, fluvi, Lycia.

Myryllus, dictus al. Candaules, à patre Myrlo.

Myrsinus, A City of Elis.

Myrtæa, dicitur, Venus, à myrto Veneri dicata, quod myrtus odorifera sit, & Venus odoribus unguentisque delectetur.

Myrtillus, The Chariot-man of Oenomaus.

Mys, Nyos, A famous graver in silver.

Myrdum pelagus, pars maris Ægei, nomen habens à Myrtilo Mercurii filio, qui cum Oenomai auriga esset, herumque in certamine Curuli prodidisset à Pelopæo-victum, cum perfidia præmium poposceret, in hoc mare præcipitatus est, A Castaldo Pelagus hoc Maris Ægei vocatur, quod Pelopæus est circa Cariam, Asia minoris regionem; Plinio verò inter Peloponnesum & Atticam; v. Ortelium.

Myrtus, A country of Asia so called, because it is full of Myrtles.

Myria, A country in Asia the left, by Hellepont, bordering upon Troas; that is by Pool, divided into two parts; the one called the greater, or Olympica; the other the lesser, or Hellepontica, mentioned by Galen, lib. 5. de Sanit. tuend. The people of that country are bafe, ferule and contemptible; whence that proverb, Myrtorum postremus habetur, He is of no account, he is cast at the cards, &c. Myria, or (as some read it) Maria, is also a country in Europe, divided into two parts, the one called Myria superior, and now Servia, situated between Bosnia and Bulgaria; the other called Myria inferior, lying between Servia, Romania, and Danubius, now called Bulgaria, Mercat. incolæ Myri, indè Ceres dicitur Myria.

Myrmæcædones, sunt pop. Asia in tra- Gu Myria à Macedonibus oriundi, unde & nomen habent.

Myrria, A City of the Samnites.

Myrtæara, Castellum Siciliæ: Gentile Myrtæarius.

Myus, untis, One of the sweetest Cistus of Ionia.

N ante A

Næra, una ex pedisequis Cleopatraz, quæ unâ cum Charmione spontaneam Cleopatraz mortem eff. imitator.

Næarda, *A City of Syria near Euphrates.*

Nabathæa, *A part of Arabia Felix, between the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, nomen habet à Nabathois Ismaelis primogenito, & quia Nabathæa regio Orientem spectat, factum est ut Nabathæus accipiat pro Orientali, Ovid.*

Nabius, *A river of Tarragonia.*

Nabrissa & Nabrissa, *The City Ventria in Spain.*

Nacolia, dict. à Nacole Nympha, vel à Nacolo Daseyli filio. *A City in Phrygia, now called Binagiol, Leuncl.*

Nacône, *A City in Sicily.*

Nænia, *A goddess of the Heathens that had a Chapel dedicated to her without the Porta Viminalis: v. Appel.*

Nævia, quædam mulier; item Nævius poeta celebris, qui primum Punicum bellum versibus descripsit: à navo dict.

Nagis, *A City betwixt Cilicia and Pamphilia.*

Nagrate, *They that inhabit the North of Connaught.*

Naldet, à Nais, i. fluere, *Favours of the fountain; inde Naicus, a, um, vid. Naia in Appel.*

Naim, opp. Galilææ.

Nais, Gr. à naî fluo. *A river issuing out of Taurus, running into Pontus: Item Nympha aquatica; also a famous frumper.*

Naisus, *A river of Thrace.*

Nalcia, Caleva vel Calleva, urbs, vel oppidum Britannicæ. Ptol. nunc vulgo (ut cuidam placet) Offforda, hodie Offord, alias *Wallingford*, dict.

Nannitæ, *People of Nannetum.*

Nanus Aëtius, *A Roman Soldier in the time of Trajanus Priscus, who cut a Whetstone with a Razor.*

Nannum, *The town of Nantz in the lesser Britanny.*

Næpæ, à valm, five valm saltus; hæc etiam Dryades dicuntur, *Fabrics of the woods.*

Næpi, dict. à Nape Lesbii urbe, unde etiam Apollo Napzus. *People of the Isle Lesbos.*

Napata, Grum. *A City of Ethiopie.*

Napite, *A people in Scythia.*

Nar, *A river of Umbria, running by Narnia into Tyber.*

Naracustuma, *The second mouth of the river Ister.*

Narbassus, *A City in Spain by the sea.*

Narbo, cognomen Martius. *The City Narbone in France, long. 24. lat. 43. hinc Gallia dict. Narbonensis, quæ eriam Braccata dicitur: Amne Varo ab Italia & Alpibus discernitur, & à reliqua Gallia montibus Gebenna & Jura: It continetur the countries of Savoy, Dolphine, Province, and Languedoc, Sit. Clim. 6. & 7.*

Narceæ, Minerva dict. à Narce quodam Græcorum princeps, qui ubi bellum cum finitibus gessisset, magnamque potentiam fuisset adeptus, Minervæ Narceæ templum de suo nomine condidit, Palæph.

Narcissus, *A City and Village in Caria.*

Narcissus, *A youth so beautiful, that all the Nymphs fell in love with him, and he would be in love with none of them: afterwards he was so in love with his own shadow, which he saw in a well, that he fell into a consumption; and dying, was changed into a flower of his name, which for his beauty of vanishing away may be the emblem of beauty; vide Appel. It is the name of certain other men, one whereof was the eleventh Bishop of Jerusalem, described at large by Euseb. lib. 6. cap. 7. vix. ann. Chr. 195.*

Naricia, *An Isle in the sea Ægeum.*

Narnia, sic dict. quod per ipsam Nar amnis labitur, hodie *Narni* dict. *A City of Umbria in Italy.*

Narnenses, pop. Narnia, *where rain makes the ground full of dust, and druggs makes it dirty, Cicero. Also one of the thirty five Tribes in Rome.*

Narona, dict. à Narone fluvio. *A town of Dalmatia, now called Narenta.*

Narles, *An Eunuch of the Emperor Justinian, that for his virtues was made one of the Patricii, and was ten years captain in Italy, being put in the room of Belisarius, vix. ann. Chr. 550.*

Nartes, *People of Umbria.*

Narthecula, *An Isle in the Carpathian Sea.*

Narthecis, Insula prope Samum: abundans pice optimâ: Virg.

Narycia, *An Island in the Ionian sea, inde Naryceus, a, um.*

Narycum, abundans pice optimâ, hinc dicta pice Narycea. *A town of the Locrians.*

Nasamones; Steph. à Nasamone quodam dictos scribit. *People of Libya, that live by piracy and robbing, especially of the spoil of the ships that be left in the Sydes: This people have an Order, that upon the marriage-day, the bridegroom with everyone of the guests, and he ever after to keep her chastity, vide Polidor. Among these is the precious Stone Nasamonites found: hinc Nasamonius & Nasamoniacus, a, um, adj.*

Nasica, dict. à nasi magnitudine, vel ab uno naso; Scipio so called: vide Scipio.

Nassum, urbs Gall. Belgicæ.

Naso: Vid. Ovidius.

Nastes, Amphimachus brother, who aided Troy against the Grecians.

Nathlæni, initio lignatores, & postmodum aquam portantes ad sacrificium templi, Isid. 2. 10. de Eccl. Offic. Ex illorum numero Nathanael, de quo in Evang. Johan. Sunt autem Nesimæ, q. d. deditur, i. servi publici, angariis nomine cæsus populi Dei præstandi mancipari.

Nar o vel Nascio, dea navitarum præses, vel nascentium portus, ut quæ parvus tueretur.

Natiso, Venetia fluvius.

Navalla, *The city Swol in Germany.*

Navæthus; gr. à navis, & αἶμα uro: Italia fluvius, sic dict. à navium exustione, quod Laomedonius filius, ac Priami forores, cum captivis aliis illuc appulsi, naves incenderunt; ex quo & ipse Nauprastides nuncupatur, à navis & πρῶτος uro.

Navaria, *The country of Navarr in Spain, bounded with the Pirenean hills, Biscay, Iberus, and Arragon, sic, circ. long. 20. lat. 43. Merc. clim. 6.*

Naubolus, Latii regis Thebanorū auriga.

Naucrætes, *Tangitbe Ægyptians to write by the pictures of beasts and trees: he is taken to be Mercury.*

Naucratia, gr. i. Navalis, à νῆες & κράτος, opp. Ægypti, à Milesis maris imperium tunc obtinentibus appellatione indicat: Nauratiza, incolæ.

Nauratza, *A Grammarian that taught at Athens in the time of Commodus.*

Nævius Aëtius, *A Soldier, v. Nanius.*

Naulum, *A City in Liguria.*

Naulochus, *A town in Thrace, near Hemus: Also a city of Locris.*

Naupactus, dict. από τῆς ναυαγίας, τῆς ναυπηγίας, i. ab Heraculum navalibus, Town of Locris, called Lepanto, in Achia, won by Bajazeth the second from the Venetians, an. Chr. 1495. Calv. long. 50. lat. 48.

Nauplia, dict. quod naves solent eo applicare. *A Port town in Argos, now called Napoli, long. 49. lat. 36. Also a gulf of the same name, Merc.*

Nauplius, *The father of Palamedes, who conceiving that Ulysses had by subtilty falsely condemned his son for treason, was desirous of revenge; which to effect he used these words: 1. He went over all Greece to allure these Princes wives, that were at the Trojan war, to commit adultery with Cræteus, that so there might be dissensions among them: 2. When the Princes were returning with victory from Troy, he set false lights on the top of the hill Capheareus to misguide their Navy, whereby many ships were split upon rocks; but when he perceived his main enemies Ulysses and Diomedes had escaped, for sorrow he buried himself headlong into the sea, vid. Appel. Naupliades, Palamedes.*

Nauptont, urbs Iapodum.

Nauptort, *A river in Iliria, rising between Æmonia and the Alpes.*

Nausicaæ, Alcinoi Phæacum regis filia, & Arctes, quæ cum fortè cum pedisequis suis extra civitatem se contulisset, vestes in flumine abluturas, incidit in Ulysses, naufragum in litore sedentem, nudum, arborum ramis circumtectum, cui supplex & vestes dedit, & in regiam patris sui eum perduxit.

Nausimenes, *An Athenian, whose wife taking her children committing incest, was so punished, that she lost her voice.*

Nausithous, gr. i. Navibus velox. *The father of Alcinoüs, the son of Neptune and Peribœa.*

Nautæ, gr. ναῦται, i. nauta *A soldier.*

Nautii, Romæ dicti sunt à Naute Æneæ comite, qui Romam deculit æneum simulachrum Mineræ.

Naxos, Næsa nunc, dict. à duce Naxos al. à νῆξαι, i. sacrificare. Hinc Naxius, a, um; inde Naxius ardor, i. Bacchi coronæ fidus. *An Isle, one of the Cyclades, noted for the white marble gotten there, vide Dia.*

Nazareth, *A little village in Galilee, near mount Thabor.*

Næa, sic dict. à νῆα, quod Hercules ad eam adnatare vidit. *A certain Isle near Lemnos, now called Nio: v. Ortel, inde Nezus, a, um.*

Næza, gr. extrema pars ventris interpret.

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was, he divided not to vanquish Troy, for he sides his wisdom gotten by his many years experience, he was so eloquent, that for his fluent speech Homer said, his talk was sweeter than honey; vix. an. M. 2700.

Nestis, *A region in Illyria.*
Nestus, *A river and city in Illyria.*
Nestus, Nestus, Nestus, *A river in Thracia, now called Chafalon or Nello; also a town built by Constantine.*

Neuceria, *A city in Umbria.*
Nevara, Consul cum Mamertino.
Nevius, vide Nevius, Poeta.
Neuri, *People by Boristhenes in Scythia.*
Neuris, idem, insula Propontidis.
Neustria, *Normandy.*

N ante I.

Nyctos, idem quod Neothus.
Nibus, *A city of Egypt.*

Nicæa, *A city of Bithynia, it is the place where the Council was held, against Arius, an, Christ, 320, where the Nicene Creed was made, ad antiqui dicti Antigonis, & Ancore, hodie Nichor & Iznich vide Ortel, long. 58. lat. 42. vel a Lysimachi uxore sic dict. post partum victoriam quam Græc. vixit voc. Est & oppidum Ligurici, hodie Nizza dict.*
Niczarchus, Gr. i. victor princeps, *A Painter that painted Venus and Hercules.*

Nicander, & drus: gr. i. victor hominum, *A Grammarian, a Physician, and a Poet: which wrote of physicians, and of the Oracles in the time of Attalus, who overcame the Galatians; also a king of Lacedæmonia, which reigned sixty four years, an. M. 3140.*

Nicanor, Gr. i. victor, *A Grammarian, and Physician, in the time of Adrian; also one of the seven Deacons, ad. 6.*

Nicharchus, gr. i. victor princeps, *A Philosopher of Corinth.*

Nicasia, *A small Isle about Naxos.*
Nicator, Seleucus so called, propterea quod Syriacis in bellis semper invictus extitit.

Nicatoris, *A town in Syria.*

Nicephorium, *A town in Mesopotamia near Euphrates.*

Nicephorus, Gr. victor, i. victor, *A Christian, and a Bishop of Constantinople, in the time of Constantine, an. Chr. 334. A city in the time of Calisthus, scriptum ad an. Chr. 625 vix. ann. Chr. 1305, also the name of sundry Emperors.*

Nicetes, Gr. victor, i. victor, *A Bishop of Smyrna.*

Nicias, Gr. id est, victoriosus, Pyrrhus his Physician, also a Grammarian of Rome in Tullius time; also a painter of Athens.

Nico, *One of the thirteen Princes of Tarentum, that conspired against Annibal.*

Nicobarchus, Gr. & vixit, i. victor, *A Comical Poet in the time of Aristophanes.*

Nicoercon, Gr. i. victor rex, *A Tyrant of Cyprus: v. Anaxarchus.*

Nicobris, Gr. i. victor Regina, *A Queen of the Assyrians.*

Nicolaus, *A Philosopher, and many other of that name.*

Nicomachus, Gr. victor, i. qui victoria spe pugnatur, *The father and a son of Aristotiles; also a Tragic Poet of Tro.*

as; also a Painter, and a Physician, Suid. mentioneth six famous men of this name.

Nicomædes, Gr. i. victoriam curans, *A king of Bithynia: reg. an. M. 3810.*

Nicomedia, *A city in Bithynia, called by some Claudiopolis, by others Nicor, or Ilingimid, long. 57. lat. 42. Clav.*

Nicon, Gr. i. vincens, vel victor, *The father of Galenus, who was very skillful in Geometry and Architecture.*

Niconia, *A town in Pontus by the mouth of the river Ister.*

Nicophanes, Gr. i. victor illustris, *A painter.*

Nicopolis, Gr. victor, id est, victoria civitas, vel victoriosa civitas; dict. a victoria Aug. The City Prevala in Epire, now called also Gallipoli; another in Mylia called Nigeboli; and Sciltaro; a third in Bithynia, and a fourth in Armenia the less.

Nicostata, *A Speechmaker, the mother of Evander, called also Carmentis.*

Nicostatus, Gr. i. victor exercitus, *An Orator of Macedonia; also a player of Comedies.*

Nidus, Neath in Glamorganshire.

Nigidius Figulus, *An ancient Roman Philosopher of Pythagoras sect.*

Nigris, dict. propter solitudines nigri pulveris, eminentibus inter dum velut exultis cauitibus, *A river of Libya, Nigritæ, pop. Et eriam fons apud Heperios Æthiopes, qui Nil caput a ploribus putatur, teste Plinio.*

Nilis, *A lake in Mauritania.*

Nilitis, *Of Nile.*

Nilus, hujus vocabuli Etym. optime expressit Non. Dionys. lib. 4. Nēlos ἰσχυρὰ πρὸς τὴν ἕρην, ἡνίκα γὰρ εἰς τὸν ἰσχυρὸν ποταμὸν ἔρχεται ἡ ἕρην, ἡνίκα γὰρ εἰς τὸν ἰσχυρὸν ποταμὸν ἔρχεται ἡ ἕρην, ἡνίκα γὰρ εἰς τὸν ἰσχυρὸν ποταμὸν ἔρχεται ἡ ἕρην.

Nilus, Serv. Nilum dici existimant, quasi vici illud, hoc est, novum trahentem limum, quo totam feracem reddit Ægyptum; ab antiqui voc. Ægyptus, Oceanus, Siris, Niger, Melas, Dyris, Triton, Atlas, Aftoras, & Aëtus: hodie Mela, Chrysorrhoea, Siens, Neim, Gibon, Sibir, and Mædora: vide Ortel. *A river in Egypt famous for the virtue of the water thereof, which overflowing the Country, maketh it fertile; and when it doth not overflow, there succeeds a famine.*

Nimblis, *An Isle near Gyarus.*

Ninive, & Euseb. Nibis, dict. a Nino conditore, filio Beli, i. pulchra, *A City of the Assyrians: it is in company three days journey; thither was Jonas the Prophet sent to preach: long. 78. lat. 36. Clav. It is also the name of another City in the corner of Judæa towards Arabia.*

Ninus, pulchram significat prolem, respondens voci nio, *The son of Belus the king of Assyria; he conquered all unto India, and overthrew Zoroastres Magician and king of Bactria, reg. ann. 53. an. Mund. 1905, tempore Tharæ patris Abraham, Cal.*

Niobe, *The daughter of Tantalus, and wife to Pelops, who had six sons, and six daughters, all which Larona caused to be slain for the pride of Niobe, that presumed to compare with her; wherefore Niobe died with tears and grief; whereby she lost her speech, and remained stupid without moving, which gave the Poets occasion to sing that she was changed into a stone, vix. an.*

Mund. 2240. Calv. also the daughter of Phoroneus, on whom Jupiter begot Oris, Niphætes, Gr. i. nivofus, *An hill in the borders of Armenia major.*

Niphæ, Gr. vixit, i. nix, dict. a nive candore. *One of Diana's companions.*

Niphæus, Gr. vixit, i. nivalis, candidus, *A man's name in Virgil.*

Nipla, *A town of Thrace.*

Nireus, *Son to Charopus, the most beautiful of all the Greeks.*

Nisa, *A town in Sicily: and country Venches name in Virgil.*

Nisæus, *A woman's name.*

Nisæa, *Nilo Pandionis filio. A town in the gulf of Megaris: also the country where Alexandropolis stood, where are the best kind of horses.*

Nisæ, Gr. i. prolificens, *A Nymph or Fairy, Virg.*

Nisæus, *A tyrant of Syracuse, a notable glutton; he being told by the South-seaers that he should shortly die, gave himself wholly to belly-cheer, and wine-drinking.*

Nisibis, idem quod Antiochia.

Nisope, insula Lesbii.

Nissa, urbs Boeotiae.

Nisuros, insula in mari Carpathio, una Sporadum.

Nisus, in nisum mutatus, *A king of the Megarænes, who had a purple colour'd or golden hair: now it was forced him, that as long as he did wear that hair, he should be always victorious: his daughter Scylla fell in love with Minos his enemy, with whom he had war, and so procure her: again from Minos, cut off her father's hair, when he was asleep, and gave it to Minos, who overcame her father, and took his kingdom.*

Nisus, *His grief died, and was turned into an Hawk, and the into a Lark; whence the Poets deprecate the antipathy betwixt the Hawk and the Lark. There was another Nisus who was in great friendship with Eurialus.*

Nitiobriges, *People of Narbon in France, next to the Rutheni.*

Nitria, *A country in Egypt: also the name of two cities about Memphis.*

Nix, di erant nixum in puerperio adiutores; v. Appel.

Nixus, id est, lydus celeste: Firm. Ingeniculum vocat. Hig. Hercules esse ait, qui dextro genu nixus, sinistro pede capitis draconis dexteram partem opprimere conatur.

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pascendo, quod pastionibus præcipue vacarent; dict. & Numidia. *People in Scythia Europæa, that feed cattle much, and use to lie among them; they are thought to be people high Polonia and Russia: they are also people of Numidia in Africk, otherwise called Numæ, and Numida: also people of Asia, by the Caspian Sea, called Novæ Dæ and Parni.*

Nōmān, idem quod Scythæ.

Nōmentum, a Nōmento conditore; hinc Nomentana via Roma, quæ itur Nōmentum, & Nomentani qui habitabant Nōmentum, *A town in Italy.*

Nōmīus, Gr. i. pastoralis, *Ad the vici, i. pascuis, eo quod olim juxta Amphiphryum Thessaliæ fluvium, divinitate ob interfectos Cyclopes privatus, Admeto regi armenta pavit: v. Lycæus, The name of Apollo.*

Nōna, dict. quod tempestivum tempus partus nono mense, *One of the fatal Deities, the other two being called Decima & Morta.*

Nōnacris, *A mountain in Arcadia, inde Nōnacrius, a, um; inde Mercurius Nonacrites dict.*

Nōrbæ Cæsiæ, *The City Alcantara in Lusitania.*

Nōrbæ, *A city of Frick by Nilus.*

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Nōvendium, five Novendiale; sacrificium erat funebre, quod fiebat nono die post mortem alicujus, *A dirge, or dirge said for the soul of the dead, nine days after his death.*

Nōvensiles dii, qu. novissime salientes, h. e. in numerum deorum ascendentes; vel sunt dii omnium urbium superatationis, quos (ne aliquis deorum multitudinem aut ignorantiam præteriretur) brevitate & compendii causâ non pariter nomine cunctos Novensiles invocabant; alii ex hominibus deos factos hæc appellatione designari affirmant, *Certain gods of the Romans.*

Novidunum, opp. Myria & aliud juxta Danubium, opp. etiam Bitorum.

Nōvīdūm, *The town Noyon of Belgia in France.*

Nōvīum, *A city of Tarraco.*

Nōvīus, *The river Conwy in Wales, and Nyd in Scotland.*

Nōvōcōmēfens, *Si sunt quæ Comum Cælar inquilinos ad habitandum deduxit, v. Comum.*

Nōvūm fōrum, vel Novus mercatus, *Newmarket.*

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one in Spain that bore any affection to Caesar.

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sic dicti quidam heretici, qui diceban
serpentem

nas in his madness ready to kill them both.

*He was his self and him into the sea: where-
upon they were called gods of the Sea, and
he was called Leucothea; he, in Greek
Palaemon, by the Latin Portunus, because
they thought he was the god of the Sea,
portus or haven: and in memory of him
were the Ithian games instituted by
Theclus, whence his name Palaemon from
παλῆς, Lat. lucus: also a Grammarian in
the time of Tiberius, and a name of a
shepherd in Virgil.*

Palaemindus, A town in Caria.

*Palaepaphus, A town in Cyprus, whence
Venus is called Palaepaphia.*

*Palaephatus, A writer of incredible
things. Vide Palaephata in appel.*

Palaefander, A river of Phrygia.

*Palaestina, פלשתינה, i. conspersa, scilicet
cinere, vel pulvere, vel cecidit libens.
A Province in Syria, bounded with Eu-
phrates, Arabia, Phoenicia, and the Me-
diterranean Sea. It is called by the ancients
Canaan, the Land of Promise; by Poley-
mus, Palaestina, or the country of the Phi-
listines; and now by Christians, the Holy
Land: It containeth the countries of Idu-
mea, Samaria, Judaea, and Galilaea; v.
Merc. Sit. inter Clim. 3. & 4.*

*Palaemides, gr. i. astutus quid agens.
The son of Nauplius: When the Grecian
Princes sought go to the wars of Troy, U-
lysses to save himself at home, did feign
himself mad: Palaemides found out his
counterfeiting, by laying his son in the fur-
row as he was plowing with an Ox and an
Ass, and seeing fall, he stayed the plough,
and saved the Boy: Wherefore his counter-
feiting was discovered, and he taken a-
gainst his will to the wars; and being sent
into Thrace to forage for Cern, he returned,
and said, he could find none; Pala-
mides went and fetch a fime from thence:
Ulysses to revenge these things counterfeited,
ed a letter in Priamus his name, where he
thanked Palaemides for his treason intend-
ed and mentioned that he had sent him gold
for a reward: Now Ulysses had secretly
conveyed gold into his tent. These letters
were found and read in the Camp; Pala-
mides was called, Ulysses seemed to defend
him, and said there was no trust to be gi-
ven to the Letters of enemies; but (said he)
let some be sent into Palaemides his Tent,
and then if there be found any such sum of
gold, then he was surely guilty! They sent &
found the gold, and Palaemides was con-
demned, and stoned; his death was after-
ward revenged by Nauplius: Vide Nau-
pius: He invented four Greek letters,
Σ, Ξ, Φ, adding them to the sixteen
which were observed to be invented by Cad-
mus: He was skilful in Astrology, and the
first that found out the Eclipse of the Sun,
and brought the year to the course of the
Sun, and the month to the course of the
Moon; he found out the skill of ordering
an Army, and the giving of the Watch-
word, which till he said he learned of Cranes;
Whence by the Poets they are called Pala-
medes his Birds: vix. tempore belli Tro-
iani: an. Mund. 2767.*

*Palaemum, quod dicitur Balaemum, a
balatu ovium, aut recte a Pallante Evan-
dri proavo, A City on the hill Palati-
nus.*

*Palanza, A town of Tarracon in
Spain.*

*Palantium, A town in Arcadia where
Evander was born.*

*Palaetium, quod dicitur Balaetium, quod
pectus in eo nascens balare consueverit,
five quod palantes Arcades ibi confede-
runt; alii a Pale pastorali dea nomen in-
dicunt autumant, Hinc Palatinus, adj. ut
Palatinus mons, & Palatinus Apollo, qui
in eo habuit templum munificentissimum.
One of the seven hills in Rome: also a
City.*

Palaetia, Palatii Dea tutelaris.

*Palaetia, A sacrifice in the Palatium,
made to the goddess Palatua.*

*Palaephatus, Atheniensis Poeta, qui
scripsit multa.*

*Pales, pastorum vel pabuli Dea; hunc
sacra solvuntur, quae Palilia vocantur;
dicta autem Pales a palando, quod pec-
ora non sinat palare, vel quod palantes
secudes cures; Scalig. a παλῆν deduc-
tum putat.*

Palsurius Sura, Causidicus & orator.

Palibroti, reges Indorum.

Palicenus, A fountain in Sicily.

*Palici, vel Palifici, Two brethren, the
sons of Jupiter, and of the Nymph Thalia,
or Aetna, who for fear of Juno desired the
earth to open and hide her; so it did, and
there she was ten months, and then is let
her out again; and she brought forth her
children; whence they were called Palici,
ὅτι τὸ παλιν ἰκάνει, inde Palicenus,
civis.*

*Pallia, vel Parilia, Palis Dea festa;
hac a pastoribus in agris fiebant, ad lu-
pos arcentes, morboque a pecoribus pel-
lentes, seu pro partu pecoris: in hoc fe-
sto palaeum accensos acervos pastores
saltando transliebant, Ovid. Fast. 4.*

*Pallinurus, Aeneas his ship-master, he
fell into the sea, and the Waves carried
him to Velia, there the inhabitants flew
him, and cast him into the sea, for which a
plague fell on them, which would not
cease till they had appeased his ghost, and
consecrated a grove to him: dicitur Pa-
linurus quasi iterum meliens, a παλιν
iterum, & ἔρῳ urina: unde Mart.
Minixiti Pauline femel corrente carinas;
Meiere vis iterum? sic Palinurus eris.
Also a Promontory so called of him, by Ca-
salius, now called Cabo Palenudo: vide
Ortel.*

*Pallades, Virgines Thebanæ, quæ pel-
licum more cum quibus voluerunt coibant
ante nuptias.*

*Palladium, a Pallade. The image of
Pallas in Troy made of Wood, and had
eyes which seemed to move, and a spear in
her hand; the Trojans imagined it to have
fallen from heaven into a Temple before it
was covered, as it was building; and the
Oracle said, That the city of Troy should
never be taken so long as that was there:
whereupon Diomedes and Ulysses bearing
this, flew the keepers of it, and stole it away;
which done, they shortly after won Troy.*

*Palladius, One that wears twelve boots
of husbandry.*

*Pallantias & Pallas, lacus ubi Pallas
primum apparuit, Alike in Africk near
the lake Triton.*

*Pallas, idem quod Minerva, fuit filia
Jovis, ex cerebro ejus progenera, sapien-
tiae disciplinarumque omnium dea; Latine
Minerva dicitur, παρθένος ἀντραπαλῶσαι
ἐκ τοῦ κεφαλῆς τοῦ Διὸς, quod ex cerebro
Jovis sit formata; al. ὅτι τὸ παλῆν ἐκ
τοῦ ἔρῳ, a vibrando haffam; al. quod orta
feratur ex Pallante palude: Fest. al. ex*

*Πῆλ, admirable, & Διὸς, quod Pallan-
tem gignentem interfecerat: al. alter.*

*Pallas, Antich, mafc. gr. The son of Evan-
der, which assisted Aeneas, when he fought
with Turnus; also the son of Pandion.*

*Pallene, a Pallena Sithonis filia, uxo-
re Cleti dicitur. A Peninsula, and also a
town in Macedonia, called of old Phlegra,
now Canifro or Tarcho, inhabited by the
Gyants whom Hercules overcame, when
there was a great Thunder and Lightning:
Whence was occasioned the Poet's fiction,
that the gods from Heaven did fight against
these Gyants: Also a village in Attica.*

*Palma, A town in the greater of the two
Isles called Belears.*

*Palmyra, Syriz urbs, regio Palmyre-
na dicitur.*

*Palmæia, An Isle in the Tyrrhene
Sea.*

Palsus, A river of Mauritania.

*Panifus, A great river in Arcadia;
another in Thrace rising out of Hæmus.*

*Pamphagi, Gr. πανφάγος, omnivori,
People of Ethiopia.*

*Pamphilia, i. tota dilecta vel amabi-
lis, qu. πανφιλία, scilicet Pamphylia,
πανφύλια, a πᾶς & φύλη. A country in
Asia the left, on the East side of Cilicia, by
the Mountain Taurus, Sit. Clim. 3. Pam-
phylium mare. The sea by Pamphylia.*

*Pamphilus, græc. πανφύλος, quod di-
citur omnibus amicis. The son of Niocles,
and Plato's Scholar, He being slain in an
Army, and lying dead ten days, was found,
and after that being kept three days, he
revived, and told strange tales of things
which he had seen: It is also the name of a
Painter, that put down Apelles: also a
pillager, who being taken in the act was car-
ried to the Magistrate to be punished: whence
that proverb, Pamphilus furum.*

*Pan, Invas etiam dictus & Incubus: no-
men accepit, quod universi, quod pan no-
minant Greci, existimabatur deus. The
god of sleepers: he invented the pipe; &
he was worshipped especially in Arcadia;
Pan is also the same that Incubus.*

*Panacra, mons Crete; Gentile Pana-
creus, vel Panacrus & Panacris, sem.
Cypri urbs est Steph.*

Panæus, The name of divers men.

*Panætolium, quasi totam continens
Ætoliam, An hill in Ætolia, quæ called:
inde Panætolicus, a, um.*

*Panæza, Diana dicitur, q. vagetur, &
per remora, & per montes oberrat.*

*Panathænea, παναθηναία, Athenarum
& Minervæ imprimis festa, a Theſeo in-
stituta, quorum duo sunt genera; Majo-
ra quinto quoque anno habita, unde lat.
Quinquatria dicuntur Minora quotannis
a Minerva quæ dicitur ἄθλην.*

*Panchaia, regio Arabia tota arenosa,
dicitur quasi tota desiccata, πανχαια. A
country of Arabia, where there is great
store of Frankincense: It is also called Sa-
bæa: inde Panchai pop.*

*Panda, dea dicitur, quod pandat, i. ap-
eriat viam; item dea pacis, dicitur, a panden-
dis seu aperientibus Jani portis. Also a city
in India, which was the utmost end of A-
lexanders conquest that way.*

*Pandæna, olim, Saturnia, & Libera,
dicitur a pando, quod semper pateat. The
name of a gate in Rome.*

*Pandæria & Pandataria, An Isle in the
Cajetan gulph.*

*Pandion, The son of Erichthonius, fis-
ther*

*ther to Progne and Philomela: inde Pan-
dionius, a, um: obiit an. M. 2552. vix.
Athenian an. 46.*

*Pandora, a, um: the woman made by
Vulcan at Jupiter's command, whom every
god adorned with several gifts: Pallas gave
her Wisdom, Venus Beauty, Apollo Musi-
ck, Mercury Eluquence: inde dicitur fuit
Pandora, quasi panderis dea, deorum om-
nium dona recipiens; vel quasi ab omni-
bus donata; vel omnium rerum genere
donata. Pandora is also the mother of Deu-
calion, from whom the Thesaly is called Pan-
dora. She sent a box to Epimetheus, who
receiving it and opening the box, there was
in it all kind of evils, and it filled the box
with disaster and all other calamities: Al-
so Pandora was the daughter of Erichtheus
King of Athens, who offered her life for the
safety of her country.*

*Pandora, People of India, that live 200
years, having their hair white in their youth
and black in their old age.*

*Pandoria, Italæ urbs Lucanorum, ho-
die Casle Fr-mæ dicitur; altera in Epiro
ad fluv. Acheruntem; inde Pandosenus,
& Pandosinus.*

*Pandrosus, The daughter of Cecrops,
Panellenses, Greeki.*

*Paneus, A town and river of Colchis;
also a fountain by Libanus.*

*Pangaus, gr. πανγαυς, i. tota terre-
stris, A Promontory of Thrace, having
mines of gold and silver; it is now called
Malacca or Castagna, Orel.*

*Panhellonia, gr. sacra totius Gra-
ciæ.*

*Panisci, quasi parvi Panes, dim. a
Pan, ut a Satyro Satyriscus, Gods of the
W ad.*

*Panormus, gr. i. statio, civitas Sicilia
maritima & portus, dicitur a navium ap-
plicatione, quod Græc. ὁπλίων dicitur.
A city and haven in the North West
part of Sicily, now called Palermo: long.
37. lat. 38. Clav. Panormita, Panormita-
nus, & Panormius, A Citizen in Paler-
mo.*

*Pannonia, The name of two countries;
in Europe, the one called Pannonia superi-
or containing the countries now called
Austria, Carinthia, and Carniola; the
other called Pannonia inferior, containing
Hungary: v. Ort.*

*Pannonium, A place in Micalæ dede-
rated to Neptune.*

*Panophaeus, a πᾶς omne, & ὁπλίων vox,
quod omni lingua colatur, five quod
omnium voces intelligit, Jupiter so
called.*

*Panope, vel Panopæa, gr. a perspicui-
tate visus dicitur. A Sea-Nymph, the daugh-
ter of Nereus and Doris.*

*Panopolis, gr. i. Panis civitas, illic
enim ejus simulachrum habetur; hac
& Panos dicitur, The name of a town in
Egypt.*

*Panopus, gr. i. cuncta videns. A com-
panion of Aescles, King of Sicily.*

*Panos, vicus juxta rubrum mare, inde
Panocomites.*

*Panos, insula & urbs Æthiopum. Pa-
nos, civitas in Ægypto est, ubi Panis
simulachrum magnum habetur, puden-
do ad septem digitos erecto, qd. dex-
tra flagellum intencat Lunæ; civis Pa-
nopolites.*

*Pantæces, A river in Italy near Gar-
ganus.*

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*Pantæus, duo celebrantur hoc nomi-
nes alter Theologus nobilis, qui scholæ
Theologicæ apud Alexandriam primus
author erat: an. Chr. 183. alter Philo-
phus clarus & Stoicus, Aff. Scipioni fa-
miliaris; floruit anno ante Chr. 187.*

*Panthæas, gr. qd. dicitur. ὁ πᾶς πᾶν-
τα, quod rapiditate sua obvia quæque
prosterat, & secum rapit. A swift ri-
ver is Sicily.*

Pantæus, A pool in Apulia.

Panthæa, King Abradars wife.

*Panthæon, i. omnium Deorum templum,
ed quod celo est perfimile, & sic habita-
tio Deorum censetur; factum autem
fuit Jovi ab Agrippa. A Temple in Rome
of all the gods, now called S. Maria rotun-
da, Ortel.*

*Panthæus, vel Panthus, gr. i. totus ve-
lor. The name of a Trojan; inde*

*Panthoides, The son of Panthus, called
Euphorbus; whence Pythagoras was cal-
led Panthoides, quod se dicebat fuisse
Euphorbum Trojanum Panthoi filium,
Ovid. vide Euphorbus.*

*Pantiscæpes, The name of a river in Scy-
thia.*

*Pantiscæpium, A great city by Bospor-
us Cimmerius.*

Pantodatrium, A town in Crete.

Panthæpes, A river in Scythia.

Panthæges, A King of Assyria.

*Panthægonia, dicitur a Panthæge Phi-
nei filio. A country in Asia the lying
between Bithynia, Cappadocia, and the
Buxine sea; the inhabitants were called
Panthæti, Hæneti; from whence some think
the Veneti or Venetians in Italy had their
original: Sit. Clim. 6. ad lat. grad. 42,
& 43.*

*Paphos, dicitur a Papho Pygmalionis &
Eburnæ filio, qui eam condidit, hinc
Venus Paphia dicitur, quod illic templum
habet extruissimum: fuit enim civitas
in qua ante nuptias puella dotem qua-
situræ, in honorem Veneris in litore se
prostituebant; Justin. Plin. A City of
Cyprus now called Bapho: long. 63. lat.
36. Cal.*

*Paphus, The son of Pygmalion, that
built Paphos: an. M. 2537. inde Pa-
phius, a, um.*

Papia, The city Pavie in Lombardy.

*Papfas, Grammaticus, qui scripsit Di-
ctionarium Latinum.*

*Papiryanus, A famous Lawyer in the
time of Severus the Emperor.*

*Papirius Sarius, Neopolitanus, A
famous Poet.*

*Papiria, five Papisia, gens patricia
Romæ fuit.*

*Papirius, The name of divers Romans;
one whose father was called Papirius Prætex-
tus: he was a noble young man, so called,
quod in prætexa & adolescentia magni-
tudine visus est sapere: He went with his
father into the Senate, where were debated
many mighty matters; his mother ad-
vised him, when he came home, what they
said; he answered, They have concluded
that every man shall have two wives: She
called the Matrons together, and told them
what was presently to the Senate, and de-
fired that this also might be decreed, That
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The Senate marvelled at the sudden coming
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*Papyrius, urbs Paphlagonie.
Pappus, A Philosopher in Alexandria.
Parrâsus, oppidum Syriæ: v. Appel.
Pâræonius, A town of Marmarica
near Libya, with a great haven belonging
to it.*

*Pârâsus, gr. i. nauta, He that first in-
vented Galley.*

*Pârâpôtâmia, a gr. παρὰ ποταμῶν, i.
amnicola, A country in Tugris; also a
city of Phocis, Incolæ vocantur Parapota-
mii.*

covered with the Goat skin called *Agis*; then first he made a voyage against the Gorgones, which were three sisters, Medusa, Stheno, and Euryale, that had snakes in stead of hair, and one eye among them all; whomsoever they looked upon they turned into stones; but the looking on his shield would save him from that eye. He set upon Medusa when she and her snakes were all asleep, and cut off her head, and placed it in his shield, with which he turned Atlas King of Mauritania into a stone, for denying him entertainment; and many other more he served so; he delivered Andromeda from the Monster that was ready to devour her, and married her himself. Fuit hic Perseus Mycenarum rex, reg. an. 8, ann. Mund. 2640. Medula meretricis ejusdem caput abscedit, quæ tanta fuerat pulchritudinis, ut spectatores inopes mentis redderet, et in lapides vertere putaretur, unde prædictæ poet. fabulæ occasio, vide Calv.

Persia, vel Persis dict. a Perse, seu Perseo rege, vel a *per*, i. frangens, five dividens, aut ungula, vel gryphus. A country in Asia: the inhabitants are called by the Hebrews *Elamites*, by Suid, *Mugis*; the Country is called by Mercator *Parfi*, by others *Fartag* and *Seichalder*, Ortel. *Seichalder*; it is bordered with Media, Susiana, Carmania, and the Persian Gulf; it was the chief Mart of the world, begun by Cyrus, and ended with Darius III. Zon. temp. inter Clim. 4. 5.

Persius Placcus dict. A Poet born in Hetruria, that wrote six Satyrs, the subject of which are comprised in this verse, Vates, vota, ignavus, princeps, liber, avarus, flor. anno Christi 57. tempore Neronis.

Persusa, The City Perugia in Hetruria.

Pessinus, untis, A mart town in Phrygia where Cybele had a Temple.

Petäulus, unisex iis, qui aulâ Cephei regis Persæo vim inferre cónati, ceciderunt.

Petäulla, magnæ Græciæ urbs, dicta *petra* a *petra*, i. volando, quod ex volatu avium sumpto augurio ibi futuræ urbi locus sit delectus.

Petävoia, Colonia & oppidum in Carnis. Tacit.

Petäsis, A famous Mathematician of Egypt.

Petra, A town in Sicily near to Hybla: another in Arabia Petrea, called A-rach or Mecha; also the name of divers other towns.

Petra Sirenum, A Promontory of Lucania, with a city of that name.

Petrea, Part of Arabia about the town Petra: also a Sea-nymph.

Petreus, A Captain of Pompey's side, whom Cæsar slew in Spain.

Petresius Attinas, A noble Roman.

Peträna, A place near unto Peteril in Cumberland.

Peträburgus, & Petropolis. Peterborough.

Petrönia, nomen fluvii in Tyberim de-fluentis: also the wife of Vitellius.

Petrönlus, The name of divers famous Romans.

Petrus, m. *petra* a *petra*, i. petra nomen accepit, i. a Christo, super quem fundata est Ecclesia.

Petröria, Beverly. Petruscum, A part of Rome. Peace, An Isle in one of the mouths of the Tiber.

Peucetia dicta Apuliz pars, ad differentiam alterius, quæ Daunia dicitur.

P. ante H.

Phäböränum, The City Bremen in Germany.

Phäcion, A town in Thessaly.

Phäces, olim otio luxurique dediti erant, unde Phæcenæ pro homine bene curato, ventrique gulæ additio usurpat Horatius, hinc Phæcius & Phæcius adject. Certain people of Corcyra, or Corfu.

Phæx, A son of Neptune, from whom the Isle Corcyra was called Phæcia, whereas it was called before Drepanum and Scheria.

Phædimus, Gr. *φαιδμος*, i. clarus, A Poet of Byzantium that wrote *Elgies*.

Phædon, A noble Athenian; also a Philosopher to whom Plato dedicated a book de immortal. Animæ.

Phædra, Gr. *φαιδρα*, i. pulchra clara. The daughter of Minos king of Crete, and wife of Theseus; she was in love with her son in law Hippolytus: vide Hippolytus.

Phædrus, Gr. *φαιδρος*, i. clarus. One of Plato's scholars, under whose name Plato published a book of his, intitled Phædrus.

Phædyma, Oanis nobilis Persæ filia, Phæmon, virgo, prima Delphici Apollinis vates.

Phæniāna, The City Bebenesium in Rhetia.

Phæstium, urbs in Creta, à qua Phæstius dictus est Apollo.

Phæstus, Gr. i. lumenosus, splendidus. The son of Borus, slain by Idomeneus in the Trojan War.

Phætonides, quæ & Heliades, Clymenes & Solis filiz, forores Phætonis.

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and so by Lucian: he is called the son of Sol or the Sun, because by his Astronomy he first showed the course of the Sun, whereby to gather such predictions from it. Howsoever it be, the fable doth present unto us the picture of an inconsiderate and ambitious Prince, who being touched with an eager desire of Majesty, broke his simi. ascends the Throne, but shortly after, leaving loose the reins by his undifferent Government, he sets his subjects all in a commotion, and endangers his own downsfall, inde Phætonides: Also an ancient king of Liguria.

Phæthula, Gr. *φαιθουλα*, i. lucco, ardeo. The daughter of Sol and Neaira: she kept her fathers castle, whereof when Ulysses his companions had slain some part, contrary to the command of Circe, they all perished by shipwreck. The poets feign that she with her sisters, Lampetia and Lampetusa, for evermore bewailing the death of her brother Phæton, were turned into trees.

Phæto, a *phæto*, i. edo. A notorious glutton, who as Aurelianus his table did eat a whole Boar, a hundred Loaves, a Weber, a Parrot, and drank as big glass of wine in one day.

Phæthusa, Gr. *φαιθουσα*, i. calvus. The son of Æolus, and brother to Arachne, whom he deposed; who for their offence were both turned into Serpents, and her young ones did eat themselves out of their mothers wombs; the truth is, she was much pained in child-birth, whereupon arose this fable, Nar. Comes.

Phæthusa, A Lacedemonian, when there was War between the Lacedemonians and the Athenians, and they were fought on both sides, and the Spartans especially; the Spartans gave way that the Maids should chuse what men they would to lie with: Now when the Wars were ended, the young men that were born of these Maids not knowing their parents, seeing they were a shame both to their crunt y and themselves (for they were called Parthenitæ) they chose Phæthusa their Captain, and went into a town of Calabria, which augmenting they called Tarentum, after the name of its first founder, Tharses the son of Neptune.

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Phalo-

Phälorä, A City of Thessaly.

Phämaus, A hill in Chios, where to the left wine.

Phänes, A captain that conducted Cambyles into Egypt.

Phäntas, gentis Græc. pauper dicitur, qui tenuis fortunæ cum sit, summæ divitiæ jactat & simulat: a Phania quodam ejus ingenii homine, vel gæne.

Phäon, a *phäon*, i. lucco. A fair youth of Lesbos, to whom Sappho wrote an Epigram, Ovid.

Phäro, a Pharon, quod idiomate Egypt. regem significat. The common name of the Kings of Egypt.

Phäze, A City in the middle of Crete.

P O M

Πόδαργος, Gr. ποδάρχη, i. pedibus veniens. *One of the Harpyes.* Podar-

Pödarge, Gr. ποδάρη, i. pedibus velox. *One of the Harpyes.* Podar-

Pölyclētus, Gr. πολυκλήτης, i. mu

the one one year, and the other another
is 1467733; V. Eteocles.

by that he never used lying, neither could he
with patience lend his ear to a liar.

Pons fractus, Pontfrei or Pomfret.
Pons Ælii, Pontland in Northumberland.

Pontes, Paunton, Colbrook at Reading.

Pontia, A Roman Matron, famous for her chastity: Also the name of an Island before Lucania.

Pontina, Virgileorum palus juxta Forum Appii: à Virgil, vocatur Palus Satura; & hodie Ausente Palude.

Pontinus, A valiant man. Tullies companion.

Pontius, A name of divers men.

Pontus, gr. i. mare, The son of Ne-reus; also the Sea between Mæotis and Tenedos; it is the same with Euxinum mare: v. suo loco: Also a country of Asia the left, lying between Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and the Euxine Sea: sc. zon. temp. Clim. 7. Hinc Ponticus, a, um i. adj.

Popilius, The name of him that slew Cicero, that had saved him from the gallows; the name also of other Romans.

Poppæa, dict. à Poppæo Sabino avo suo, Nero's wife: vide Suet.

Populifugia, sic dict. quod eo die (Junii sc.) repentino tumultu fugerit pop. Rom. in bello Gallorum cum Romanis, Fecisti in Rome.

Populonia, dict. à populo multitudine; vel à populando, quod frequentibus piratarum populationibus pateret. A city of Etruria, near to Plumbinum, now called Porto Baratto.

Populonia, dict. Juno, quod ex maris & fœminæ conjunctione, cui præfere credetur, novi subinde populi creentur.

Porcia, Cato Uticensis his daughter, and wife of Brutus, who bearing of her husband's overthrow and death; when she could get nothing else, being kept by her servants from all things that might seem to serve as instruments for her death, swallowed burning coals, and so killed her self. Scribitur à Porcia.

Porcius, tractum à porco. Var. lib. de R. R. Cap. i. Cognomina multa habemus ab utroque pecore, & à majore & à minore, sc. Porcius, Ovinus, Caprillus; à majore, Equitius, Taurus. Cato's surname.

Pordœliene, vel Pordœsêlene, An Isle in the Sea Ægeum, with a town in Lesbos.

Porphyron, One of the Giants that made war against the gods.

Porphyriene, An Isle in the Propontis.

Porphyris, eadem quæ Cythera & Nesyros.

Porphyrius, gr. πορφυρεός, i. purpureus, ob vestem purpuream, quæ propter nobilitatem utebatur; vel dicturi, à πορφυρεός, i. profundè aliquid cogito: prius Malchus, postea dictus Blasphemus. A Philosopher, and an enemy to Christian religion, obiit an Chr. 301. tempore Diocletiani Imperatoris.

Porfenna, rex Hetruscorum, The name of a King that besieged Rome, thereby to bring in Tarquinus Superbus again into his kingdom, an. V. C. 246.

Porta Augusta, The City Torquemada of Tartaron in Spain.

Portia, One was daughter to Porcius Cato: Another was wife of Brutus, and daughter to Uticensis, V. Porcia.

Portunus, idem qui Palæmon, dict. à

portibus quibus præest. A god of the sea: vide Melicerta.

Porus, A king of India, subdued by Alexander.

Pōsidippus, A Cœnical Poet.

Pōsidium, The town Pualo in Syria: another in the borders of Macedonia: also a Promontory of Ionia.

Pōsidonia, idem quod Træzenz moret-doria dict. quod non moriturus, i. Nep-run, sacra efficit. A country between Eolia and Caria: long. 58. lat. 39. Clim. 5. Also the town Pæstum in Lucania.

Pōsidonius, A Philosopher, and an Historian of Rhodes, and scholar to Parnatius.

Posthūmia, A Vestal Virgin accused of adultery, who because she went not decently in her apparel, neither was in her behaviour, modest, was enjoyed to mend both.

Posthūmius, The name of divers noble Romans.

Posthūmus, filius Æneæ ex Lavinia, quæ Æneæ mortuo, Alcanti timens infidias, gravidâ confugit ad Sylvam, & illic enixa est Sylvium, qui Posthūmus (quia patre mortuo natus esset) dictus est.

The son of Æneæ: vixit an. M. 2812. temp. Sam. Proph.

Postverta, dea apud Romanos, una ex Carmentibus, quæ parvi fœminarum præfidebat, Gell. 16. 16. Item alia dea, quæ futura prospiceret.

Pōtāmus, pagus Atticæ.

Pōtentia, The name of two Cities, one in Lucania, the other in Picenum.

Pōtidea, A town in Macedonia.

Pōtia, Dea, sic dict. quod potui præerat.

Pōtnia, A city and fountain in Boetia; also a town in Magnesia.

Pōtius, One of Hercules his Priests: Vide Pinarius.

P ante R.

Præciū, A City of Pontus; also a river of Troas.

Præcipites, Milites à Mario constituti, qui illius custodiam studiosè faciebant.

Prædator, Jupiter so called, quod ei de præda debetur aliquid, Virg. Æneid. 3 — ipsūque vocamus in prædam, partemque Jovem.

Prægutii, hodie Præcutini, People of Abruzzo in Italy.

Præneste, vel Prænests, dict. à Præneste conditore, Latini filio: alii Neri, i. Neri, i. illicibus quæ illic abundant, deducum putant; ante n. Prænitium vocari scribit Plut. alii Neri, i. Neri, quod edito loco sit situm; unde & altum Præneste Virg. dicitur, 7. Æneid. The name of a City in the middle of Italy; hodie Palestrina, dict. Ort.

Prænestinus, a, um, Of Præneste.

Præpsinthus, An Isle, one of the Sporades.

Præstidium, Warwick.

Præstigiāni: vide Abisseni.

Præstes, Minerva, quod præstet, & se velat ducenti homini exhiberet, dicebatur; etiam Astes, quia astat viro bono laterisque ejus hæret fidus comes; Fest.

Prætidēs, vel potius Prætidēs. The Daughters of Prætes (Iphianassa and Lysippe) king of Greece; who preferred their

beauties to Juno's: whereupon they were driven into such a frenzy, that they thought themselves to be king: unde Virg. Prætidēs implentur falsis mugitibus agros: vix. an. M. 2590. v. Helv.

Prætorium, Patriagion in Yorkshire.

Prætratum, oppidum est in York, unde Prætratianus & Prætratus, a, um.

Praga, regni Bohemæ urbs prima.

Præstæ, A town of Laconia near the mouth of Inachus.

Præstis, A people of India.

Præstinus, A horse of Commodus, who being dead, Commodus builded a Sepulchre for him in the Vaticanæ.

Præxagōras, An excellent Physician.

Præxaptes, A noble man of Persia.

Præxēs, An Heretic who denied a plurality of Persons in the Trinity.

Præxistēs, gr. i. fæctorum consummator. A famous Carver, born in Magna Græcia, the uttermost coast of Italy; whence he was brought to Rome, and there præstis his skill to the admiration of all: unde Propert. Præxistēm Parius vindicare arte lapis. Also one of the governors of Athens: vix. an. M. 3505. Helv.

Præxian, pop. in Aquitania.

Præxius, lacus est Cic. pro Mil.

Præxius, dict. Neri n. præxius, eo quod ab Hercule in Græciam abductus est captivus, quem postea Hestione auro redemit. Consul Lycophron. The last king of Troy, when it was beleaguered by the Grecians; he was the son of Laomedon, husband of Hecuba, father of Paris, slain by Pyrrhus at the destruction of Troy, after he had reigned 52 years. Priamides, patronym.

Priapionnēus, An Isle in the gulf Ceramicus.

Priapus, i. ἀρσιόπλητος, vel dicitur Πρῆπος, quasi Πρῆπος & διὰ τὸ εὐαχρίαν δούλοισι: Fuit Priapus Liberi parvis & Veneris filius. A lascivious fellow, whom the women followed so, that the Citizens were faine to expel him; but Venus plaguing them, they were constrained to build a temple to him, and offer him sacrifice, and make him the god of their gardens; they sacrificed to him an Ass: Also a city in Hellepont.

Priene, A city of Ionia near Miletus, the country of Bias.

Prisca, and Maximilla. Two barons of the Heretic Maximianus.

Priscæ, Latine colonie appellatae sunt, ut distinguerentur à novis, quæ postea à populis dabanur.

Priscianus, A learned Grammarian of Caesarea.

Priscus Elvidius, sub Nerone quæstor: item venator: item sophista quidam.

Privernum, urbs Volcorum; Privernas incola.

Procrætius, A famous Sophist of Caesarea in Cappadocia.

Probalanthus, A town in Attica.

Probus, A name of divers men.

Procas, A king of Alban; or the Latines, grandfather to Remulus: vix. an. M. 333.

Procerastis, idem quod Chalcedon.

Prochya, Insula in mare Tyrreno, Neri n. præxius, quod est profundè: hodie Præcia dicitur, quæ Ænariæ pars est, Ortel. v. Inarimæ.

Proclus,

Proclus, The name of a Prophet that foretold the death of Domitian, an. Chr. 65. Also a Bishop of Constatin, in the time of Theodosius; Also a famous Mathematician, who in some things equaled and went beyond the skill of Archimedes; notwithstanding he was a second Porphyrie, railing on Christianity; he lived an. Chr. 518. Calv.

Procolitia, Colceaster in Northumberland, or Prudhow, near it.

Proconessus, The Isle Marmora in Propontis before Cyzicus.

Procopius, An Orator and a Sophist; also a tyrant of Constantinople.

Procris, Daughter to Erichtheus, and the wife of Cephalus.

Procrustes, A notable robber of Attica, mentioned by Ovid, Ep. 1.

Proclitus, A famous Roman, who when Scipio and Murena, his brethren, had left their possessions in the Civil Wars, divided his own patrimony amongst them; whence it was, that he became so dear unto Augustus Cæsar, de quo Hor. Vivet extento Proclitus ævo.

Procyon, αὐκυών, i. antecanis, fidus æstivum Idbus Julii oriens.

Prodicus, A Sophist of Coos.

Proetus, A King of the Argives i vide Prætidēs.

Progne, The daughter of Pandion: v. Philomela.

Prothemēus, gr. i. provisor: sapiens fuit, qui feracitate hominum ad humanitatem transiit; unde ferunt ignem de cælo abfuisse, i. rationis usum populo committere: vix. an. M. 2320. Helv.

The son of Iapetus, the father of Deucalion; he was the first that made man of clay or earth, whose wife Minerva admiring, promised to him any thing in Heaven that he would ask, so perfect his work; he desired her to take him up into Heaven, and when he came there, and had looked about him, he saw all things were animated, or had souls by heavenly fire: wherefore having a little sculla in his hand, he put it to the Chariot Wheel of the Sun, and being kindled, he brought fire to the Earth, and put therewith life and soul into his man that he had made of Clay; but Jupiter being angry, sent Pandora, the wife of Epimetheus, with a box to her husband, which after he had opened, there flew out thence sundry sorts of diseases, Prometheus dict. Neri n. præxius, à providentia vel providentia, quod cautus erat ante factum, ut frater ejus Epimetheus, ἑπιμνησθεός, qui sero sapit, ab eo post, & munda consilium; in comp. & mutatur in d. Promethides, patron.

Properius, A Poet born in Mevania.

Properides, Virgins of Amathus, who as first dispised Venus, but after a while (to pacify the wrath of Venus) they publicly prostituted their bodies; so that they became so impudens whores, that they were figned to be metamorphosed into hard stones. Ovid. lib. 10. Met.

Propontis, Idis. All the Sea from the straits of Hellepont to Bosphorus Thracicus. Propontia, a, um.

Prosa, Dea, cui ara deprecandi periculi gratia ab ægro parvi constituta est; huic altera adversaria erat, Postvera nominata, à perverso partu; Gell. i. 16. c. 16.

Proselēni, An ancient people of Arcadia

Proserpina, à serpendo dict. quod serpunt fruges per terram, & ex terra, i. Cerere, nascuntur fruges, quibus ea significatur. The daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, whom Pluto stole away and ravished; Ceres sought for her, and hearing she was in Hell, went thither, and got her daughter released on this condition, if she had tasted nothing in Hell; but she ate a grain or two of a Pomegranate, which Ascalaphus discovered; and therefore Proserpina must stay there still: wherefore Ceres (being angry) turned Ascalaphus into an Owl, for telling of tales: (which is a messenger of ill news: i. yet Ceres as length obtained of Jupiter, that she might have her daughter six months, and the other six she should be with Pluto: v. Pirithous.

Protopis, An Isle in the Delta of Nile, Protopon, An Isle near Carthage.

Prostatæus, Apollo so called, quod ante janus statuere.

Prosymnia, A town in Argos, whence Juno is filled Prosymnia, being there worshipped.

Protagoras, Menandri Thracis locupletissimi filius, qui Xerxem cum exercitu hospitio excepit; quocirca Magi Protagoram ejus filium suâ crudelitâ disciplinâ; sub quibus addo profecti, ut librum exorci est cum hac inscriptione; Dii sint, necne, incertus sum; hunc Plato redarguit arte Rhetoricâ intumescens; moxque ipius per Dialogum graphicè delineavit; vixit circ. an. M. 3550. Also the name of other learned men.

Prote, An Isle in the Sea Ionium against Ætolia, one of the Storchades.

Proteas, A Cup-Companion of Alexander the Great; who drinking at once two gallons and a quart of wine to Alexander's health, shortly after fell into a disease, that he died of.

Proteplaris, Minerva dicta est.

Protervia, Was a kind of sacrifice, in which whatsoever was left of the banquet must be burned: whereupon Cato taunted a young man (Albidius) who having wasted his goods, in despair had burned his house. That he did sacre proterviam.

Protesilaus, ὠπρωτὸς τῶν ἁλῶν, A Grecian Captain, the son of Iphiclus, the first that was slain by Hector at the siege of Troy: Laodamia his wife, for her comeliness desired of the gods, only that she might have a sight of his ghost, which being granted, she died embracing it.

Proteus, gr. quod πρῶτος, i. primus & antiquissimus fuerat Deorum. The God of Oceanus and Thetis; he fed the fishes called Phocæ, and was most skilful in foretelling things to come; he would turn himself into any shape; sometimes to a Bull, sometimes to a Serpent, and sometimes to a Flame of Fire, &c. He is called Vertumnus, à vertendo, because he changed the course of the river Tyber. Proteus regnavit in Insula Carpathia, & Ægypto, in locis uliginosis, atque ob id maris Deus; unde & paludibus impediti Scythæ, eum penitus vincere non possent: five Phocæ pastor dicitur, cum omnis rex dicitur populis lator, populi pastor; & quia mos erat Regibus Ægyptiacis diademata gestare variis formis insculpta, ut leonis, draconis, aboris, ignis; fabula inde exorta est, Proteum in varias formas mutare, atque ob id roverbium, Proteo mure-

bilior, Nat. Com. regn. hic Proteus, five Vertumnus, five Vefores in Ægypto 4. ann. ante bellum Trojanum, i. ann. Mund. 2752. nam Paris divercit ad eum rapta Helenâ, sic Diod. & Herod.

Prothous, A Captain of Magnesia that went against Troy.

Protenor, A Boeotian captain that went against Troy.

Protagenes, gr. πρῶτος, sign. aliquem τὸν ἀπὸν ἡρώων, primi generis, & a quo genus incipit; & a poetis sumitur pro eo, qui se talem confingit, a cunning Painter of Cæusus; Also a Captain.

Protagēnta, Deucalionis & Pyrrha filia.

Provincia Romanorum Galliâ, finitima erat Rhodano fluvio.

Præa, urbs apud Mytios, ad radices Olympi (Strabo, 12.) quam Prusias condidit, qui cum Cræso bellum gessit; urbs etiam Bithyniæ ab Annibale cond.

Prusias, A King of Bithynia to whom Annibal being banished fled.

Prusis, latine Borussia, olim Hulmigeria vocata, regio frumenti ferax.

Prymnæa, A City of Mæonia near Lydia.

Prymno, A Sea-nymph.

Prytanes, Certain Magistrates of Athens: v. Appel.

Prytænium, qu. πρὸς τῶν ἀνδρῶν, i. tritici promptuarium, vel horreum publicum. The Council-house in Athens: vide Appel.

P ante S.

Pæmæthe, nomen Nymphæ, à Πæμῃ, i. arena. A fountain in Thebes: also the daughter of king Crotopus.

Pæmæthus, unctis. A town of Laconia.

Pæmæticus, nomen regis Ægypti. He had a great desire to know what people and language was the most ancient; and he caused two boys to be bred by Heracles amongst their Cævel, giving first charge that none should speak any word in their hearing; after they were two years old, one of them cried Becchus, which in the Phrygian language signifies bread; whence he conjectured that the Phrygians were the first people.

Pæpho, A certain Libyan, who desiring to be accounted a god, effected it by this invention: He took young birds and taught them this lesson, πῶς τις θεὸς ἔστω, Plapho is a great god; which when they could sing perfectly, he let them fly; and other birds hearing this, learned the same ditty, and filled the woods with his Plapho is a great god; whereupon the Libyans offered sacrifice unto him, not doubting but this voice was from Heaven, and not by any fraud taught these birds: Just so the Pope schools up our English Festives and Seminaries in his cages at Doway and Rhemes, and for the same end: The like did once Hanno a Carthaginian: vide Ælian. var. Hist. i. 14. c. 30.

Pæcas, One of Diana's companions.

Pæudartæce, A blin in Scythia.

Pællion, A river near Bithynia.

Pæphis, dict. à Πηφιδε Lycaonis filio: aur. ut alii malunt, à Πηφιδε Erycis Siculi filii nomen habens. A certain

certain city of Arcadia, and another of Acarnania, a third of Achaia, a fourth of Libya; also a castle in Venice; also the daughter of Eryx.

Pyllis. Certain people about Pentapolis, which were all destroyed by the Nafamones of Libya: there was in their bodies that which was deadly to Serpents; the very smell of them kills Serpents; therefore when they would try whether their children were legitimate or bastards, they would put Serpents to them; if they would also cure the stinging and poisoning of Serpents, by sucking the place which was venomous: Vide Plut. in vit. Car.

Pyllium. The city Picello in Bithynia.

Plyra. An Isle near Chios.

P ante T.

Præla, idem quod Ephesus.

Prælum, sic dict. à copia τῶν πηλῶν, i. ulmorum. A town of Ionia; also one of Thessaly, and another of Troas, Ortel.

Prælia. A city in Cappadocia.

Præphorus, gr. πρεφῶρος, i. p. niger, dict. ab assidua nive, quæ ibi penuriam similitudine continuo decidit. A region of Scythia, by the mountains Hyperborei; from the people of this country English, French, and Spanish borrowed the fashion of wearing feathers in their Hats, which they did in memorial of their Changius Cham Emperor, who was saved once by an Owl, whose feathers they ever after wore, whence they might be so called, τὸν ὄντην πτερόν: v. Ortel.

Præstæmum, A. henis erat gymnasium, Cie.

Præstæmus, gr. i. bellicosus, à πρῆστος, bellum, inferro τ, ut in Neoptolemus, & multis ejusmodi. The names of divers kings of Egypt, the first ubiress, surnamed Iagus, was a Soldier of Alexander, who at the death of that great Monarch, he the kingdom of Egypt to himself, ann. M. 3646. From him many of his successors took their names, as the Romans did from Cæsar: reg. an. 40. Also the name of divers other men.

Præstæmāis, gr. i. bellicosa. A town by the Red Sea; there are also four Cities of this name.

Prous, sic dict. à P.oo monte Bæotie, ubi certissima reddebat oracula, Apollo so called.

P ante U.

Publicola, alias Poplicola, quod populum coleret. The name of Valerius the first Consul of Rome with Brutus; after Collatinus and the kings were banished, an. M. 3442. V. C. 245.

Publius, dict. à pube; vel quod gratus populo, quasi populus, à populo. The surname of divers noble Romans, so common and known, that there is scarcely a P. written for it, as M. fer Marcus. Publius & Laberius, were two Poets whom Jul. Cæsar much favoured.

Punicum. A city in Iliria, Punicanus, Punicus, & Punicus, a. um. Of Africa or Carthage.

Pappus. A Tragical Poet.

Pipulum. A City in Sardinia.

Pitæoli, ab aqua calidæ putore dict.

vel (ut ali) à putorum multitudine. A city in Campania Felix, of old called Delus, Dicæarchia, Colonia Augusta, Neconiana, & Flavia Augusta, n. m. Puzolo. Conditæ fuit hæc urbs à Samiis, ann. Mund. 3429. Urb. Cond. 232. sic Calv. ex Euseb. Hinc Putolanus, a. um; Of Putoli.

Pitæoli, appellati sunt à puteis, quod ibi cadavera in puteis obruerentur; vel quod in his corpora putrescerent; Romæ extra Exquilias fuit locus publicus, dictus Puticuli, quoniam illic erat commune sepulchrum miseræ plebi, Var.

P ante Y.

Pydna. The town Chitro in Macedonia, by the gulf Thermaicus.

Pygela. A City of Ionia near Ephesus.

Pygmaei, gr. i. cubitales, τὸν τὴν πυγμῶν, i. pugno; vel πυγμῶν, q. μικροῦ, i. cubitales. Little people in the south part of India: some say there are such in Ethiopia; they are but three Cubits high; their women have children at five years of age, and are old women at eight: They report that they ride upon goats armed in the Spring-time, and go towards the Sea to destroy the Cranes nests and their eggs, or else the Cranes would destroy them, &c. Pliny writeth that there were such people also in Thrace, inhabiting the City Garanea.

Pygmalion: vide Pigmalion.

Pylades. The son of Strophius, and faithful friend of Orestes: v. Orestes.

Pylæa. A town by Thermopylae.

Pylæmènes. Captain of the Paphlagonians who aided Troy.

Pylagora, dict. eod quod Pylagoræ, i. legati, quos civitates Græciæ bis in anno ad consilium Amphictyonum mittebant de maximis rebus consulturos, prius à muleis, i. ante portas hinc decem divinum religioſissime facere consueverunt.

Ceres so called.

Pylus, agri Messeniaci oppidum, Neco conditor, & Nestore alumno (qui inde Pylus cognominatus est) nobilitatum.

A town in Peloponnesus, called by Homer Nelea, by Ptol. Abarinus; by later Geographi, Zonichia and Navarino: v. Ortel.

Pyramon, gr. à πυρ, i. ignis, & ἀμύρας, i. incus; faber scilicet, quia calente incude non discedit. One of the Cyclopes, servamus à Vulcan.

Pyraea. A part of Theſſaly.

Pyramides. Were certain huge mountains of brick, made big at the bottom, and lesser at the top; in the bottom of them the Kings of Egypt were buried: they were some of them for hugeness and bigger the Wonders of the world; they were built by the children of Israel when they were in Egypt.

In the time of the building of them were spent in Onions, Cheese and Garlick, fifteen thousand Talents: dict. τὸν τὴν πυρῶν, à τριτικο, quo illic per Regem collecto, magna annonæ caritas per Aegyptum sequuta est; rectius à πυρ ignis, quod ignis fursum moventis figuram repræsentet, à lato tendens in acutum: vide Appel.

Pyramus, gr. i. rufus. A young man of Babylon, who was in great love with Thysbe, and she with him: they were so

straitly kept the one from the other by their Parents, that one must not be suffered to speak to the other; at last they found an opportunity to speak the one to the other through a chink that was in the wall between them, and so they appointed to meet together in a place out of the City. Thysbe came to the place first, and being terrified by a Lioness that passed by, she fled into a den near by: Pyramus came to the place also a while after, and there seeing the veil which she had on bloody, which she let fall only for fear of the Lioness, he thinking she had been torn in pieces by some wild beast, flew himself with his sword; Thysbe when she thought the Lioness was past by, coming out of the cave, and seeing her Lover slain, ran her self upon the same sword, and died with him: This was done under a Mulberry tree, and that made Mulberies red, which before were white; Ovid. 4. Metam. Also a river of Cilicia, now called Malmistra, Nig.

Pyrauder, dict. τὸν τὴν πυρῶν ἀπὸ, A treasurer of Athens, which in the time of war lessening the peoples portion of corn, was thereof so stoned.

Pyranthus, vicus Cretæ.

Pyraus, sic dict. eod quod sit πυρῶν, i. critici ferax. A city of Phœcia in Thessaly; also a Trojan slain by Ajax.

Pyrechmes. A champion of Etolia.

Pyrecesus. A famous Carver of small images and base things.

Pyrenæi montes, dict. τὸν τὴν πυρῶν, i. ab igne; five quod crebris fulminum ictibus feriantur; five quod Pyrenzi montis sylvæ, injecto à pastoribus igne, olim univertis conflagraverunt: Steph. dict. purat à Pyrene, Bætrici Regis filia, quæ postquam ab Hercule compressa fuisset à feris laniata, ibidemque sepulta fuit. The mountains that part Spain from France, running through the Continent from the Cantabrian to the Iberian Sea.

Pyrene, v. Pyrenæis; Also a fountain in Acrocorinthum, frequented of the Muses; the water of it is exceeding sweet, and so clear, that one may easily see the bottom.

Pyrenæus, A King of Phœcia, who broke his neck in pursuing the Muses, whom he would have ravished.

Pyrgi. Grum. An old City of Tusciana, Pyrgo. Nurf to Priami children.

Pyrgoteles, gr. i. turrium fabricator. A graver of stones, who alone had the privilege to engrave in stones the picture of Alexander the great.

Pyro, sic dict. à colore rutilo. A Sea Nymph.

Pyrodes, Græc. πυρῶν, id est, ignitus; primus è filice excussisse ignem dicitur. The son of Cilix so called.

Pyrois, ntis. One of Phæbus his horses: Ovid. 2. Metam.

Pyrrhyle. The Isle Delos, sic dict. quod ignis ibi repertus fuerit: Vide Delos.

Pyrrha, gr. πυρῶν, à fulvâ facie seu oculis igneis. Deucalion's wife: vide Deucalion; Also a City of Lesbos, and many others.

Pyrrhander. A notable Sycephanti, whence arose the Proverb, Pyrrhandrica technæ, To express the nature of a flattery.

Pyrrhas.

Pyrrhas. A merchant of Athens who redeemed an old poor man from Pirates for cherries sake, and (as some say) bought certain barrels of pitch from the Pirates; should man that was so redeemed, in token of thankfulness sold him, that he should find great store of gold in those barrels among the pitch: when he had opened them, he found it true; whence he grew rich in the sudden: others say, the old man helped him to a great deal of coin, and he again in thankfulness sacrificed to him: whence the proverb, Nemo bene merito bovem immolavit, præter Pyrrham.

Pyrrho. A Philosopher of Greece.

Pyrrhus, Gr. πυρρῶς, ita dict. à fulvo colore capillorum. The son of Achilles: Also a king of Epire, who deceived by the construction of the ambiguous Oracle of Apollo, (Ajo te, Eacida, Romanos vincere posse) made war against the Romans, by whom he was slain, ann. Mund. 3677.

Pythagoras, Gr. à πυθῶν, i. audio, interrogo, & ἀγὼς, i. concio. A learned Philosopher of Samos, who for modesty called himself φιλόσοφος, amator sapientie: when before him learned men were called σοφῶν, sapientes; flor. ann. Mund. 3360.

Pythæus, A Rhetorician of Athens, equal to Demosthenes.

Pythæum. A place where Apollo gave answers.

Pythermus. An Ambassador of Ionia to the Spartans for aid against Cyrus.

Pythia, ludii Apollinæres. Plays and games in honour of Apollo, for the slaying of Python the Serpent in Macedonia, or for the slaying of a wicked and cruel enemy called Draco: also the name of a Priestess of Apollo, Steph. also a city of Phœcia.

Pythius, dict. à Pythone serpente, quem jaculis puer interemit; vel τὸν τὴν πυθῶν, h. e. à confulendi usu, unde & Pythiarum Phœbi sacerdotum nomen traxum esse existimant Scrab. lib. 9. Alii tamen Pythium dictum putant τὸν τὴν πυθῶν, h. e. à putrescente, eod quod sine vi caloris nunquam fiat putrescens. Apollo so called.

Pythodorus. An accurate Carver.

Pythion. A huge Serpens, so called ex πυθῶν, quia ex putredine terræ post diluvium natus. This Serpens Juno sent to Latona, when she was with child by Jupiter, to vex her; but she went to her sister Alteria, who provided her: so that then she brought forth Apollo and Diana: also an exquisite Orator of Bizantium.

Pythopollis. A city of Mysia: another of Caria.

Pyxus, untis, idem quod Buxentum.

Q ante U.

Quadrāginta viri, were certain Judges amongst the Athenians.

Quadi. A people of or near Bohemia.

Quadrata, Romæ locus in Palatio before the temple of Apollo, ubi reposita sunt quæ solent adhiberi boni ominis gratia in urbe condenda, quia faxo munitus est initio ad speciem quadratam, also the name of certain towns.

Quæstōres, quasi publici æris quæstōres. Officers of Rome, who were receivers

of the publick money. They were either Provinciales, or Urbani; and these either Quæstōres rerum capitalium five pariticiis unde Quæstōrius, qui Quæstor fuit: vid. Appel.

Quari. A people of Narbon in France.

Querquellana, dict. à querceto, quod intra muros juxta se habebat, A gate in Rome.

Quæstalis, quod quies ad mortuos maxime pertineat; aut potius quod mors quies sit ærumnarum omnium. Pluto so called.

Quintilius, poeta, de quo & ejus fabulis loquens Hor. scitè perambulanti utitur voce, sic ad Aræ nomen (ita enim dictus est) alludens 1. 2. Ep. 1. Recedē, necne, crocum florēsq; perambulet Actæ Fabula. Vois.

Quinquatria, v. Appel. Festa Romæ Palladi sacra, non dissimilia iis quæ ab Atheniensibus Panathenæa voc. dict. à numero quinque dierum, quibus celebrantur: v. Panathenæa.

Quintilianus, Hispanus, ex civitate Calaguritana. A famous man both in Rhetoric and Oratory (as his books of Institutions and Declamations declare): he first opened School at Rome, and taught in both Galba and Domitian his days, having his pay out of the Emperours treasure: vix. ann. Chr. 84.

Quintus, dict. ab ordine nascendi. A surname of divers noble Romans.

Quirinalia. Feasts at Rome in honour of Quirinus.

Quirinalis collis, sic dict. quod in eo Quirini templum esset; & Quirinalis porta, quod ea in collem Quiralem eun; vel quod proximè eam esset Quirini templum. A hill in Rome.

Quirinus, Romulus; dict. à Quirino, i. Marte; Romani enim Martem, dum sequebatur, Gradivum; dum tranquillum esset; Quirinum nominabant: Vide Appel.

Quirites. The people of Rome, so called of Quirinus.

R ante A.

Abbat, idem quod Philadelphia.

Rabilus. A King of Arabia.

Rabirius. Two Gentlemen of Rome, Aulus and Posthumus, whom Tully defended in two elegant Orations: also a Poet in Ovid's time, witness himself 4. de Ponto, Cum fure et Marſus, magnique Rabirius oris.

Racilius. A Tribune in Rome, who complained of Clodius.

Raddagais. A King of the Goths, Radnor. Radnor.

Rage. The town and castle of Nottingham in England.

Ramnætes, five Rhamnetes, al Rhamnetes, al Ramnes; tertia pars fuere Pop. Rom. temporibus Romuli, quos in tres ordines divisit. Primo, Sabinos, quos Tantienses vocavit, ab eorum rege Tatius. Secundo, Albanos, quos Rhamnetes, à Romulo, Tercio, Luceres, à Lucio quos inhabitant, fuit à Lucerio rege; inde Rhamnetes, se; adj.

Raphia. The city Rama in Palestina, Rata. Leicester.

Ratiatum. The town Raiz in France.

Ratisbona, vulgò Regensburg, Bavarie urbs, al. Ratipona, vel Reginopolis. Ratobius, si Taff in Glamorganshire, al. Rhatolathibus.

Racumena, auriga, qui cum in ludis Circensibus excusus fuisset, equi ejus cum corona & palma in Capitolium pervenerunt, ex quo factum est, ut porta per quam intraverunt, Racumenna diceretur: Plut. in Publ.

Raudofcilla, dict. à raudo, i. ære, quod ærata esset. A gate in Rome.

Ravenna. A city of the Sabines, sited on the coast of the Adriatick Sea; which, as some think, was built shortly after the confusion of tongues at Babel, Calep. long. 35. lat. 44. Clav.

Rauraci, Gallie Belgicæ pop. intra Rhenum, Byssam & Arlogam fluv. quorum Metropolis quondam dicta Augusta Rauricorum, ubi pagus tantum hosti propè Basileam, dict. Augusta, Ort.

R ante E.

Readingum, Reading.

Ræce. A City of Umbria in Italy, hodie dict. Rieti, Ortel. Inde Reatinus.

Rediculus. A God that had a Temple at Rome, without the gate Capena.

Regillanus, Romanus Imperator, He was made Emperor on this manner. Certain of the chief Soldiers of the Army were at Supper together, and at Supper they were speaking of their names; a Grammarian that was there by chance, showed them Regillanus his name was derived; namely, that it came from Regillus, of Regulus and so of Rex: on the morrow the Soldiers saluted him by the name of Emperor, and made him Emperor.

Regillus. A Lake in Italy by the wood Algidus.

Regium, five Lepidi forum, dict. propter pulchritudinem, & amantem; alias Rhegium. A City in Lombardy, called at this day Reggio, Ort. long. 32. lat. 43. Est & Regium regio in calce Italia: quæ rectius scribitur Rhegium; vide Rhegium.

Regni pop. Surrey, Suffex, and the S. a. castles of Hampshire.

Regulium, Reculver in Kent.

Regulus, vide Atilius.

Rémoria, locus in summo Aventino, ubi Remus de urbe condenda fuerit aspicatur: also a city near Rome.

Remus, five Rhenus, Brother to Romulus, who in meagre leaping over the walls which Romulus had made about Rome, was slain by his brother Romulus: vide Plutar. in vit. Romuli; Remus, ut & Romulus vel Romulus nomen habet à Ruma, id est, mamma, quam lupa, id est, meretrix, à lupanari sic dicta, horum gemellorum nutrit infantibus præbuit. He was slain in the eighteenth year of his age, ann. Mund. 3148.

Rémuncata, An Isle in the Ethiopian Sea.

Répandunum, Repton in Darbyshire.

R ante H.

Rha, A river of Sarmatia in Asia, not far from Tanais: it is called Volga.

Rhaba. A town by the Gulph Ionicus.

Rhæda.

lūm, municipium civium Romanorum, & Colonia in Oceano Lusitanico, à qua Scalabitanus conventus, Plin. 420.

Scaldis. *Scheldt*, a river which parts off Belgia from Germany, and runs off by Antwerp in Brabant.

Scāmder, Xanthus sic dict. à Scāmdero filio Teucri; vel, ut Bytm. dicit, τὸν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἀνδρῶν. A river in Troas: also Heſtor his son, called also Aſtynax.

Scāmīdrīa, A town by Troy. Scanderbēgus, or Scaderon, Lightning; otherwise called George Calitri, invictissimus Turcomastix, Epitroarum rex: flor. ann. Chr. 1443.

Scandīa, quæ & Scandinavia, Belgia, & Baſilia, ſcificia, vaginæque gentium veteribus dicta; peninſula maxima Septentrionalis: vide Olam mag. item inſula Britannica.

Scaptēſila, ubi argentum fodi ſolebat, à σκαπτήν fodio, A place in Macedonia: reſtituitur Scaptēſila, σκαπτήν οὐλα, legi poſſe: vide Calep.

Scapīa, An old City of Latium. Scardo, & Scardona, urbs Liburniæ, & maris Illyrici inſula.

Scarphēa, urbs Loeridis. Scarphīa, inſula maris Ægæi ex adverſo Atticæ.

Scatīnia lex, à Scatinio latore nomen habet, quæ præpoſitæ Veneris alius corecebatur.

Scaurus, Scauri, ſicut & Valgi, Vari, & Vatinii, nomen habent à variis in talis, ſuris & erubris vicinis: Scauroſum familia in Scauro Mamerco, maſtreatis reo, fertur extingui. Fung. The name of a noble family in Rome.

Scēlīrātus campus, in quo Veſtales propter inceſtum vivæ humari ſolebant. Erat & porta ſic dict. quod 306. Fabii per eam egreſſi ſunt adverſus Hetrufcos pugnatū, qui omnes ad Cremeram amnem ſunt interfecti. The name of a gate in, and a field by Rome.

Scēnīci ludī, dicti à ſcenis in quibus celebrabantur à theatricis actoribus, inſtituti ſunt ob peſſentiam: vid. appell.

Scēnīte, dict. τὸν τῶν κενῶν, à Tabernaculis. People of Arabia Felix, that dwell in tents covered with goats hair: if a ſwine or hog be brought among theſe people, it dieh immediately, theſe people are otherwiſe called Agareni Iſmaelites, Arabes, Saraceni, and by the Hebrews Chafſum.

Scēpſis, The name of two towns in Troas: alſo a region of Aſia.

Scherīa, idem quod Corcyra. Schinis, A notable robber, who uſed to bind theſe he took to arms of trees, and ſo rear their members in pieces. Theſus took him, and ſerved him the life: v. Sciron. Schinuffa, An iſle, one of the Sporades.

Scheneus, The father of Atalanta, Scheneis hinc dicta.

Schēus, ſic dict. quod ibi multus & copioſus οὐνίτις, id eſt, juncus. A river, in Town: Attica; alſo a country in Arcadia.

Sciāpōdes, five Sciopodes οὐνίτις, à σκῆπτρῳ, dict. quod unbrā pedum ſe protegent in majoræ æſti. Certain people of Æthiopia, or (as Pliny thinks) of India, which have on one foot, wherewith in the heat of Summer they overſhade their whole body: They are otherwiſe called Mo-

noſceli, and Monomeri: vide Monofceli. Scinthis, Germaniæ populi.

Sciōne, A town in Macedonia. Scipio, cognomen fuit Corneliorum, cui P. Cornelius initium dedit; quod patrem luminibus orbem vice ſcipionis i. baculi, regebat. A noble family in Rome, whereof ſeveral were of greateſt note: Fiſt, Scipio Naſica, who, for the love the people have towards him, was called Corculum.

Secundly, Scipio Aſiaticus, ſo called becauſe he ſubdued Aſia. Thirdly, Scipio Africanus major, ſo called for the victories he achieved over Annibal, Carthage, and other parts of Africa, in the ſecond Punic War. Fourthly, Scipio Africanus minor, the ſon of Paulus Emilius, adopted by Africanus: He alſo had his name from his victories in Africa: vide Liv. inde Scipiadæ.

Sciron, οὐνίτις, Græcè interp. umbraculum. A robber whom Theſeus ſlew, and caſt his bones into the ſea; whereupon his Poſt ſignificat hinc becam a Rock; which from thence was called Scironia, unde nomen, quod datus ut οὐνίτις, i. Fragmentum vel aſſula marmoris; inde Scironius, a, um.

Sciros, A place in Arcadia near to Pyrrhaſia; incolæ Sciritæ, ſam. Sciritis: alſo a rock and a river in Attica, ſo called from Sciron the robber.

Sclavonia, The country Illyricum. Scodra, The city Scutari in Liburnia.

Scōlus, An unpleasant village in Boeotia near Cithæron.

Scōpas, A noble engraver. Scōpes, inſula Rhodiceſis pelagi.

Scōpēlos, The name of divers iſles. Scordāna vel potius Scardōna, The iſle Mal Conſiglio near Dalmatia.

Scordīci, A people of Pannonia. Scōrpius, five Scōrpio, ſignum cæleſte, quod à ſole ſubitur pridie Idus Octobris, One that ſlew Orion for his bragging, and was taken up into Heaven, and made one of the twelve ſignes, Vide Orion, & Appell.

Scōti, ſecundum quoddam nomen à cenebris ſunt adepti; nam græc. σκῆπτρῳ, tenebre interp. alii à Scythia jaculandi peritis, qui unā cum Scotis communi nomine Scēſten, i. ſagittarii appellantur à Germanis inferioribus: unde & à Scythia totum originem duxiſſe ſatis conſtare videtur apud autores ſatis probatos: regio quam incolunt vocatur Scotia, ab antiquis Albania, & à Tacito Caledonia: Vide Camb. People of Scotland, which Country is the North part of Britain, ſituated from England by the rivers, Tweed and Solway, and on all other parts compaſſed with the ſea, contained within the thirty-eighth and ſeventieth degrees of Longitude, and of Latitude fifty fix and fifty ſix, i. Clim. 11, 12, 13. Wherefore the longeſt day there is 18. hours.

Scōtina, A place in Sparta where Jupiter was worſhipped.

Scōtilla, A town in the borders of Macedonia by the river Neſſus.

Scōrōph, ſic dict. quod ſe hoſtes ſuos, ut ſerophā porcos, diſſecturum dixit. Vide Var. Lib. 2. de Re Ruſt. Cap. 4. Tremellius Quaſtor Romanus ſo called.

Scōrgum, A City in the North part of Germany called Schmeben.

Scōyāthos, inſula ante ſinum Pagæſeum.

Scylāce, A City above Cyzicus. Scylla, The daughter of King Nifus, vid. Nifus: item prominens ſaxum in mare. A rock in the ſea between Sicily and Italy, long 38. lat. 37. like in proportion to a woman; into which when the waves come, they make a noiſe like the howling or baying of Wolves and dogs: dict. à σκῶδω, i. ſpoliare, ſo called of ſpoiling, becauſe the ſhips that come there were ſpoiled. Others ſay, becauſe there Pyrats kept, as Sciron and his company; it is now called Scylla by Leand. To this is oppoſite the Gulf Charybdis, from which arches the current; Incident in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdis; when one ſtriving to avoid one evil runs into another. They are ſituated in the ſtrait between Italy and Sicily.

Syllācēum, oppidum in finibus Calabriae. V. Scyllium.

Scyllæus, vel Scyllæum, promontorium in Peloponneſo, called now Cabo Scigli.

Scyllēſium, Athenienſium colonia, eorum qui Minelſti comes ſuē, hodie Scyllatium, gentile Scyllenus, poſſeffium Scyllēſius.

Scyllias, A Grecian that did ſwim under the water, and cut aſunder the cables of the Perſian ſhips.

Scyllus, untis. A town in Achaia. Scyllurus, The name of one that had eight ſons, who when he died, bade his children bring him a ſhoaf of arrows, commanding one of them to break the whole ſhoe. Which when he could not do, nor any of theſe ſons, then he took one ſeverally, which he broke eaſily; and ſo one after another, till he had broken them all: whereby ſeeing his children, that if they held amiſs together, they could not be overcome of their enemies; but if they divided theſelves, and one fell out with another, and were diſjoyined, they might eaſily be overcome and conquered.

Scyriades, Women of Scyros, Scyricus, & Scyrius, a, um & of Scyros.

Scyritæ, People in India, which have no noſes in their uſage.

Scyrlonia, Rocks in the ſea between Megaris and Attica. V. Sciron.

Scyros, gr. i. aſperitas, hinc Scyriæ dict. Deidamia. An iſle in the Ægean ſea where Achilles was hid in woman's apparel, that ſo he might not go to war: here alſo he deſcended Deidamia, and had by her a ſon called Pyrrhus. This iſland is one of the Cyclades, ever againſt Magnēſia.

Scytha, pop. Scythi.

Scythas vel Scythes, filius Hercules; who firſt invented Bows and Arrows, and from whom Scythia took its name. Pliny makes him the ſon of Jupiter: alſo the name of divers men.

Scythia, dict. à Scytho quodam Hercules ex muliere ſemivipera filio, fratre Geloni & Agathyrsi, vel τὸν τῶν σκυθῶν, quod Iſaci ſignifi. ſunt enim Scythæ iracundiores, a large country, lying above the River Tanais, which divideth Europe from Aſia; whence it is divided, in Europæam & Aſiaticam. Scythia Europæa reacheth from Tanais, paſſing Moctis, and the Euxine ſea, unto the mouth of Iſter, and comprehends all thoſe countries that lie North of Danubius. Scythia Aſiatica runneth along from Tanais a great way Eaſward, having on the North the Ocean; and on the South, the mountain Taurus.

Taurus. The inhabitants were called Scythæ, Saccæ, Sarmatæ, Agathyrsi, Nomades, with many other names; vid. Orel. By them were the moſt part of Europe and Aſia peopled; whence they are called Officina generis humani: laſtly, for their manners and conditions, See Juſtin. lib. 2. Herod. and Plin.

Scythion, One that when he liſt was a man or a woman.

Scythopōlis, dict. à Scythia in eam deducit. A certain City of Decapolis, or Cæſſyria, now called Bethſan, Iueneſc.

Scythotauri, Taurica regionis incolæ. Savage people of Taurica in Scythia: which ſacrifice ſtrangers that come thither.

S ante E.

Sēbaſte, Samaritæ oppidum ab Herode conſtructum, & in honorem Auguſti Cæſaris ita appell. οὐκ αὖ, Græcè dicunt, quod nos Auguſtum.

Sēbaſtia, quæ & Sebaſte, urbs Cappadociæ.

Sēbaſtōpōlis, urbs gemina, una Cappadociæ mediterr. altera Colchidis, Diocleſius etiam dict.

Sēbennyticum, oftium Nili ad urbem Sēbennyum.

Sēbētōs, fons apud Neapolim, cujus aqua vicatim decurrens, amnis fere uſum præſtat.

Sēbīnus, lacus Iſtrici incluyus.

Sēbrītæ, Sembrītæ aliquando, ab inſula Merœ vicina. People of an iſle in Nilus.

Sēclāres, ludī ſic dict. quod centefimo quoquo anno fiebant; hæc inſtituit Valerius Publicola poſt exaſtos reges. Certain plays in honour of Apollo and Diana, called by Auſonius, Ludī Tarentini, celebrated at one hundred years end, (though afterwards at the Emperors pleaſure the time was ſhortened, as the Pope have now done with their years of Jubile) or according to others, 110 years, according to the different acceptations of the word Seculum, at which time the Crier went and cried, Come, ſic the plays that never man ſaw, and ſhall never ſee again; in which were all manner of monſters, ſame and wild beaſts, ſc. &c.

Sēclūdus, Athenienſis ſophiſta, & Epithyus dict. quod fabri filius; & alter Tridēntinus.

Sēdīgītus, The Poet Volcatius, that had fix ſix ſons on a hand.

Sēdūni, pop. Gall Belg. ad Rhodanum. Seduſi, populi Germaniæ.

Sēdūdūm, Britanniæ oppidum, Camb. ſem in Northumbria.

Sēgelocum, vide Agelocum.

Sēgeſta, oppidum Siciliæ. An old town in Sicily: alſo a great city in Liguria: another in Venetia near Timavus; another in Spain near Carthage; alſo a goddeſs of the ſea, called alſo.

Sēgēſia, Dea quæ Præci colebant, ut læas faceret frigores.

Sēgōbi, gr. A village of Celtiberia in Spain; other town. alſo cities ſo called.

Sēgōdūm, Rhodæ in France. Alſo Norenbērg in Alſain.

Sēgōſtici, The Hundred of Hoſſhot in Hamſhire.

Sēgōnium, Caer Segent vel Seyont nœs. Caer narvan.

Sēgōſium, The City Suſa in the Alps.

Scia, Dea quæ ſationi præſuit & frumentis, donec ſub terra eſſent, quibus, cum adoleviſſent, præſuit Segēſia vel Segēſia.

Sējanus, Tiberius hinc great favourite. Concerning his original, wit, behaviour, deſiſt policy (whereby he aſpired to the greateſt honour in Rome) and his end and ſeverable ſtatuſes, read Tacit. Annal. lib. 43. 5. vix. an. Chr. 31. Tiberi Imper. 18.

Sēir, A mountain in Edom where Blaſu did dwell.

Sēlētī Dii, were twenty chief gods, twelve males, and eight females, which were worſhipped amongſt the Romans, with more ſolemnity, and were thought to have more ample power and dominion than others.

Sēlēcūa, i. commota, vel conquaſſata, aut fluctuans, à Seleuco Nicanore condita. A City in Syria called alſo Soldino: long. 68. lat. 37. Clav. and divers others: vid. Orr.

Sēlēcus, Gr. i. ſplendidus, à σελδω, τὸν λαόν. A king of Syria, called alſo Nicanor, that ſucceeded Alexander in the government of that quarter of the Eaſt: he reigned 30 years and 7 months, in which time he built theſe Cities, Seleucia, Apamia, Antiochia, Laodicea, Berthea, & Pellium, Helv. ex Euſeb. Ab ann. regni ejus primo incipit magna Æra Alexandriæ, ann. Mund. 1638. & ab ann. 2. Æra magna Chaldaica, Judaica, & Antiochena.

Sēlimus, 11. Turcarum Imperator, Solimanni pater. Egyptum Arabiamque ſuo adjecit ſceptro, obitque ann. Chr. 1547.

Sēlinus, A City near Lilybaeum: rather Sēlinus, dict. à ſelino, quod ibi plurimum naſcitur. A city and river of Sicily, now called Terra de Pulici; long 37. lat. 37. Merc. Hinc Sēlinuntius: Eſt & urbs in ora Cilicia, Trajanopolis dicta: Alſo the name of two rivers which ran by eaſt ſide of Dianæ Temple at Ephelus; alſo a river in Achaia: another in Elis.

Sellæ, A town in Epirus.

Sēlymbria, A city of Thrace near Eyzantium.

Sēmēle, dict. παρὰ τὸ σείναι τὸ μέλι, a concutiendis membris, utpote Bacchi mater, qui & ipſe λυμνυλλῆς dicitur. The mother of Bacchus; hinc Semeleus.

Sēmōrāmis, i. avis, nam ab avis ad huc infans nutrita dicitur. The wife of Ninus king of Aſſyria, who after his decaſe, ſeeing leſt ſo great a people would not be ruled by a woman, or a child (as her ſon was then) ſhe ſeigned her ſelf to be Ninus her ſon: ſhe reigned forty two years; during which time, ſhe ſubdued moſt parts of Aſia; built many cities, whereof Baby-

lon was the chief; and bled in the ſwelling of Euphrates: ſhe laſt falling from a noble & ſuſual iſt, ſhe was ſlain, and buried in her own ſiſt. vix. circ. ann. Mund. 1830. Helv. paulo ante Abrahāmum: vid. Juſtin. l. 1.

Sēmōres, i. Senilhomines; Dii qui ob exigui tatem meritorum non omnino conferuntur celo digni, qui quicquid hæc ære offere ad certam intervalli eſt incolabant. Certain inferior gods of the Heathens.

Sēmprōſius Græcchus. Father to C. C. us and Tiberius Græcchus.

Sēna, an iſle in the Britiſh Sea, angliſt Sena, alſo the cit. Sena in Tuſcany, one hundred miles from Rome.

Sēneca, Caſſiodor. dici putat quod cui primum inditum hoc nomen, canis fuit natus; cognominatus erat Annuus pariter ab annis: dict. quali ſe necans. A Stoick Philoſopher, born at Corduba in Spain, uncle to Lucan the Poet, Tutor to Nero the Tyrant (an. Chr. 60.) who afterwards cauſed him to drink poiſon, and when that would not work, he made him be put in a hot bath, and his veins to be cut, and ſo he died, after that he had been both Conſul and Senator of Rome, and in great eſteem with Nero: He wrote ſundry excellent Tracts of Philoſophy, with ſo a vine a quill, that ſome Fathers eſteem him as a good Chriſtian, and Hierome inſerts him in his Catalogue of ſaved Authors: whereupon one gave this ſentence of him: Si Chriſtianus, ſcriptis paganis; ſi Paganus, Chriſtiane: alſo a Tragical Poet who was born at the ſame Corduba, Marial.

Sēnnār, The field wherein Nimrod built the tower of Babylon.

Sēnōgallia, dict. à Senonibus Gallis. A city by the ſea ſide in Italy, not far from Ancona.

Senomani, Gallicæ, Les Manſſes, prius Lemani vocati, à Lemano principe, qui Lemannum civitatem de ſuo nomine condidit.

Sēnōnes, dict. quæ, ἡγεμονίᾳ, novi, quod novi venerint ex Gallia Tranſalpina; vel quod ſenī erant. People of France near to the riſing of the river Sequana, or Seine, who under the conduct of Brennus ſacked and fired Rome, and beſieged the Capitol, whom on a ſudden Camillus vanquiſhed, ann. U. C. 365. Hel.

Sēnta, quæ & Patua, & Fauna, filia Pici regis, conjux Fauni fratris ſui. She was ſo chaſt, that after ſhe was married, ſhe never ſaw any man but her husband, nor any man did ever ſo much as hear her ſpeak. (propter quod in operto illi ſacrificabant) After her death, ſhe was worſhipped as a goddeſs; and (as they ſay now) made a Saint, and ſtiled Bona Dea, now.) The city Zamora in Spain.

Sēntium, Umbrie opp. apud Saxoferratum; Sentinates pop.

Sēntinus, A river by Sentinum.

Sēntinus, An Augur of Rome, who was alſo an Epigrammatist: alſo a Senator.

Sēpiās, A promonſſy of Magnēſia.

Sēpīum, A town of the Samnites, inde Sepina:es.

Sēpīus, Sepiuntius, dict. à multitudine ſepiarum, quæ ibi fluctibus eſſicuntur. A town in Apulia, called now Sponon.

Sēplāſia, forum Capuz, in quo unguentarii negotiabantur, hinc Sepiaſtarius, pro Unguentario & eſſentiam.

Seniprēpēda, S. Severino in Italy.

Sēptimius, vir Romanus, quod natus ſit ſeptimus nomen adeptus. The name of ſundry noble Romans, whereof one was brother to Antonianus Caracalla, whom he ſlew, an. Chr. 214. in his own ſons lap. Herodian.

Sēptimontium, ſeſtum ſic dict. quod tum inſtitueretur cum ſeptimus collis urbi offer additus. A ſeaſt of the Romans.

Sēquāna, The river Seine in France, which paſſeth the people of Belgia from th. Celts.

Sēquāni, dict. à Sequana fluvio: dividentur à Munſi, in Chyruanos, (qui Helvetii ſic dict.) & Tranſjuranos, qui committantur Burgundie inhabitabant. People of France.

Sēranus.

Sērānus, vel Serranus, dict. à serendo, quoddam agrum cum ferebat, ab opere agresti ad Dictatorem accessit; L. Quintus Cincinnatus, Liv. 1. 3. c. 2.

Sērāptōn, The name of divers m.
Sērāpis, vel Sarapis, as some read it, a god of the Egyptians; v. Apis, & Osiris.
Sērbonis, A Lake near the mountain Calvus, 1000 furlongs about.

Sērēna, uxor Stilliconis.
Sērēs, dict. à Sere urbe. People of Scythia Asiatica, they have great store of silk which grows on their trees; unde Sericum apud nos significat Silk. Sericus, nom. gent.

Sergestus, Aeneas his ship-m.
Sergia, quidam patricii gentis fœmina; inter veritatis Romanorum matronas deprehensa. Cum enim sciviente pestilentia mulieribus fraude civis premeretur, retulit ancilla Fabio Maximo, tunc Edili, matronas venena coquere; quo per inquisitoris intellecto, deprehensaque 20. Matronis medicamentum coquentibus, Sergia & Cornelia, cum lubricta esse contenderent, epoto medicamento suamque ipse fraude interierunt. Conjuratio hujus postea damnata 170. Matronarum; Liv. lib. 8. cap. 18, unde in veneficium lex postulat. Item Romana tribus sic dict.

Sergius, The name of divers Roman Consuls, circa ann. U. C. 320. Also Priamides, People of Rome: whereof the first lived ann. Chr. 688, the second, 844, the third, ann. 908, the fourth, ann. 1009, vid. Helv.

Sērīpha, The city Fama Julia in Spain.
Sērīphus, An Isle in the Sea Ægeum, twenty miles from Delos, one of the Cyclades.

Sērīus, A river in Gallia Cisalpina.
Sērmyla, A city in Macedonia.
Sērōpa, A city of Phœnicia.
Sērūm, A Promontory of Thrace, and a city of Samothracia.

Serri, People about Colchis.

Serōrīus, A noble Roman, who was a bulwer of Marius against Sylla in the first Punic War; at Sylla's approach to Rome, he fled to Spain, where by his courteous carriage, he so endeared to him the hearts of all men, that they made him their Captain: he with some few Lusitanians, fought divers battles, and put the Romans to flight four sundry times, but warring against Pompey, he was perforce slain at supper by Perenna, his own Companion, ann. ant. Chr. 69. Calv.
Sērviā, A noble Woman, Concubine to J. Caesar, and mother to M. Brutus.
Sērviū, in patres à Tullo Hostilio lecti. A noble family in Rome: vide Sērviū.

Sērviū, dict. à Servo, quoddam qui primus ad prænomen tulit in servitute natus esset, vel (ut Valerius) quia mortuū matre in utero servatus est. The name of divers noble Romans.

Sērūm, A city of Paphlagonia.

Sērēthū, A town of Macedonia by the Adriatick Sea.

Sērīstis, Ægyptiorum rex.
Sērīanī, populi inter Celtas.
Sērīze, five Sextiz aquæ, dict. à Sextio quodam Romanorum duce. The city Aix in Province.

Sērīus, five Sextius, prænomine Publius. A valiant Citizen of Rome, who to save Tullies part against Clodius, without

command from the Senate, was accused therefore whom Tully learnedly defended, in his eloquent Oration pro P. Sextio. Also a Romanus that built Aix, v. Selt x.

Seltus, urbs in littore Thracie: It is opposite to Abydos in Asia: two Cities standing in the jaws of the Hellespont (famous for the entire love of Hero betwixt called Seltius, and Leander, Ovid. Epist.) about an Italian mile distant; it was called Posidonium, Thraciæ urbs, and of the Turks, Bogazassar, Ortel. long 54 lat. 42.

Sētāntīorū palus, Winander Meer in Lancashire.

Sētēta æstuarium, pro Deia. Decemur.

Sētīa, urbs Campaniæ; hinc Setinus, a, um.

Sētūbia, A town of Tarracon.

Sēvēfīnī, quidam Hæretici, à Severo quodam dicti, matrimonium damnabant. Item Angliæ populi. Wiltshire-m.

Sēvērus, A cruel Emperor of Rome, (in whose time the first Persecution was, wherein Irenæus suffered) yet a great enlarger of the Roman Empire: he built the Picts Wall in England from Sea to Sea, about two and thirty miles in length; at last with intemperate diet, he ended his days at York, ann. Chr. 210, after he had reigned eighteen years, Helv. Also the name of many other Romans. Also a bill of the Sabines.

Sevo, A hill in Germany.

Sextirium, locus ubi necati sunt, quos Cæsares morti adjudicantur. Plut. in Galba. Non ambisili locus qui Spoliarium dict. Lampr.

Sextus, dict. ab ordine nascendi. The name of divers famous men in Rome.

S ante I.

Stambis, An Isle in the North part of the British Ocean.

Stibylis, fatidicæ mulieres omnes, dictæ quasi stibylæ, h. e. Jovis consiliorum conficæ. Hæ numero 10. fueret (Varro.) Pericæ, Sambethæ dict. Libyca; Delphica, quæ & Artemis audit, & Erophile; Erythræa; Samia; Hellespontica; Tyburtina, dicta & Albunea; Cumæa; Cumana; & Phrygia: quarum præcipuæ, Pericæ five Caldæa, quæ 600. oracula de adventu Christi scripsit viramque Alexandri M. & Cumana, quæ novem libros ad Tarquinium retulit, sed cum ille prædium quod petebat illa pro omnibus, solvere noluerit, sex combussit, tantumque pro reliquis petiit, obtinuit; Gell. 1. 1. c. 19. & Suid. Aug. & Laëtant.

Sicambri, People of Gelderland between the rivers Moia and Rhein in the Low-countries.

Sicāni, pop. Hispaniæ, qui sedibus suis relicti, Italiam petierunt; sed devicti ab incolis Aboriginibus ad Siciliam ibant, quam Sicaniā dixerunt unde Ætna Sicaniis dicta.

Sicānus, filius Mallotæ, Getis Janigenis imperavit; also a river of Tarracon in Spain; Sicoris Cæsari dicitur.

Sicca, A city of Numidia.

Sicēdus, A Lake in Thessaly.

Sicēnus, An Isle near Crete.

Sicheus, Hercules his Priest, and husband of Dido. slain for his wealth by Pygmalion: v. Pygmalion.

Sicilia, à sefilitendo dict. dicitur enim ante aliquot sæcula Italiz fuisse contigua, tandem vi aquarum abrupta. A certain Isle in the Tyrrhene Sea, seven hundred miles in compass: a mile and a half distant from a Cape of Italy: it is much feared of Mariners for its dangerous Gulf, opposite to the rocks in Italy, called Scylla and Charybdis: it was anciently called Sicania, Trinacria, & Trigueta, from its triangular figure: Str. Clim. 4. Hinc Sicelis, idis; patronymy. Siciliensis, se; & Siculus, a, um; adj. Dic. & Sicani.

Sicinius Dentatus, The most worthy and valiant Captain that ever the Romans had, Achilles Romanus dict. Gell.

Sicoris, Hispaniz fluvius. Hirtius.

Sicyon, An old city of Peloponnesus near Corinth.

Sicyonia, Insula in mari Ægeæ, unde Sicyonius, a, um.

Sida, urbs Pamphyliz.

Sidon, dict. à Sida Beli filia. A city of Phœnicia; & a Province of Syria near to the coast of the Mediterranean; long. 68. lat. 34. Clav. Sidonii, populi Sidonius urbis.

Sidonia, A City of Liburnia.

Sidus, unitis. A city of Megaris.

Siga, A City of Mauritania Cæsariensis.

Sigilion, Sotō nō sigilō, id est, silere. The image of Isis in Egypt, that by pressing its lips seemed to command silence: also the same with Harpocrates.

Sigeum, vel Sige; dict. Sotō nō sigilō, id est, à silendo, eo quod Hercules præmilo suo à Laomedone fraudatus diffinuit laro disculsi ibi se occulavit, indeque silentio magno reverit, urbem repente adortus cepit. A town, and also a Promontory of the mount Ida, near to Troy, called now Janizari: pop. Sigites: hinc Sigeus & Sigeius; ut Sigeum Promontorium.

Sigillaria, A street in Rome, ubi sigillaria vendebantur.

Signia, A town in Latium; Signini pop. also a hill in Phrygia the greater near Apamea.

Silanus, mons Hiberniæ, à Silanio rege, in vertice ejus sepulto dict.

Silanus, Claudii principis gener. He flew himself because Nero took Oavia from him; another was son to Manlius.

Silanus, qui & Siler. A river that parts Lucania from Picenum.

Silenus, dict. Sotō nō sigilō, id est, à silendo, ab agitando in prelo. The father of Bacchus: de quo Virgil. Eclog. 2. c. 19. & Suid. Aug. & Laëtant.

Silenus, Pater of Gelderland between the rivers Moia and Rhein in the Low-countries.

Silesia, A Dukedom in Germany, bounded with Bohemia, Brandenburg, Poland, and Hungary, two hundred and forty miles in length, and eighty in breadth: the old inhabitants were called Quadi, whom M. Antonius by the prayers of the persecuted Christians, his best subjects, put to flight: Clim. 8. & 9.

Silia, A river in India where nothing can swim.

Silis, A river in the country of Venice in Italy.

Silon, An Isle of India where trees never lose their leaves.

Silphi, People of Silphium, which is a country

country reaching from Platea to the mouth of the Syrtis.

Silvii vel Silvii; Albanorum reges: sic dict. à Sylvio Laviniz filio, in Sylvio nato, qui Lat. imperavit annos 29, ann. Mund. 2839. vide Posthumus.

Silures, Southwales: to wits, Herefordshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire.

Silurum insula, Sorlings or Silly.

Simæthis, A Nymph that was mother to Acis, by Faunus.

Simæthus, fluv. Sicil. V. Symæthus.

Simeni, iidem qui Icenii, Cambd.

Simichidas, A Sphæris name.

Simulias, A Philosopher of Thebes, Scholiar to Socrates.

Simois, sic dict. qd. ripas habet quædam, id est, declives. A certain river by Troy, which falling into Xanthus, ran into Hellespont near unto the Promontory Sigeum. Also a second in Sicily, a third in Epirus; Ortel.

Simon, id est, audiens, vel obediens; hinc Simonidis poetæ nomen deduci videtur. The name of sundry chief Priests of the Jews, about the time of the Macchabees: also a Philosopher of Athens, Scholiar to Socrates; also a Rhetorician, Musician, and an Image-maker.

Simonides, A Poet of Cæa, who being asked of Hiero the tyrant, What God was, craved a day to deliberate for an answer: but finding it more difficult to express, the matter he sought into the Nature of Gods; the next day after being questioned, he asked two; the third time he craved fear, and so from that time forth he still doubled the number: and being asked why he did so, he answered, That the more he studied, the less he was able to define what he was, so incomprehensible is his Nature: vix. ann. M. 3475. Also another who found out the verses called Lyrici, and the art of memory: an. M. 3394. vixitq. ad Olymp. 78. Calv.

Sina, id est, rubus, vel Syriacè, inimicitia. A mountain in Arabia deserta, from whence God gave the Law to Moses, long. 67. lat. 29. Also a City of Mesopotamia.

Sinæ, chinæsi hodie. People beyond India.

Sinda, urbs Persiæ.

Singara, A City of Arabia.

Sinon, Gr. i. nomenclum, à cinno, i. nocco. A crafty Grecian, who was the chief evener of the Trojan horse, wherewith they overcame Troy, that had stoutly held out ten years siege: v. Virg. 2. Æneid.

Sinonia, insula maris Tyrrheni.

Sinope, A King; also Alops daughter, the mother of Syrus; and a City in Paphlagonia near the Euxine Sea, hodie Pordap dict. & a Turcis Sinabe: Ortel. long. 70. lat. 43.

Sinufus, urbs Campaniæ; olim Sinope dict. hodie exiguum extat oppidum, Roæ ad Mondæ agere dict.

Sinus magnus, A Gulf of the Indian Sea, now called Mar della China.

Sinus salutaris, See Gabranconicorum portus.

Siphnos, locupletissima ex Cycladibus insula, hodie Siphano, olim Merope & Acis dict.

Siponum; à Græciæ (ob multitudinem Sepiarum, quæ ibi capiuntur) Sepius dicitur. A City of Apulia Daunia, Cypus, idem.

Sipylus, ita dict. à Sipyllo Argi filio.

The name of a mountain and city in Phrygia, at the head of Mæonia, called of old Tantalus, à Tantalus ibi regnante, long. 59. lat. 40.

Siraces, Scythians that dwell between the Euxine and Caspian Sea.

Sirēns, Mœstia marina. The upper parts of these Monsters resemble a Woman, and the lower a Fish: they were said to be three, Parthenope, Ligæa, and Leucollæa, the daughters of Achelous and Calloipe, who sang so sweetly, that the sea-faring men would go and listen unto them as they came by them, whom the Syrens would cast into a sleep, and so drown them, and then devour them: Nat. Com. faith, they are but the pleasures of the body, which cause us to run into great peril: they make us of a mixt nature, for being thereby seduced, we suffer the unreasonable part of the soul to dominate, and so are partly beasts, though we carry the outward face of men.

Sirēnuffe, Sirenum petra & saxa dictæ, tres in sinu Pæstano insulæ.

Sires, People of Thrace.

Siris, The river Nilus. Also a river of Great Greece.

Siritæ, urbis Siritidis juxta Metapontum incolæ.

Sirmium, The City Sirmisch in Pannonia inferior.

Sirindes, Islands before Crete.

Sisapho, The brother of Mamertus, Ovid.

Sisapo, vel Sisapone. Two towns in Spain, one in Tarracon, the other in Bætica.

Sisicia, A City of Pannonia superior.

Sisigambis, A most beautiful Lady, Wife to Darius.

Sisyphus, quasi σισυφός, id est, σις & φος, & σφός sapiens: He was slain by Theseus, and for his robbing sons to Hell, and there set to rake a great stone to the top of a hill, which when it was at the top, would suddenly slide down again, and so he renewed his labour: some Poets feign the cause of his punishment to be this: As his death he wished his Wife not to bury him, which being done according to his mind, he took occasion from thence to curse Pluto that he might return to the earth, to revenge her pretended carelessness in not burying him; which petition being granted by Pluto, after he was set loose, he would not return again to Hell, till by Mercury he was forced to return: Ad veritatem & fabulæ occasionem quod attinet, fuit hic Sisyphus Æoli filius, pater Anticleæ, avus Ulyssis; hic condidit Corinthum, & Ephyrum vocavit: homo callidissimus, inde, vel ob gravitatem (ut fingit Homerus) panis adjuvantem, vix. an. Mund. 2690. Hæc Helvic. ex Hufebio, inde Sisyphus, a, um.

Also a King of Corinth. Merops tuus dict.

Sithonia, dict. à Sithone Heroe. The parts of Thrace that bordereth on the Euxine Sea: It is taken for all Thrace.

Sitomagus, Thetford in Norfolk.

Sitacæ, The head City of Sittacene, a country in Assyria near Susanna, not far from the river Tigris.

S ante M.

Smerdis, Brother to King Cambyfes: Also one of the Magi, that succeeded Cambyfes in his kingdom.

Smilax, A beautiful Damocel that loved Croesus, but he despised her; wherefore the dying was turned into the herb Smilax, Ovid. Met. 5.

Smintinus, gr. ὁ σμινθίνος, dict. à muribus, quos fruges vastantes sagittis interfecit: vel Smintinus appellatus Apollo, 8. p. 15. 8. p. 15, quod fugens currat, A name of Apollo.

Smyrna, gr. σμύρνα, id est, Myrtha; Steph. dict. putat à Smyrna Amazonæ.

A City of Ionia, called of old Naulo. hus and Lamira, and now Smyrne or Ilmye, Ortel. This is one of the cities, to which St. John was commanded to send his Revelations, long. 55. lat. 39. inde Smyrna.

Smyrniæ, When the Sardinians had besieged the city, and would not depart unless they would let them have all the Mavrons of the city for them to be with: they were in such a strait, that they knew not what to do; at last a lusty Maid came to the Governor, and bade them find her, and such as she was, in Mavrons apparel; which they did; then the Smyrnians taking the Sardinians at advantage, flew them.

S ante O.

Sōāna, A vivar in Taprobana.

Sōānes, People of the farthest part of the mountain Caucasus.

Sochis, A King of Egypt.

Socion, A Philosopher of the sect of the Peripatetici.

Socrætes, græc. idem quod modestus Imperator; vel à σοός i. servo, & κλέος, id est, censo, vinco. The son of Sophroniscus; an excellent and learned Philosopher, that in the judgment of Apollo, was the wisest man on earth: he was much used for the study and practice of moral Philosophy, for which being envied, his enemies accused him of contempt toward their gods; for which he was condemned to die: but soon after the Athenians showed their sorrow for the loss of him, by slaying his accusers, and erected Statues in honour of him, vide supra apud Laertium: vixit ante Chr. 428. tempore Haggei, & Zechariæ Prophetæ, Helv. Socraticus, a, um, adj.

Socus, A noble and valiant Trojan.

Sōdōna, ὁ σόδοις, i. secretum eorum, It was once a City of Canaan, which for its dead against nature. Almighty God destroyed by fire, the place where of is now called the Lake Asphalites, or Marc mortuum: Eventus conflagratio hæc ann. Mund. 2046. ante nat. Chr. 1902.

Sodorenfis Episcopus, Bishop of the Isle of Man; of Sodor a small Isle there, Camb.

Sogdiana, A country in Asia, having on the North, Scythia; & on the South and West, Bactriana, and Margiana.

Soli & Soloe, civitas insignis Ciliciz.

Sōli, Grum, A City in Cyprus: Solensis pop.

Solis ostia, I. tolerable hot places in India, where no man can live.

Solis menia, Æthiopiz locus, The table of the Sun, a ways furnished for whose favour will come.

Sōlon, One of the seven Wise men of Greece, and a Law-giver to the Athenians: Cælius asked him, Who in the whole World was more happy than he? he answered, Tellus, who though he was a poor man, yet was a good man, and content with that which he had, and never travelled, but died well, and in a good age; for till one be dead, he cannot be said to be happy: as Cælius afterward found true by experience; vide Cælius: vixit ad an. Mund. 3304, ann. Imp. Periarum 1.

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Solis menia, Æthiopiz locus, The table of the Sun, a ways furnished for whose favour will come.

Sōlon, One of the seven Wise men of Greece, and a Law-giver to the Athenians: Cælius asked him, Who in the whole World was more happy than he? he answered, Tellus, who though he was a poor man, yet was a good man, and content with that which he had, and never travelled, but died well, and in a good age; for till one be dead, he cannot be said to be happy: as Cælius afterward found true by experience; vide Cælius: vixit ad an. Mund. 3304, ann. Imp. Periarum 1.

S ante O.

Sōāna, A vivar in Taprobana.

Sōānes, People of the farthest part of the mountain Caucasus.

Sōphēnā, *People of Armenia by Antiochus.*

Sōphīa, Gr. σοφία, sapientia, *A certain Roman Woman.*

Sōphīlus, dim. ὁ σόφης, *A Comical Poet of Thebes.*

Sōi hōcles, dīct. Σοῖ ἡ τὴν σοφίαν καὶ ὁ δὲ σοφίας, vel si dicas, τὴν σοφίαν τὸ καλὸν ὁ δὲ σοφίας suavitatem μάλιστα, i. Apis appellatus, Suid. primus ex illis 7. Tragicis poetis qui a Græcis Pellicis dīct. *A Tragic Poet of Athens.* vix, ann. Mund. 3510, ant. nat. Chr. 428.

Sophron, Gr. σόφρων, i. sapiens, vel temperans. *A Poet of Syracuse, whose writings were bad in estimation by Plato;* vix. circ. ann. Mund. 3510.

Sophronia, Gr. ἡ σοφροῦς, i. modesta, vel modesta. *A noble Maion, and a Christian, who when Decius would have ravished her, she herself killed.*

So, hōmīte. *Certain Magistrates amongst the Athenians, like the Censors amongst the Romans.*

Sora, *A town in Latium near Campania.*

Sorade & Sorades, is. *A hill twenty eight miles distant from Rome, dedicated to Apollo; it is now called Monte di Sylvestro, Teand.*

Sorani, *People about the Hirpine hills.*

Soranus, παρρησιαστής, ὁ σορός, i. sepulchrum; vel a Sora oppido ad Soracem montem situm, ubi adeo pestiferi spiritus exhalant, ut avibus sit letales; unde videri potest Plutonem dictum esse Soranum, non dissimili ratione ea qua Avernum pro inferis poetæ acceperunt.

A name of Plato: Also a Physician of Ephesus, which professed one while at Alexandria, and afterwards at Rome in the time of Adrian the Emperor, v. Suid.

Sorobōdūm, *Old Salisbury.*

Sorūx, idem quod Ithyoy, hagi.

Sofandra, Σοφάνδρα, ἡ σοφία τῆς ἀνδρείας, i. fervens viros, sic dīct. quod incolae fues a vi Lyciorum servavit incolomes. *An Ite near Crete.*

Sōsa, five Sofas. *The name of an impious Philosopher, that denied the Providence of God.*

Sōsianus. *A name of Apollo.*

Sōsianus, *A man's name.*

Sōsibius, *A subtil fellow that troubled Ptolemy about his Kingdom.*

Sōsigēnes, *An Astrologer.*

Sōsīl, *Certain Statuaries in the time of the Poet Horace.*

Sōspāter, i. fervens patrem, vel salus patris. *A Grammarian so called.*

Sōspātra, *A Prophet of Libya.*

Sōspōlis, gr. i. tutor civitatis, ὁ σοφὸς πατήρ, i. name of Jupiter.

Sōsthēus, *A Tragic Poet of Athens.*

Sōsthēnes, i. salvator potens, vel robustus. *The name of a king of Macedonia, regn. ann. 2. post mortem Alexandri Magni 44. also one of the Princes in the Synagogue of the Jews.*

Sōstrātus, σωστράτης, i. σωστὸν τὴν σοφίαν, i. salvans exercitum. *A cunning Carpenter, who at Ptol. Philadelphus his command built a goodly Tower in the Isle Pharos, in which he engraved his name. Sōstratus Gnidius, filius Dexiphanis, Divis servatoribus, pro navigantibus: another Sōstratus, a cunning wrestler, firmated Acrocherites, Suid. sic & Sōstrata matronæ nomen apud Terent.*

Sōsādes, *Alasivious Poet.*

Sōsēchus, *Astres poeta.*

Sōtīcēna, Juno so called, qu. salutaris, & sospitatrix.

Sōzūsa, *A Town in Phœnicia: Another in Pisidia.*

S ante P.

Spaco, *Cyrus his Nurse, wife to Mithridates, a comberd: the word in the language of the Medes signifies a Birch, when Cyrus was said to be nourished and fostered by a birch: as Romulus by a wolf, because his nurse's name was Lupa.*

Spāda, *A Town in Persia: hinc spadi aut spadones dīcti, quod hic primum Eumachi facti essent.*

Spālithra, *A Town in Magnesia.*

Spargāpifer, *Son to Tomyris.*

Sparsus, *sive quispiam quem Seneca scribit Inter Scholasticos infanum, inter infanos fuisse Scholasticum.*

Sparta, a Sparo Phoronei filio; vel ut alii malunt, a Sparta Europæ filia; vel a spello, quod qui primi eam habitarent, fuerunt Leleges, λεγευῖς five λεγευῖες, i. dispersi. *A City of Peloponnesus, the same that Lacedæmon.*

Spartiatz, pop. Sparanum, adj.

Sparticus, gladiator Thracicus; vide Plu archum: *Also a City of Thrace; and a King of Bosphorus.*

Spēlātes, Hercules, Mercurius, Apollo, sic dīct. eō quod eorum simulachrum alicubi in speluncis colatur.

Sperchius, *A river in Thessaly that runs th so fly out of Pelus into the gulf Malacus.*

Speuppus, Græc. eques festinans. *The name of a Philosopher of Athens, and Plato his nephew, who taught in Plato's School eight years; some say that when he was spent with old age, he killed himself: Plutarch saith, he died of the leste disease; vix. ante nat. Christi 337.*

Sphinx, monstrum, ex Typhone & Echidna natum. *She had a head and face like a Girl, wings like a Bird, the Body of a Lion, the paws of a Lion, and tail of a Dragon: She kept near Thebes, and destroyed many passengers that came that way: Apollo told them that she would not be overcome, till some man had expounded her riddle, which was this: What Creature it was, that in the morning goes with four feet, and at noon with two, and at night with three feet? he that took upon them to expound any riddle she expressed, and missed, were killed. Creon king of Thebes made a Proclamation over all Greece, that if any man could expound her riddle, he should have his sister Jocasta to be his wife: Oedipus undertook it, and said it was a man, who in his infancy went on all four, (id est) his hands and feet: in his middle age on two legs; and when he is old on three, that is, he used a Staff: at which expostion Sphinx was so grieved, that she threw her self down the rock and brake her neck, so she fable. The truth is, he was a robber, whose cruelty was signified by these parts of wild Beasts which he was feigned to have, and his riddles were frairs into which he drove men, and there killed them, if by their strength they could not free themselves, as Oedipus did, slaying him, for which cause the Thebanes made Oedipus King, perceiving that he was a potent man:*

Nat. Comes, Contigit hæc Historia, ann. Mund. 2680. ante bellum Trojanum, ann. 80. vide Helv.

Spiciſera, a spiciis ferendis, Ceres so called.

Spinæ, *Newbury.*

Spinethum, unum ex Padi ostiis, a Spina urbe dīct.

Spintharus, *One of the Carpenters that built the Temple at Delphos.*

Spio, dīct. a speluncis maris; ὁ σπιο spelunca, *A Sea-Nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Spiridion, Tremichuntis in Cypro insula Episcopus.

Splendius, *An Italian Captain born at Capua, who kept the Captives which he took in war to be devoured by wild beasts; Steph. ex Polyb.*

Spodius, Gr. σπιδίος, i. cineritius, sic dīct. ab Hosiariū multitudinem. Apollo so called.

Spolētum, *A City of Umbria in Italy, now called Spoleto, from whence the Duke of Spoleto took his name: long. 36. lat. 45. Merc. Spoletinus, a, um; adj.*

Sporades, *Ἰσθμὸς, i. cœlepe, sic dīct. quod in mari spatia sint, non in orbem coarctata; quemadmodum Cyclades, Twelve Islands about Crete, in the Carpathian Sea.*

Sporus, *An infamous Eunuch, whom Nero much favoured.*

Spūria, dux Parthorum qui Crassum inermem; item Mathematicus: *This Ma hematitiam quæ Cæsar warning to beware of the Ides of March.*

Spiritus, notatur duabus literis SP, quasi sine patre, Steph. vel dīct. a causa pudenda, quia Sabinus Spurium dīctā pars quæ femina est. The surname of divers Romans.

S ante Q.

Squincī, idem quod Sabelli & Samnīz.

S ante T.

Sabīz, *A town of Campania destroyed by Sylla.*

Safford, *Safford.*

Stagīra, *A town in Macedonia, where Aristotle was born.*

Stanfordia, *Stanford.*

Staphylus, Gr. σταφύλιος, i. uva, One that first mingled her with wine.

Starcator, *A King of the Danes.*

Stāsās, *A Philosopher of Neapolis.*

Stācrates, *A cunning Workman of Alexandria, beloved of Alexander: he would say, he could make the mount Athos in Thrace, of the form or fashion of a man.*

Stāsīs, *A city on a rock in Persia.*

Stātānus, Deus in cujus tutela pueri esse putabantur, cum primum stare acque incedere inciperent; eadem ratione Dea Statina.

Statius, dīct. etiam Cæcilius, Satus nomen fervile est. *A Comical Poet; vix. ann. Mund. 3771. another Statius, called also Papinius, a Poet that lived in Naples in the time of Domitian, id est, ann. Chr. 83. he wrote sundry Poems which are extant with us.*

Stātōnes, *A people of Hecuria, who have excellent wine.*

Stātor, a stando dīct. quod cum Romani in fugam a Samnitibus versi essent,

sent, repente eo invocato ad pugnam redierint. Jupiter so called.

Stāyelle aque, *A town between Genoa and Placentia.*

Stella Aruntius, Poeta Patavinus.

Stēnelus, five Shenelus, παρρησιαστής a Stēto, i. potentia, The son of Capaneus & Evadne, and one of the Grecian Captains in the Trojan Wars; also the son of Perseus and Andromeda.

Stentor, *A Grecian that had a loud voice at fifty mens together; whence the proverb, Stentore clamorior.*

Stēphāne, urbs Phocidis vel Galatiæ; item Stephanis urbs Marandenorum.

Stēphānōpōlis, coronarum venditrix; urbs Daciz, quæ & Corona.

Stēphānus, The name of divers men.

Stērcūfius, dīct. quod primus stercoreandi agri rationem inveniret. A name of Saturn, Jupiter his Father: some make it the name of Faunus, for that he being a great Husbandman, taught the people to dung their land.

Stēroptem, Cassel, urbs Germaniæ.

Stērōpe, Gr. i. fulgur. One of the Pleiades: Steropes is also Vulcanus man.

Stērōphorus, sic dīct. quod primus cum citharæ cantu chorum conjunxit. *A Lyrical Poet, unto whom when he was an infant, and in his cradle, there came a Nightingale, and sitting on his mouth, she sung, to signify that he should be the sweetest Poet that ever was to n: he was the first that found out singing of Songs in a dance: he made him verses against Helena, concerning the mischief which she brought upon Troy; wherefore Castor & Pollux him liked, but upon recanting, Pollux reſerred his fight.*

Stēfclēa, *A beautiful Lady, whom Aristides and Themistocles loved.*

Stēfimbrotus, was slain by his father Eraminodorus, General of the Thebanes, because that against his fathers commands, he fought with the Lacedæmonians, notwithstanding he was the victor; also an Historian of Tarsus.

Shenōbœa, *Wife to King Proetus.*

Shēnyo, vide Gorgones.

Silbōz, Græc. id est, splendor. *A Nymph.*

Silbōn, ontis; Mercurii stella; dīctur silbōr, i. radians, quod ejus orbis splendeat.

Silico, *Father in Law to Honorius; he him described in Claudian the Poet, and in Eutropius the Historian.*

Silpō, *A Philosopher of Megara; who when his Wife, his Children, and his Countey were all burnt, being asked by Demetrius, what loss he had sustained, answered, That he had lost nothing; for he found that only his own, which none could take from him, to wit, his virtues: vix. ann. Mund. 3610.*

Siphēlus, One of the Centaures.

Stīria, *Steyrmarck, reg. Pannoniz super. inter Draum & Saum, ultra Draum extēsa; V. Valeria.*

Stēchades, *ἱσθμὸς dīct. propter ordinem quo sunt lunc. Three Isles in the French Sea by Languedoc and Province, the first called Proce, the second Mefc or Pomponiana, the third Hypæa; so these Strabo addeth two more of less note; juxta long. 30. lat. 43.*

Sāici, dīct. a sa, quod significat portum, quo convenire ad differendum so-

lebant. *A certain Sect of Philosophers that held an Apathy, and denied any passion (the more moderate sort interpret it Perturbation or violence of passion) to be incident to a wife man: also they held that felicity consisted in the habit of virtue; Zeno Citius was the first author of this Sect; ann. Mund. 3690. ante Chr. nat. 258.*

Strābo, sic dīct. quod erat oculis distoritis. *A famous Geographer of Gnosios in Crete, vixit ann. Mund. 3973. ann. Chr. 24. temp. Augusti & Tiberii Imper. Calv.*

Stragona, *The City Posen in Poland, dīct. Polnania, & Setidava.*

Stratfordia, *supra vel ad Avonam, Stratford upon Avon.*

Strātius, Gr. στράτης, i. bellicosus. One of Nestor's sons.

Strāto, *A King of Sidon, whom his wife slew, because he should not fall into the hands of his enemies. Ad exercitū dīct.*

Stratōn, *Lampacenus Philosophus, & Beroæ tyrannus.*

Stratōnice, componi videtur a στρατός, id est, exercitus, & νίκη, id est, victoria. *The daughter of Ariarathes, wife to Eumenes, and mother of Antalus King of the Cappadocians.*

Stratōnica, urbs Macedoniæ; a Stratōnice dīct. postea concedita ad Adriano, & dīct. Adrianopolis, hodie Cast-o Franco vocatur.

Stratōniceus, celebris Citharædus, Strabingia, Bavaria oppidum.

Strēnū, Dea, quæ & Srenia dici videtur, dīct. a strenue faciendo.

Stridon, *The City Sdrin in Pannonia, where Jerom was born.*

Striges, aves, a stridore quem noctu edunt; v. Appel.

Strigalia, *Christus.*

Strongyle, Græc. στρογγύλη, rotunda. *An Isle by Sicily, one of the Æoliz, now called Strongoli: the inhabitants can tell by the smok and vapours three days before, when there will be any wind; whence the Poet feigned Æolus (which reign'd therein) to be King of the Winds: also an Isle in Crete, and town in Naxos.*

Strophades, quæ & Plotæ, gr. dīct. στροφάδες. *Two islands, a conversione Calais & Zethæ, qui ad has Insulas Harpyias prosequunt lunc. Two Isles in the Ionian Sea, now called Strivalli, over against Messima, which of old was troubled with Harpies.*

Strophius, *King of Phocis, father to Pylades.*

Strūma, *A Senator of Rome.*

Struthōpōdes, dīct. a passerulorum pedibus; Plin. *Dwa-fifo men in India.*

Stuccia, *Fluvius Ithuyth in Cardigan-shire.*

Stūra, *A River rising out of the Alps, and falling into Padus.*

Stūrī, *People of certain Isles in Rhennus, by the French Ocean.*

Strīum, insula Galliz Narbon, una Stœchadam.

Symphalius, *A town in Arcadia; also a Lake, (Symphalis) and a Mountain near the same place, now called Po-*

glifi, Nig, also a wood, ubi aves Scymphalica, ab Hercule extinctæ.

Syxa, *A town in Bubæa.*

Syxx, dīct. a συxx, quod non solum odifit, verum etiam metuere, & contristari significat. *A certain Well in Arcady, the water whereof is so cold and venomous, that it killeth any thing that drinks of it. Teareth and witheth iron and brass; it cannot be contained in any thing, but in the husk of a mule: some say Alexander was possessed with it, by Antipater, as Aristotiles persuasion: the Poet seign it to be a river of Hell; and so sacred to the gods, that if any of them swear by it, and break his oath, he shall be deprived of his godhead, and drink no Nectar for an hundred years; hinc Syggyx, a, um.*

S ante U.

Suādēla, & Suāda, eadem quæ Peitho, persuasivonis dea. *A goddess of the Nephews.*

Sūbalpina, *A country by the Alps in Italy, called Pedenont.*

Sublicius, quæ & Æmilius. *A bridge over Tyber into Rome.*

Sūbur, *The Town Cubillis or Ciges in Spain.*

Sūburra, dīct. quod sita sit sub loco quem Terreum murum appellat; a, id est, a pago Succufano, Succufa, inde mutatis literis Suburra; & Felt, a succurere, quod in ea stationem solear habere prædium stativum, ut Exquillus succurreret. *A street in Rome where barbers kept.*

Suēdā, vel Suēdā, *The Country called Sweden or Swethland, bounding on the Baltic Sea, Norway and Denmark, lat. clim. 16, 17, & 18.*

Sūeffa, *A Town in Campania.*

Sūeffōnes, *People of Belgia.*

Suēronius, *An excellent Historian.*

Suēvi, bellicosissimi Germaniz pop. i. a dīct. a Suevone monie. *People of Germany, that removed from the more Northern parts, and settled about the Danaw.*

Suēvja, regnum olim, postea Ducatus a Country, partly in Italy, and partly in Germany, so that the people speak both the Languages: the whole Country reacheth from Franconia to Millain in Italy, and is now divided into the higher Suevia, (or Rhatia) which is now the Country of the Grifons; and the lower, called by the Dutch, Schwaben, sit. inter gradus long. 31, & 33. lat. 45, & 48. clim. 7.

Sūffenus, fuit ineptissimus poeta, that admired himself without desert.

Suffolcia, *Suffolk.*

Suidas, *A learned Greek Author, though Strabo speaks otherwise of him.*

Sūitres, *The River Shour in Ireland.*

Sullōnāz, *Brookly Hill near Elyestre.*

Sulmo, a Solymo, *Ænez comite dīct. A Town of the Peligni in Italy; Millia quæ novies distat ab urbe decem. The birth place of Ovid, now called Sulmona, and by some corruptly Sormona. Vide Ortel.*

Sulpīcia, *Paterculi filia, & Fulvi Flacci uxor.*

Sulpīcius Gallus, astrologus, qui in exercitu Pub. Æmilii contra Perseum M m m m 2 depre-

THU

Thōus, *Sōus*, celer, *A Trojan Prince*, Hom. *Iliad*.
 Thrācia, vel Thrācē, vel Thrācie; dicta a Thrace Maritimo filio, seu ab asperitate regionis, quam *ῥαχία* Græci voc. vel a *ῥαχία* incolarum. *A large Country in Europe, commonly called Romania, bounded with the Buxine and Egean seas, Macedonia, and the mountain Hæmus, sit. clim. 6. & 7. dict. olim Asia, Perca, Odræse, Scythion, Ort. Also a Nymph; also a Witch or Sorcerer, whom the Thracians held for a Goddess. of whom their Country was so named: inde Thraces, & Thracæ vel Thracis, pop. Thracius, & Thracis, adj.*
 Thrāsēas, al. Thrasius, *A Scythian, who coming to Bufris King of Egypt in a great war, & water, told him, that he might have rain enough, if he would sacrifice a range to Jupiter. Bufris asked him whence he was? and he said, He was a stranger: then, quoth he, I will make experiment of thy Arts by thy self, and so sacrificed him.*
 Thrāsēas Pærus, *A Soick under Nero, whom Nero putting to death, he died with great resolution and courage.*
 Thrāsēmenus, dicta a Thrasimeno puero, quem ad hunc lacum *Ægylia* nympha dicitur rapuisse. *A Lake in Hetruria, or Tuscā, called also Thrasimenus, hodie Lago de Perugia, Mer. lon. 35. lat. 43.*
 Thrāsēybius, *ῥαχέως*, *audax confilii. He was banished from Athens by tyrants; but yet, with the aid of Lyander, he expelled the tyrants out of Athens, and called him those whom they had banished & made a Law, which they call *ἀπορία*, that no man should remember any former injuries done unto him: Flor. an. Mund. 3339. Calv. Also a Captain of Milesus.*
 Thrāsēyllus, *A worthy Captain, Admiral of the Athenian Fleet.*
 Thrāsēymachus, Gr. *ῥαχέως*, *i. audenter pugnans. A Sophist of Bithynia, scholar to Iocrates, who first found out points in reading & as Comma, Colon, &c. vix. circ. an. Mund. 3550. Suid.*
 Thrāsēymedes, Gr. *ῥαχέως*, *i. audax, temerarius. Nestor the son, Hom. Iliad. 9.*
 Thraust, Gr. *ῥαχέως*, *i. lugeo. A people of Thrace, who when a child was born into the world did lament and weep, considering the miseries and calamities which he might undergo & but when one died they made mirth and jollity, considering the miseries he was freed from.*
 Thria, *A village in Aetia, Thrasius, a, um, of that village.*
 Thrius, a Thuriæ Atheniensis, quem Theus cum exercitu misit auxiliatore Herculi, *A town in Achaia: also a river in Elis, Hinc Thriuntius, & Thrasius.*
 Thronium, *A City near Locris.*
 Thrysus, *A City by Alpheus, V. Thrysus.*
 Thucydides, *An Athenian Historian, who (when the Athenians were with the Lacedæmonians) gave an Enemy large money for the relations of the wars, which History he then compiled to hands, my. 13. Demosthenes wrote his book over eighty times, and got most of it by brass: vix. an. Mund. 3550. Helv. Also a Poet in Plato's time.*
 Thule, Insula si qua alia Poëtis celebratissima; *used to signify a thing distant*

THY

and remote: *It is supposed by some to be Islandia, which is confused by the learned Geograph. Ca' par Peccerus calls it Scherlandia, under the government of the Scots, opposite to Berge, a City in Norw. y. which agrees with the Polomey's description of it, sit. lon. 20. lat. 36. Camb.*
 Thuria, *A City near Messene.*
 Thuriūm, *A City of Greece the great, where now Buffalora stands, Thuri & Thuriū, incolæ.*
 Thursi, dict. *ῥαχέως*, *i. a sacrificando, quod Thyrheni semper habiti fuerint religiosi: alii a Thurco primo ejus regē. A Country in Italy, n. w. Tuscā, bounded with the river Tyber, the Tyrrhene sea, Liguria, & the Apennine mountains: intra grid, lon. 33. & 36. lat. 42. & 44. Merc. Sit. clim. 6. & 7.*
 Thursia, idem quod Hetruria, hodie Toscana.
 Thursagētæ, vel Thyrsagētæ, pop. Scythici.
 Thyāmis, *A river in the edges of Thesprotia.*
 Thyāsus, a *ῥαχέως*, *i. orgia celebrō. A dance in honour of Bacchus.*
 Thyātes, urbs Lydiæ ad Lycum fluv.
 Thybris, *Companion of Æneas.*
 Thyella, *A City of Oenuria.*
 Thyelles, *The son of Pelops and Hippodamia, he was brother of Atreus, who having his brother Atreus, committed violence with his wife; Atreus, to requite him, slew his son, and bid Thyelles to dinner with his son: for which crimes the Sun, left he should be polluted, turned back his course. Vide Atreus.*
 Thyiades, *ῥαχέως*, *Gr. dicitur, quæ favore periclitatur; vel, a Thyia Cephe filia, prima Bacchi sacerdotē. The Priests of Bacchus, the same with Menades, Bacchæ and Bassarides.*
 Thyle, Vide Thule.
 Thymbra, *A field in Troas, where Thymbris fallit into Scamander.*
 Thymbræus, dicta a Thymbra Troadis campo, five ab ejusdem nominis urbe, in qua colebatur, Apollo so called.
 Thymbraea, *A town by Pætolus.*
 Thymbria, *A village in Caria, by which was thought to be a passage into Hell.*
 Thymbrus, *A river of Troas.*
 Thymbrus, *One of the Latines, whom Pallas, Evander's son, slew.*
 Thymēle, *ῥαχέως*, *a *ῥαχέως* furio, notissima saltatricula: unde citharædi, citharædicæ, symphonici, similesque artifices, qui suas per orchestra præstant actiones, dum scenici introeunt, vel in scena absconduntur, dicti sunt Thymelici. A great dancing wench in Domitianus his time.*
 Thymætes, *A Trojan, the husband of Ariste, whose wife bore him a son the same day that Paris was born: but the Scythians, supposing that on that day was born one that should be the Trojans ruin, Pilius commanded both the children should be slain; but Hecuba bid Paris: whereupon Thymætes for anger, first persuaded the people to take in the Trojan Horse, though he knew the fraud: Virgil. 2. Æneid.*
 Thyni, *People of Thrace by Hebrus.*
 Thynia, *Ædis, An Isle of the Euxine Sea by Bithynia.*
 Thynos, *A town of Cilicia.*

TIB

Thyoāmas, Gr. i. sacrificulus, *The son of Melampus.*
 Thyonēus, a *ῥαχέως* sacrificio, quod illi adducere homines versant sacrificare: vel a matre Semele, quæ dicta. *Suā. Bacchus so called.*
 Thyre, oppidum Messenio: um, Lacedæmonis ab Augusto adscriptum: forsan eadem cum
 Thyreā, *A town in the confines of the Spartans and Argives: also an Isle before Peloponnesus near Træzen.*
 Thyros, *A City under Nestor's rule, as Homer witnesses.*
 Thyrsagētæ, *A people of Scythia that live by hunting.*
 Thyrsiger, sic dictus Bacchus, quod Thyrium, Gr. *ῥαχέως*, *i. hastam frondibus vestitum gereret.*
 Thy'sis, *A shepherd in Virgil's Ecloges.*
 Thyssus, *A town in the edges of Macedonia, near the hill Aho.*
 Tyāre, es, *A town of Teuthrania.*
 Tibārēni, pop. Scythici, qui senes, quos dilexerunt, suspendunt in paribus, & in ritu lusuque summam collocant felicitatem, Steph. al. T. barenii.
 Tiberius Sylvius, Tiberis fluvii præfex, *The son of Capetus, or Carpetus, who being to pass over that river, then called Albulā, was drowned in it. Liv. lib. 1. cap. 3. anno Mund. 3034. after he had reigned King over the Albanes eight years: whereupon his subjects, in pity, esteemed him the god of Tiber.*
 Tiberis, vel Tyberis, dictus a Tiberino Albanorum rege illic submerso; vel a Thybri Hetrurcorum rege; vel Thybris dict. quasi *ῥαχέως*, *i. injuria vel contumelia, qua in obvium quemque circa hunc fluvium grassabatur. A river in Italy, dividing Hetruria or Tuscā from Latium; where, after it has washed the walls of Rome, it runs into the Tyrrhene Sea: it was formerly called Alba, Albulā, Thymbris, Volkurnus, Tuscus, Tarentum, in sacris Scrvæ, Janus, hodie Tevere.*
 Tibērillus, 3. Rom. Imperat. sic dict. quasi ad Tiberim natus; in initio regni adeo facilis fuit, ut præsidibus dixit, Boni pastores esse tondere pecus, non deglubere: postea tamen ita degeneravit, ut cum prius dicebatur Claudius Tiberius Nero, propter ebrietatem Caldius B. berius Merco; propter lasciviam Caprineus vetulus diceretur. Adeo immanis extitit, ut de illo hic circumferebantur versiculi: *Faustidius vinum, quæ jam bibis esse cruerem; Tam bibis hunc avidæ, quam bibis ante merum:* hujus ann. 40. Christus erat cruci affixus; regnavit an. 22. ab ann. Chr. 14. Also the name of divers other men.
 Tibēsis, *A river rising out of Æmus, and falling into the T. w. v. the North.*
 Tibificus, *The river Tissa in Dacia, near the borders of the Jazyges: also a City of Dacia by Danubius.*
 Tibullus, *An elegant Poet, but without all too lascivious: He was Horace and Ovid's companion: his immature death the learned much lamented, because of his good parts: vixit ann. ante Chr. 13. Helv.*
 Tibur, dict. a Tiberio conditore, *A City of the Sabines in Latium, abens sixteen miles distant from Rome, now called Tivoli, seated on the river Anio, long*

TIM

long. 36. lat. 42. Tibures, gent. Tiburtini, adj.
 Ticinum, *The city Pavia in Insubria.*
 Ticiūus, *A river by Ticinum, which fallit into Eridanum.*
 Tifernum, opp. Ital. hodie Citta de Castro: inde Tiferates.
 Tiferus, Italia fluvius.
 Tigellinus Sophonius, vir Romanus vitæ corruptissimus. *He was companion and helper to Nero in all his lawless, and by flattery and calumny was cause of the death of many a noble man: but when Otho came to the Empire and sent to put him to death, he was found amongst his barbers, and was there slain, Tacit.*
 Tigillus, Jupiter dictus est, quod tantum tignum mundum sustineat.
 Tigræne, Tigranocerta, Tigranopolis, & Tigranopetra. *The town Sulthania in Armenia the greater.*
 Tigrænes, *A King of Assyria, who helping Mithridates King of Pontus against the Romans, was first put to flight by Lucullus; and waving yet again, as lost was forced to yield himself prisoner to Pompey the Great, who caused him to pay an yearly tribute, and set him in his Kingdom again: regn. 18. ann. M. 3855.*
 Tigris, sic dict. a cursu celeritate, propterea quod sagittæ (quam Tigrim suā linguā Medi appellant) velocitatem adæquare videtur; sic *ῥαχέως* dicitur, i. acumen velocitatis. *A River in Asia, which runs through the great near, or lake Arcthusa, and yet neither the waters nor the fish mingle with those of the lake: It runs into a hole in the side of the mount Taurus, and it rises out again on the other side the mountain, and so continues its course (after it is joined with Euphrates) into the Persian Gulf. Ubilibidus factus, insulaeque circumiens, denuo in se redit, Ptolemy dicitur.*
 Tigullii, *People of Liguria.*
 Tigurum, *A City of the Helvetians, called of old Zurich: inde Tigurini, & Tigurinus pagus, hodie Zurich. lo 30. la. 13.*
 Tiliūm, *A City on the North side of Sardinia, opposite to Corsica: hodie S. Reparata.*
 Tilos, *An island and town in the red Sea. circ. long 120. lat. 13.*
 Tilphosia, fons Boetia: pub Tilphosio monte labens: hic Templum Apollinis Tilphosii.
 Timæus, *A river of Myfia.*
 Timæus, gr. *ῥαχέως*, *i. pretiosus, honorabilis, a redarguendi alios studio Empirici dictus. A historian of Sicily, who boasted he would go beyond Thucydides; indeed he hath good store of fluent language, yet but a little history in his volume; also a Philosopher of Locris of the sect of Pythagoras: whose name Plato used for the title of one of his Dialogues.*
 Timagēnes, *A Grammarian of Alexandria, who taught in Pompey's house: also an historian of Milesus.*
 Timagoras, gr. i. dignitas concionis. *A noble man of Athens, who being sent Ambassador to Artaxerxes, the king gave him such large gifts, that (contrary to the custom of the Grecians) he was shipped home at his departure; whereupon the Athenians punished him with great severity, Suid. vixit circa an. M. 3500.*
 Timandra, *Daughter to Leda and Tyndarus, and sister to Clytemnestra.*

TIP

Timantes, *An excellent Painter that emulated Parrhasius.*
 Timarchides, *A noble Ingraver.*
 Timarchus, *The name of divers men.*
 Timavus, *A river of Friuli, which rising in the mountain Alps, hâs is 330 stadia, which is about 40 miles, and there again viewing the light, it glides along into the Adriaticque Sea: it is also called Larechia, and Timavo: Ort.*
 Timochæres, *A best friend of Pyrrhus, who notwithstanding promised his enemy Fabricius to poison him, if he would give him a good reward: Fabricius told the Senate, who presently dispatched an Ambassador to Pyrrhus (though their enemy) to bid him beware of those that were about him, vix. an. M. 3670.*
 Timoclea, *A woman of Thebes, that was ravished by a Thracian, who afterwards feigning great kindness, sold him of a place full of treasure: which when he was desirous to see, he brought him to a deep well, and as he leaned over it, she turned up his heels, and so sent him to seek it as the bottom.*
 Timocles, *A Comical Poet, and a governor of Athens, an. M. 3509.*
 Timocreon, *A Poet of Rhodes who made invective verses against Themistocles: He being a great Episcopus had this Epigram made upon him:*
 Multa bibens, & multa vorans, male denique dicens
 Mulcis, hic jaceo Timocreon Rhodius.
 Timolæus Larissæus, *A Poet that wrote the Trojan war.*
 Timolæon, *A noble Captain of Athens, who freed the people of Syracuse from the tyranny of Dionysius, and took him prisoner, and sent him to Athens, an. M. 3620.*
 V. Dionysius.
 Timolus, idem quod Tmolus.
 Timomachus, *A fine Painter.*
 Timon, i. honorabilis, vel pretiosus. *A Philosopher: also an Athenian called *ῥαχέως*, that was so melancholic and morose, that he would abide the company of no man, but only of Alcibiades; and being demanded why he did so, because, said he, I know that one day he will bring mischief upon the City. vix. an. M. 3530. Brat & Timon alter. Apollonitæ, dictus amarulentus & mordax, Sillorum, i. dicatitator scriptor.*
 Timochæus, *ῥαχέως*, *a *ῥαχέως* & *ῥαχέως*, i. honor Dei, vel honor a Deo; aut pretiosus Deo. A noble man of Athens, son to Conon, so fortunate in his enterprises, especially in his conquests of the Lacedæmonians, that they made his picture to be set up: Others drew him, with fortune bringing him cities taken in a net, and he himself raising them. vix. an. M. 3575. Also a cunning engraver, a Grammarian of Gaza, and a Bishop of Ephesus, well known in the Book of God: also a cunning Mathematician of Milesus, with some others.*
 Tina, *The river Tine in Northumberland.*
 Tinda, *A city of Thrace, where Diomedes fed his horses with man's flesh.*
 Tiri, *An old City in Mauritania now called Tangier.*
 Tingitana, V. Mauritania.
 Tios, urbs Paphlagoniæ, unde Tiansus, vel Tianeus, a, um.
 Tipasa, *A City of Mauritania Cæsariensis.*

TIT

Tiphys, sic dict. quod *ῥαχέως* *ῥαχέως*, in aqua plerumque commoratus esset. The ship of the Argonautæ, circa an. M. 2710.
 Tigræsis, dict. a *ῥαχέως*, i. asira, eo quod ex attritione conspectu futura prædixit vel a *ῥαχέως*, eo quod præ cæcitate infestaretur. *A Scythian of Thebes: This Tiffes saw two serpents engendering, and slew the female, and was himself presently turned into a woman: seven years after he came to the like engendering, and slew the male, and was presently restored to his former shape: Jupiter and Juno arguing whether the male or the female had greater pleasure in coitu, made him judge, because he had experience of both; he said, That the woman had greater pleasure; and for this cause Juno made him blind: Jupiter to recompense his blindness, gave him the gift of prophesie, and made him a god, Ovid. 3. l. Met.*
 Tiridates, *An Armenian Captain whom Vitellius (after he had driven out Artabanus) made King of Parthia, but he not dispatching his business with desired speed, the Persians changed their minds, and brought in again Artabanus, so that Tiridates fled to Vitellius, Tac. 6. Annal. c. 42. vix. an. Chr. 27. Also a Magician, Suet. in Nerone.*
 Tificum, *A City of Dacia near Danubius, now called Grossiciana.*
 Tiro, Ciceronis libertus, he found out characters to write that another might not read, Pol. Virg. lib. 2. c. 7. de Invent. rerum.
 Tiryns, ynthis; m. fluvius Argivus, ut Tiryns f. nomen patriæ Herculis in Peloponneso, quæ proxima Argis, &c. Plin. Tiryntha vocatur, unde Hercules Tirynthis.
 Tisias, *Coracis rhetoris discipulus, He denied to pay his master for teaching him Oratory; For, said he, if you sue me in the Law, and I be judged quit, then I owe you none; and if I be condemned, I owe you none, for then it is a sure token that you have not taught me the art perfectly.*
 Tisiphōne, a cadibus pleændis, dict. a *ῥαχέως* ultio vel pœna, & *ῥαχέως* vel *ῥαχέως* cadēs aut mors, One of the Furies, V. Furiz.
 Tisibis, *The river Tese in Wales.*
 Tissa, *A town in Sicilie.*
 Titan, a quo Titanes dict. *the Titans, ab ultione; Cæli & Væstæ filius. frater Saturni natu major, pater Hyperionis, qui pater Solis dicitur. He seeing his mother and sister inclined to his younger Brother, gave from himself the right of inheritance over to Saturn, upon condition, that he should have no male children educated, but that the governments Cæli should return to him and his children. But understanding afterwards that by the subtility of Ops, first Jupiter, and then Neptune, and after that Pluto were secretly educated, & by that means he & his were like to lose their inheritances he with his sons, the Titans, made war against his brother, and took him, and kept him, his wife and sister else prisoners, until Jupiter came to age, who made war upon the Titans, and rescued his father. One of the Titans was Hyperion the father of Sol, whence Titan is taken pro Sole; hinc Titanus, & Titanicus, a, um; adj.*
 Titānes,

Titānes, Diodor. *calles these Giants that Hercules slew, because they came of the Titans.*

Titānis, *The name of Diana.*

Titānus, *A river in Æolis, and a city by that river.*

Titāreus, Ruvius Theſſalia, qui à Titaro monte defluens in Peneum amnem decurrit; cui tamen non admiscetur, sed (ut oleum) ei supernatur.

Titārus, *A hill near Olympus.*

Tithonus, Gr. i. manſuetus. *The son of Lacedæmon, who desiring a long life, was so wretched with old age, that Pætes figned him to be turned into a grasshopper; he was said to be beloved of Aurora, for thus he used early rising, whereby he preserved his life long.* Ovid, Met. 9. vix. circa an. Mund. 2680.

Titiānus, *A Greek Orator, who for his good faculty of imitation was called sui temporis Simia: He lived in Maximinus his reign, circa ann. Chr. 240.*

Titū, dict. à Tuiis avibus quas in auguriis ceris observare solebant. Apollō's præſti.

Titoenſis, *An beardſman contending with Milo whether was stronger; so they both fought, he took two Bulls, one by one first with one hand, and another by one foot with the other hand, and though they struggled with him they could not get from him: whereupon Milo yielded to him.* Ælian. vide Milo.

Titus, Rom. Imperator, Vespasiani filius, vir ad in omni virtutum genere singularis, ut *Humanæ generis delicta diceretur; iudæos post obſidionem longam in captivitate ſecum abduxit, quos tamen humaniter tractavit; in proditores dnos capitis reos miram adhibuit lenitatem; primò enim utroque admonuit: dein in amphitheatro dextrâ lavâque ſedentes honoravit, gladiorum bines in manus eorum tradidit, cum hac voce, Nonne videtis omnem à Deo provenire potentiam & imperium, ita ut freſtra potentiam ambiunt quibus non deſtinatur, & frustra cum amittere verentur, quibus elargita: reg. ann. 2. men 8. & dies 20. obituque non sine virgularum gemitu, ann. Chr. 83. Neminem unquam à se tristem diſcedere paſſus eſt, neque diem ullum sine linea tranſegit, teſtante illâ apud Sæc. exclamatione inter eandem, Amici hodiè diem perdidit: *Alſo the ſervants of diſciple nobis min.**

Tityrus, *tragedy, Gr. aries vel calamus; diſcus igitur eſt Tityrus, vel ab animalis hujus cuſtodia, vel à ſilula paſtoribus familiari. A ſhepherd mentioned by Virgil. 2. Belg.*

Tityus, *Agiant mentioned by Ovid. 4. Metam. when Jupiter had diſturb'd his mother Blarâ, for fear of Juno, he put her in a cave of the earth, till she was delivered of her son Tityus; but when he was at age, Juno (to revenge her ſelf) perſuaded him to raviſh Latona, which he attempting, Jupiter ſtruck him dead with his thunderbolt; or (as others) Apollo wounded him with his darts; and ſo ſent him to Hell, where he was adjudg'd to be a Vulture to feed upon his liver, that grew with the Moon: he is ſaid to reach over nine acres of ground. In ſome Hiſtory acc. the ſound of this ſable, yet it affords no ſiſt the nature of birds, which is not appropiated but with revenge, in Juno: ſecondly, the gri-*

ping of a guilty conſcience for ſin, even in great perſonages, in Tityus: V. Nat. Com. lib. 6. cap. 19. *Alſo a babbling Orator of Rome in Tullies ſime.*

T ante L

Tlêpôlêmus, Gr. i. c. belli patiens. *The ſon of Hercules, who came from Rhodes to help the Grecians; but was ſlain by Sarpedon in the Trojan war; Ovid, Epist. 1.*

T ante M

Tmārus & Tōnārus, Threſpotiæ in Epiro mons. *Here were an hundred ſountains.*

Tmolus vel Tſmolus, vel Tymolus mons. *A mountain in Phrygia the greater, Ovid, ſus of which riſeth the river Pactolus: inde Tmolius, a, um.*

T ante O

Tobius, *The river Tovy in Wales. Tobioſis, The river Clwyd in Wales: Camden makes it a ſame with Conway.*

Tōgātā, v. d. Gallia.

Tolêtum, *A town of Picenum, Tolentinus, pop. Tolêtum, hodiè Toledo in Spain, ſeated on the river Tagus, or Taio, which glides through the miſt of Portugal; it is near the naſſel of Spain, Sit. long. 15. lat. 40.*

Tolapiis, *The Iſle of Tenet in Kent: or as ſome, Sheppey Iſland. Scrib. & Tolariis.*

Tolôphon, urbs Locrorum; Tolophoniſ, gent.

Tolôſa, urbs Galliz, hodiè dict. Toulouse: inde dict. Tolofani: lon. 22. lat. 43. V. Teſſolagum.

Tollumſius, Vientium rex, Romano- rum legatos interfici juſſit. Et Auguſti nomen apud Virg. Æn. 12.

Tōmæus, *A hill in Peloponneſus.*

Tōmos, Gr. τμήμα, i. ſectio; ſic dict. quod illic Medea Abſyrti fratris membra fruſtulatim conſeciderit, ut patrem inſequentem remoretur. *A City of Pontus, whereunto Ovid was baniſhed, lib. 3. Triſt.*

Tōmyris, V. Thomyris.

Tongri & Tungri, pop. Belgii in Brabantia.

Tōpazos, inſula in mari rubro, ubi lapis eſt pretioſus, dict. Topazius lapis. Toranius, mango quidam, Plin. 7. 12. Toranæum. *A city in Flanders called Tournay, long. 25. lat. 51.*

Tōron, *A L. of Chalcis, about which beins grow without tillage.*

Tōrōne, The town Agiomana in the borders of Macedonia.

Torquatus, ut & tota Torquatorum familia, dict. à Torque, quem occiſo ad Antienem Gallo detraxit, ann. M. 3590. V. C. 393. *The name of Titus Manlius, Liv. lib. 7. c. 10. he ſlew his ſon for tranſgrefſing his command in encountering with the enemy, although he had vanquiſhed the enemy, and brought his father the ſpoil. V. Liv. lib. 8. Frat & Novellus Torquatus, Mediolanenſis, qui epos tribus uno impet congiis, Trisongui nomen meruit, Plin. 1. 14. c. 22.*

To gēni, pop. Helvetiorum, quorum urbs Tourgium, Zug.

T ante R

Trêbba, *A Comical Poet. Cic. Tuſc. 4. Trêchius, An excellent Orator, Quint. 10. 1.*

Trêchea, Gr. τρεχέαι, i. aſpera. *Part of Cilicia: alſo Laurentia regio.*

Trêchinius Ceyx, Alcyones husband; ſo called becauſe he ſailed Trêchis.

Trêchis, five Trêchins; ſic dict. *ſic nudi τρεχόντων. A city in Phœnicia, near the mountain Octa, long. 50. lat. 38.*

Trêchontis, i. laxola vel aſpera. *A region of Palæſtina near the lake Tiberias or Geneſareth, called alſo Iſuræa & Petra: Sit. circ. long. 69. lat. 33. clim. 4. Hieron deſcribeth it to be a ſandy in the deſart of Arabia bending toward Damafcus.*

Trêchyna, *A city of the Trêſſaly.*

Trêgaa, *A town in Naxos: alſo an Iſle. one of the Sporades.*

Trêgâz, à Trêgalo quodam, in cujus gratiam Neptunus ſalis condenſationem fecit: unde ſal Triagaſus. *A region of Epirus.*

Trêgûrium, *An Iſle in the Adriatick ſea, near Dalmatia.*

Trêjāna, *The City Montecchio in Picenum.*

Trêjānus, *An Emperor of Rome born in Spain, in whom many civil wars were deſcayed with the extreme cruelty which he ſhewed towards the profeſſors of Chriſtianity.*

Trêjānus portus, *A town and haven of Thuſcia.*

Trêjâum Suevorum. Schwinfurde.

Trêjâum ad Moſam, Macſtrich in Brabant.

Trêjâum ad Rhenum, Utrecht, dict. quod hic eſt trêjâus veteris Rheni.

Trêjâum ad Moenum, Francfurde upon Moene.

Trêjâum ad Oderam, Francfurde upon the Oder.

Trêjâus, Auſſelive, a village by Seven upon the borders of Wales.

Trallis, Lydia urbs inter Mæandrum & Cayſtrum fluvios; called alſo Seleucia, Antiochia, Ephantia, Eorimva, and Dia. Ort. long 60. lat. 38. Trallianus, a, um.

Tranſalpina Gallia, *The part of Gallia which is beyond the Alps from Rome, and is now called the Realm of France. It was called Gallia Comata.*

Tranſylvānia, i. ultra Sylvania. *A part of Dacia, bounded with Wallachia, Hungaria, Moldavia, and the Crapathian hills, otherwiſe called Septemcaſtris, Pannonia; hodiè incolis Sibienſibus. Clim. 6. & 7.*

Trêpezus, τρεπίζης, à menſe, quam repræſentabat. figura. *A city in Colchis, called alſo Trêbiſſonda: Trapezunſius, a, um; adj.*

Trêſimâchus, princeps inveniendi numeros in oratione fuſe; Cic.

Trêbâtiſ, *A ſame; a Lawyer.*

Trêbia, *A river near Placentia in Ciſalpine Gallia.*

Trêbiani & Trêbiates, pop. Umbrie.

Trêbônus, *The third ſellow with Brutus and Caſſius that ſlew Jul. Cæſar, who himſelf was ſlain by Dolabella in Aſia at Smyrna, ante Chr. ann. 41. Calv.*

Trêbula, *A town of the Sabines, Plin. inde Trêbulani ejus incolæ, apud quos præſtantiffimi fiebant caſei.*

Trecas

Trecas, Tricafſi, & Tricafſini, Troyes, pop. & urbs Gallia Celt.

Trêmilis, Lycia vocabatur: Sit. long. circ. 65. 1. 37. cli. 5. unde incolæ Trêmilis, à Tremilo dict. qui ex Praxidice Nymphæ ſuſcepit Tmoum, Xanthum, Pinarum, Cragûmque.

Trêmithus, vicus in Cypro: incolæ Trêmithuſi, vel Tremithopolitæ dict. quod tremuerit cum Venus in ea apparuiſſet; vel à Terebinthis, quas Cypro Trêmithas voc.

Trêvêris, Galliz Belgicæ caput, Trêvêr dict. à Trebeta Nini filio; temp. Abraham cond. ant. Chr. 1947. Treveri pop. long. 28. lat. 50.

Triarius, magnus orator. Cic.

Triballi, *A people of Myſia, between Danubius & Æmus.*

Triboces, five Triboci; populi Germaniz.

Trica, vel potius Tricca; dict. à Tricca Kenei filia. *A city in Trêſſaly: item Trica & Apina Apuliz oppida erant, quæ Diomedes tamâ ingominia everit, ut in proverbii ludibrium tranſierint; quoties enim rem futilem & nugatoriam offende- re volumus, Tricas & Appinas nominamus. Gent. Tricæus.*

Tricafſini, populi Galliz; inde Tricafſinus, a, um.

Triclaſia, Diana ſo called, to whom they ſacrificed men and women.

Tridentum. *The city Trent, ſited in the North parts of Italy, long. 33. 1. 45. Clim. 7. ſo noted for the Council held there, which began ann. 27. Caroli mag. ante Chr. 1545. menſ. Decemb. die 13. duraviſſe ann. 18. ad 4. Decemb. Calv.*

Trigêſima, dict. quod tertio quovis anno ſumptuoſiora quotidianis Orgiis agitantur, Ovid. 9. Met. *Sacrifices dedicated to Bacchus.*

Trigilſinus, *An hill in Campania.*

Trigaurum, locus juxta campum Martium, ubi trigaurum curule certamen ſic- bat. *A place in Rome.*

Trigemina, *A gate in Rome through which the three Horatii went to their glorious victories over the three Curiatii, Liv. lib. 1.*

Trinacria, dict. quod tria habet & ex ſeu promontoria, quibus excurret in mare. *The Iſ. Sicily: V. Sicilia, Trinacris & Trinacrius, adj.*

Trinobantes, vel Trinoantes, ſic dict. à Brit. Trênant, i. oppidum in valle; hodiè Eſſex & Middleſex; in valle enim hæc regio ſita eſt, Camb. long. 21. & 22. lat. 52. & 53.

Triocla, *A town of Sicily.*

Triditri, vel Trivia: cō quod & tri- ditri, i. in trivis coſideretur. Hecate ſo called. V. Hecate.

Triopas, *A King of Th. ſſaly.*

Triopla, *A town of Caria, in the borders of Doris. Hinc Trioplicus.*

Triopſus, Apollo dictus eſt, à tripodi- bus aeris, quos ferebant victores in certamine Apollinis; vel dict. Apollo Triopſus, quia τρεπίζουſ, propter prudentiam.

Triphônus, Mercurius dictus eſt, quia τρεπών, τρεπίζης, quod mer- catorum ſic ad mores quorumcumque nationum accommodare norit.

Triphylia, eadem quæ Elis; inde Triphylia, ſic dict. vel quod ex tribus numero tribubus collecti, vel à tribus por-

tis: inde etiam Jupiter Triphylus dict. *A town in Peloponneſus: Sit. long. 50. lat. 36. Clim. 5. Triphylacus, a, um; adj.*

Tripôlis, *One of the five Provinces of Tunis in Barbary; ſo called for its three chief cities, Abrotanus, Taphris and Lep- tina magna, hodiè Tripoli de Barbaria: alſo a city of Caria called Neapolis, and another in Phœnicia, Ort.*

Tripontium, Torcelter: *Alſo a Town in Umbria.*

Triptolêmus, *The ſon of Celeus King of Attica, who firſt ſeeking corn to grow of its own accord, reaped it, and after that plowing and ſowing more, he grew ſo ſkilful that he wrote Commentaries of Tillage, and ſent them abroad into the world; whereupon Poets ſigned that he travelled over the world to teach men to abſtain from ſeſſe, and to plant corn: they ſay alſo, that he was carried by a winged Dragon, which was nothing elſe but a long ſhip, wherein he ſailed to the neighbouring Iſles; vix ann. M. 2543. Calv. or M. Hely. 2414. beſide at Athens theſe three Precepts: firſt, Wor- ſhip the gods; ſecondly, Honour your Pa- rents; thirdly, Abſtain from ſeſſe.*

Triſquætra, Sicily: hinc Triquetrus, a, um; adj.

Trifantum, Southampton, vel Ham- pton.

Trismegiftus, i. ter maximus, qui & Mercurius dicitur: *He was a ruler in E- gypt in the time of Moſes and Pharaoh, and invented Chiracters for to write by, not ſuch as we now uſe, but certain ſhapes and figures of beaſts and trees, &c. where- by in brief they might expreſs their minds; which Characters they called Hierogly- phics: he was called Trismegiftus, becauſe he was the greateſt Philoſopher, the chiefſt Prieſt, and moſt prudent Prince: ſome of the Jews think that Moſes was called Tris- megiftus, and that theſe broken relations are but the ignorant heathens reports of him.*

Triſſanus, gladiator. *A man of won- derful valour in Pompey his Camp; who encountered (without any armour) with one of his enemies, ſtruck him down with his ſiſt, and after that carried him into the Camp with one finger, Vario.*

Triſſonia, ſic dict. quod è Jovis capite proſpuit, Trito enim Eæoti Caput vocant; aliâ Tritonia dicitur, quod temporibus tonitruis virginali primùm habitu apparue- rit; vel Tritonia per Syncope per Tri- togenia; vel ſic dict. quod tria morta- libus, *Βουβων, ὄφις, & γάλακτος, τρεπίζουſ, largita eſt, Pallas ſo called.*

Triton, i. τρεπών, ſcil. aeris, aquæ & terræ; Neptuni & Salaciz nym- phæ filius, Neptunes Trumpeter: he was a Man to the middle, a Dolphin below, his forefeet like horſes; and had two ſwelled tails: this Monſter, ſaith Lycophron, was a ſymbol, wherewith many having been over-turned and drowned, at laſt they ſu- perſtitioſly, worſhipped him as a God of the Sea: Nilus was called Triton, becauſe the firſt whale that was ſlain was caught there, N. C. *Alſo a Lake and river in A- ſſica.*

Trivia, dict. quod trivis præſſet: vel quod coſideretur in trivis. Diana ſo called. V. Hecate.

Trôas, *A country in Aſia the leſſe, cal-*

led alſo Phrygia the leſſe, lying between the river Caicus, the Hellespont, Myſia and Phrygia major; the chief City whereof was Troy: ſit. long. circ. 57. lat. 40. clim. 53. & 6. Trœz, the men, Troades, women of Troy.

Trocmēni, People of Galatia, that did mix parts of Paſſagonia and Macedonia.

Trocmi vel Trogmi, idem.

Troctes, Gr. τροκτός, i. veterator, helluo. *A Phœnician that lived a whole year with Ulyſſes in Phœnicia, but having loſed ſhutes, with an intent to ſell Ulyſſes for a bond-ſlave, the ſhip was broken, & he himſelf wreſtled with the waves nine whole days; but at laſt was forced to yield to the potent enemy, Hom. Odyſſ. 1. 11.*

Troezen, opp. Pelopon. juxta ſinum Argolicum; hodiè dict. Trôas, à Pitheco conditum; dict. etiam Troezenia, inde Troezenii pop. Ort. Troezenius heros, Theſeus, Eit & Troezen altera in Meſſe- nia, ubi portus qui Barba dicitur, unde natum prov. Troezenem navigat, in eos qui cum imberbis ſint. pilis tamen ap- poſitiſis barbam ſibi affingunt.

Troglodytæ, Gr. caveris ſubterreus, People that dwell between Æthiopia interi- or, ſinus Barbaricus, and Sinus Arabi- cus, whoſe country (Troglodyte olim) is now called Stria; quondam dicti erant Brembi, Saraceni, Ichthyophagi, Molgi, Theriothæ, & Trogoditæ, Ort.

Troja, à Troe rege, ſic dict. *A coun- try of Aſia the leſſe, called alſo Troas, Alex- andria, Dardania, Teucris, Phrygia mi- nor, hodiè Carafi, à Carafio Turcarum Imp. The chief City of it was called Ilum, which taking the name from the Country, is put by the Poets for Troy. This City after it had been often razed and built again, at laſt by the Grecians was ſo ſcurry diſ- cated, an. Mund. 2078. that we may admit- ted, in Poet. for ſæc. Hiſtory, Jam ſeges eſt ubi Troja ſuit. The manner of ſheer ſe- is deſcribed by Homer, Virgil and Dares Phrygius, with others: inde adj. Troj, Troos & Trois, gen. Trojus, Trojanus; & ſubſt. Trojæna; V. Dardania.*

Trôlus, *The ſon of Priamus and Hecuba, ſlain by Achilles, Virgil. Æn.*

Trôphônus, *A cunning craftſman and a Southſayer, who made a great cave in Bæotia, whence he uſually gave out his Oracles: after his death, a Spirit was thought to enter into it, which ſupplied his place in giving of Oracles. The people that came thither were naked, and yet their hands were well filled with eatables, ſo ſaith- ſe ſhakes and other vermine they there met with; but ſo well were they welcomed that they never loſtged after; whence a proverb ariſe, In antro Trophônii vaticinati ſunt, uſed againſt proſperæ and rigid men: inde Jupiter dict. Trophônus.*

Tros, Trois, *The ſon of Erichthonius father of Ilus, he was the third king of Phrygia the leſſe, called by him Troja, reg. an. 49. ab an. Mund. 2582.*

Troſſulum, *A town in Tuſcia called Troilum, and Troſſulo, mention'd by Liv. 1. 10. inde Troſſuli, irolæ, ſic dicti e- tiam Equites Romani quod opp. hoc ſine ullo pedum adjumento ceſſent: Ce- lerius primùm dicti, & poſtea Flexumines, Plin. 3. 2.*

Trëntum, *The River Tronto in Pic-enum.*

Trutu

Trutulensis portus : vide Rutupia.
Tryphidodorus, gr. i. delicias largiens poeta, & grammaticus Ægyptius; scripsit Marathonica; excidium Illi, pugnam Lapitharum cum Centauris, Odysseæ Paralipomena, fabulaeque Homero & aliis intactas.

Tryphon, i. deliciosus, vel delicatus. A Captain of Alexander Zebenna, Velez, or Bala, who having the protection of Antiochus Entheus or Epimanes, his masters sent, put to flight Demetrius, who then usurped the Government. This Tryphon (after he had been Prorex two years) slew Antiochus, and so had the whole Empire, or rule over Syria for three years; but was vanquished again by Antiochus Sedetes, son of Demetrius, and flying by sea, was at length slain at Apamea, in the time of the Maccabees; 1 Maccab. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Also a Grammarian of Alexandria in the time of Augustus, son to Ammonius.

T ante U.

Tūmis, hodie Tweed; A river in Britain, which rising in the mountains of Scotland, falls into the sea at Barwick in Northumberland, after that it hath run through the Mores, and for a good space hath divided England from Scotland, being therefore called The Eastern bounds of Scotland: Also the town of Barwick.

Tubantes, People of Germany, Tacit.
Tūbēro, Surnamed Quintus, one of Pompey's faction, who (when Cæsar had pardoned him) was the chief accuser of Ligarius, for whom Tully made an eloquent Oration.

Tūbērum, The river Tauber, and town Rothenburg in Germany.

Tūbūlūtra, festa Romanorum: v. App.

Tuburbis A city in Africa, between the rivers Bagrada and Triton.

Tucca, L. Varus & Plocius, viri doctissimi, amici Virgilii, hæcæque ex parte testamenti relicti, iussu Augusti carmina Æneidos emendaverunt.

Tuccia: V. Tutia.

Tūde, A town in Tarraconia between the rivers Minius and Durus.

Tūderūm, A City in Germany.

Tūdertum, aliis Tuderum, & Tuder. A town in Umbria, called also Todi, where mædus is cut four times a year.

Tūders & Tuderet pop.

Tūditanus, quod caput malleo simile habet. A Roman.

Tuerobis, The river Tivy in Wales.

Tulcis, A little river in Spain, Pomp.

Tulingi, Populi juxta Helvetios.

Tullipurdum, The town Göttingen in Low Germany.

Tullifurgum, The City Brunswick in Germany.

Tullia, The daughter of Servius Tullius, the sixth King of the Romans, wife of Tarquinius Superbus: she, because her husband should be King alone, and she Queen, caused her father to be killed, and went in a Coach to see whether it were truly effected or no; and when her father lay dead in the street, and the Coach-man and Coach-horses stood still to see the spectacle, she caused the Coach-man to drive the Coach-wheels over the face of her father, after he had reigned forty four years; ab a. M. 3374. Also the daughter of Cicero.

Tullianum, A dungeon in the prison

at Rome, twelve feet within ground, dark and lathsome, where prisoners were strangled, so called from Servius Tullius that built it, Sigon. de Jud. l. 3. c. 17.

Tullius, The name of Cicero the Orator.

Tullum, urbs Gallie Belg.

Tullus, The name of two kings of Rome, the one called Servius, who was the sixth king; v. Tullia: the other called Hostilius, the third king, nephew to Hostilius that was slain by the Sabines; he was more fierce than Remulus, who (lest the people should revolt with peace) sought occasions of War by picking quarrels with his neighbouring kings; Liv. lib. 1. he was struck dead with a thunderbolt, when he had reigned two and thirty years, ab. an. M. 3279. Helv.

Tūnētum, A little hill, now a city in Africa, called Tunis or Tunes, twelve miles distant from Carthage: long. 33. lat. 3. inde Tunetæ, & Tūnizæ, pop.

Tungri, People of Belgium.

Tunocellum, Tinmouth.

Tūrtus, A street in Rome.

Turbo, proprium nomen gladiatoris apud Horat.

Turce, teste Pomponio, lib. 2. populi sunt Scythici, juxta Thyssagetæ & ultra Sauromatas; ab his orti judicantur qui statæ nostra latissime imperant; Turci vulgo dicti; ignavia quidem nostra magni, sed post Macedonas, & Romanos sine dubio potentissimi, Turcicus, a, um; adj.

Turdētāni & Turdūli, Portugallie pop. Liv. lib. 21. c. 6. ubi hodie Algarbie regnum est, urbs ibi præcipua dicta. Turdetum, hodie Teret vel Terul, Ort.

Turis, Duria, Turis, vel Turulis; fluvius Hispanie Tarraconensis, hodie dicta, Guadalquivir.

Tūriāsto, A City in Spain.

Tūringia, five Thuringia; vulgo Dancungen, hodie Langravatus est, inter Salam & Werram fl. Sylvam Herciniam, & saltum Turingensem sit. longitudo latitudo par est, i. milliarius 12, regio feracissima; & præ omnibus Germaniæ fecundissima, principibus Saxonie hodie subjecta: sit. long. 33. lat. 51.

Turnus, A King of the Rutilians, a noble Commander, who was slain by Æneas; Virg. Æn. 12, an. M. 2770.

Tūro, Turonensis provincie Metropolis, hodie dicta. Tūrus; Turones, pop.

Turpio Ambivius, A player in Comedies in the time of Terence.

Tūrris Biffonis, urbs Sardinie Terre dicta.

Tūrūlis, fluv. Hiſp. Rio de Morvedre.

Tūruptāna, The City Tui of Tarraconia in Spain.

Tūſca, fluv. Africa in sinum Numidicum influens.

Tūſcānia, unde Tūſcanienſis; item Tūſcia, a Tūſco quodam Herculis filio; vel a Tūſer, quod est sacrificare, dicta. A Province of Italy: v. Hetruria.

Tūſculānum, qu. rō oxūm, i. moleſtum, quod in monte ſuum moleſtiam exhibet aſcendenſibus. A town in Latium, where was Tullius poſſeſſion, but now a Mon. ſtory called St. Maria di groſſa ſerata, Ort. ſit. long. 36. min. 36. lat. 41. min. 44. inde Tūſculanus & Tūſculus, a, um.

Tūſcus, vicus Romæ in quo habitaverunt Tuſci, qui cum Poſſenna, ab obſi-

dione redeunte remanſerunt.

Tūſānus, quem periclitantes invocabant, ut ipſos tutaretur, Hercules, or ſed quod the frightened Hannibal, and cauſed him to riſe from before Rome.

Tūſēna, dicta a tuendo, quia fruges coll. ſas conſervare creditur, Agodæſ of the Heavens.

Tūcia, virgo Veſtales, when ſhe was accuſed of inceſt, ſhe pleaded her purity with a miracle; for ſaking a ſewer, ſhe went to the river Tiber, and there prayed. That if ſhe were pure, ſhe might be able to carry water to Veſta's temple in that ſewer, which ſhe did; vixit ann. Mund. 3717. Calv. dic. & Tuccia.

Tūſcinus, qui & Mutunus, & Muto; Priapus.

T ante Y.

Tyāna, Cappadocie civitas, olim Theana dicta. Patria Apollonii, five Magi, five Philoſophi, cujus vitam prolixè exequitur Philoſtratus, Adj. Tyaneus, a, um; & Tyaneus, pentasyllabon; Tyantes, pop.

Tyberis, Tyterius, Tyberinus: Vide Tiberis.

Tyberis & Tyburum, Italice urbs mediterranea.

Tyburis, burtis, gen. omnis; vel hic & hæc Tyburis, & hoc te; quod est ex Tyburte; Tyburinus, a, um; quod est ex Tyburto: Est & Tyburtius, gent. apud Virg. & Hor.

Tyburum, ti; Tybur, ris; Tyburs, uris; hodie Tivoli. A City of Italy.

Tyburus, The son of Amphiarus, augurii peritus; hinc Tyburtes populi originem traxerunt. Plin. 1. 16.

Tyche, Nympha marina, Hæſiod. item una ex quatuor ſyraculanæ urbis partibus, Tyche vel Arucha dicta. Cicero.

Tychius, a tyche, i. facio, ſacrificio, A ſunning Aſiſiur, who made Ajax his ſhield. Hom. l. 7. Iliad. unde proverbium. Tycho doctior: v. Ovid. Faſt. 3.

Tydeus, diſſyl. Ōnei Calydonie regis, & Althææ filius, Diomedes pater: After he had ſlain his brother Menalippus, he fled to king Adraſtus, whoſe daughter Deiphile he took to Wife; he was ſo ſtout, that being ſent on an embaſſage, to Ecceles king of Thebes, That he ſhould, according to promiſe, give up the kingdom to his brother; he could not break a denial, but forthwith challenged the ſtouteſt Theban to the field, and (though but one) putting all to flight that were at the banquet, he returned homeward, where meeting with fifty Thebans that lay in ambuſh for him, he overcame them all, ſlaving but one to carry back the news: of afterwards he making War with his brother in law Polyneices againſt the Thebans, was ſlain by Menalippus a Theban: hinc Tydides, Patronym. Diomedes. Stat. Theb. vix. circa annum Mundi 2700. Vide Ecocles.

Tyles, Two Iſles in the Perſian gulſ.

Tymæna, vicus Lycie.

Tympe, montis Epiri; inde Tymphaei pop.

Tyndæris, vel Tyndārium, A town on the North part of Sicily, called Oliviero Caſtello, or St. Maria de Tyndaro: ſit. long. 39. lat. 38. Ort. Merc.

Tyndarus.

Tyndarus, King of Oecalia or Lacoenia in Pelopon. father to Pollux and Helena, Caſtor and Clytemneſtra, husband of Leda; hinc, per quatuor ſyllabas, adj. Tyndareos, & uſ; His wife Leda brings forth two eggs at one time; of one of them, which ſhe had conceived by Jupiter, came Pollux and Helena; of the other, that came by her husband, Caſtor and Clytemneſtra; the two ſiſt immortal, the two laſt mortal; but when Caſtor was dead, Pollux craved that his brother might be partner of half his immortality: So they were changed into two Stars, and always when the one ariſeth, the other ſeſſeth, Tyndarides, Caſtor and Pollux; Tyndaris, Helena.

Typhis, vide Tiphys.

Typhæus, item Typhon a typhos, id est, fumigo, fumo; flammæ enim ac fulmine à Jove idus interit. A proud Gyans, ſon to Terra and Titan, who attempting to pull Jupiter out of Heaven, was by him ſlitten with lightning, and caſt under the Iſle Inarime. Hinc Typhæus, a, um, Of Typhæus.

Tyrambe, A Town of Sarmatia in Africa, now called Trapano.

Tyrannion Amilenus, A learned Grammarian, formerly called Theophrastus, whom Lucullus took priſoner in the Mithridatic War; he for his learning got together ſuch abundance of wealth, that at his death he had thirty thouſand Books; vixit ann. ante Chriſtum 69. tempore Pompeii. Alſo another who was his Scholar, who arrogated to him this name, who was called before Diocles, Suid.

Tyrannus, i. imperans, vel princeps, A Sephiſter mentioned by Suidas; alſo a Roman recited by S. Paul.

Tyras, vel Tyra, æ. A river Sarmatie Europæ, which falls into the Buxine Sea between Ilter and Berythones; it was called Tyres, Ophiua, hodie Neſter dicta.

Tyrinthia, urbs Argis vicina, ubi nutritus Hercules, Tyrinthius inde dictus, Est & Tyrinthius idem quod Tyris.

Tyratæce, A City of Colchis by the River Phaliſ; Tyratæce & Tyratæci, pop.

Tyro, One of Cicero's ſervants, who was very well learned; alſo a Theſſalian Maiden, on whom Neptune begot Neleus and Pelias.

Tyres, vel Tyrus, -ix, id est, tribulatio, angustia; dicta à Tyro Phœnicis filio: hinc Tyrii. Sur, A City in Syrophenicia, one of the three Provinces of Syria, built by the Phœnicians, ann. Mund. 2693. Calv. in former times the Empero of the world: it was anciently called Sarras, a pice quodam, unde veſtes Sarrasæ; Sarras; in the Bible it is called Sor or Tzor, being a part of the Lot of the Tribe of Aſſhur: here dwelt Pygmalion, the brother of Dido, Queen of Carthage; whence Virgil calls her Tyria Dido: ſit. l. 68. l. 34. clim. 4. Alſo an Iſland not far from the City, now called Pendoli: A City in Laconia, another in Calabria, called Tiriolo, Ort. Tyritus, a, um: Of Tyre. Tyrit, hincmin primi navibus mare ceterant.

Tyrthæni, idem quod Tuſci & Heruſci. People of Tuſcany; dicta à Tyrreno Ays filio, qui à Lydia colonos in hanc regionem deduxit, ann. Mund. 2807. poſt excidium Trojæ, ann. 40. totumque cum

traſtum de ſe Tyrreniam, & mare ipſum Tyrrenum, (quod & Inferum) appellavit. They invented many warlike inſtruments, as the Pike, Trumpet, &c.

Tyrrhus, King Latinus his Herſelfman, who ſold Latinus to the Companions of Æneas had wounded one of his ſoldiers, which was the cauſe of the war between the Latines and the Trojans. Virg. Æneid. lib. 7. inde Tyrrhides, Patronym.

Tyræus, A Peet of Athens.

Tysias, He that firſt invented the art of Rhetoric; vide Cic. 1. de Invent.

Tyrtægius, A famous robber of Arcadia.

V ante A.

VAcamans, A Town of Bætica in Spain.

Vacca, A Town in Numidia; and a river in Portugal; the river is now called Vouga.

Vaccæi, People in Spain, paſſed from the Aſtures, by the river Durus.

Vaccus, A Roman Captain whom for rebellion L. Papyrius put to death.

Vacōrium, A City of Noricum.

Vacūna, a Vacando dicta est Dea, quæ præſſe vacantibus & otioſis putabatur. The goddess of Reſt, whereunto the husbandmen did ſacrifice after Harveſt, Ovid. 6. Faſt.

Vāda, locus inter Colonienſem & Trajectenſem ubus.

Vādmonis, lacus est in Umbria, in quo fluſuant inſulæ, Plin.

Vāga, The river Wye in South-Wales.

Vāgēni, People in the Alps.

Vāgnāſium, Maidſton in Kent.

Vālſaca, A Queen of Bohemia, who with other women, conſpired to kill all the men of that Realm, and to rule like the Amazones.

Vālenſ, Imper. Conſtant. He was called by his brother Valentinian, who when he doubted whom he ſhould ſake to him to be his partner, was adviſed thus: Si tuos amas, habes fratrem; ſi Republicam, alium. This Valens reigned fourteen years, four months, and nine days, ab. ann. Chr. 364, leing all his days an utter enemy to Conſtancy; at length warring with the Gothes, he was glad to ſlie into a little Cottage, which his ſouldiers deſtroyed ſo ſtoutly, that the Gothes fired it, and turned the Emperour, not knowing that he was amongſt them.

Vālēntia, An old name of Rome: vide Roma.

Vālēntia, A part of Britain called Scotland; a city of Pontus, and a city of Spain, giving name to the whole Province called Valence, which is bounded with Aragón, Caſtile, Murcia, and the Ocean.

Sit. intra long. 39. & 40. lat. 22. Clim. 2. & 3. Alſo a City not far from Vienna, by the river Rhodanus.

Vālēntinānus, The name of three Emperours; whereof the firſt was brother of Valens, whom he took to be his partner in the Empire; reg. annos 11. menſ. 8. dies 22. ab. ann. Chriſt. 363. The ſecond was his ſon, who reigned as partner with his brother Gratian, with Theodoſius the elder, and his ſon Arcadius, ann. 7. ab obitu patris Valentiniani. The third was ſon to

Conſtantinus, nephew to Honorius, & reigned with Theodoſius the younger, ann. 30. ab. ann. Chr. 423. Helv.

Vālēria, proprium nomen fororis Meſſalorum, who when her husband Servius was dead, would never marry; ſ. i. ſaid ſhe, My husband lieth ſtill, meaning in her love, and in her heart: there were many others of that name, but few of that nature: alſo a town in Spain, and a Conneſſy near Hungary called Stiria.

Vālērius, The name of ſundry famous Romans; of a Conſul, vide Publicola, ann. Mund. 3442, of a Tribune, ann. Mund. 3934. vide Meſſala: of a Conſul with M. Cato, called Flaccus, ann. ante Chr. 193. of a Poet called Soranus, whom Tully called Togatorum Dociliſſimus, ſlain by Pompey the Great: of an Hiſtorian called Maximus, who dedicated his H. ſtores to Tiberius Cæſar, ann. Chr. 27. of a Poet of Patavium called Flaccus, that wrote the Hiſtory of the Argonauts; he lived ann. Chr. 74. with many others.

Vālērius Torquatus, pro reip. ſalute obit mortem.

Valgius, A learned Roman, that did write of herbs.

Vallōnia, Dea quæ vallibus præerat.

Vallum, The Piſſis Wall.

Vandālī, A barbarous and fierce people of a part of Sweden, which was after called Gothia, from the Goths their Succeſſors; they leaving their native ſoil, took more pleaſure in roving to and fro, and ſpoiling countries: they firſt went to Poland, thence to Italy, whence returning (partly forced thence by fear of the Goths, and partly invited by Stilico, who was guardian to Honorius, ſon of the Emperour Theodoſius) they came to Franco-

nia, which is alſo called Francia Orientalis, ann. Chriſt. 402. Calv. But when they had reſcued Honorius, and vanquiſhed the Gothes, they paſſed over Rheine, and ſpoiled the Country, ann. Chr. 407, thence paſſing over the Pyrenean hills, they made ſuch a general ſpoil, that many ſleſt who was a good moſtel to preſerve life, and ſeeking themſelves in Bætica, now called Andaluſia, after a ſhort time they went into Mauritania in Africa, ann. Chr. 427, wherein they continued very quietly, till the time of Juſtinian, whoſe chief captain Beliliarius, overcame their rebellious King Gileric, ann. Chr. 533. afterwards as they were depopulating ſome of Germany, Henry the firſt, called Auſpex, ſlaid them, ann. Chr. 960. and after him Otho the Great, ann. Chr. 967. and laſt of all Henry the ſecond, ann. Chr. 1005. vide Calv. Funck. Helv. From ſtepe people are deſcended many Nations, as in Polonia, Bohemia, Sclavonia, Muſcovia, Ruſſia; Vide Funck. in verbo Vandalus.

Vandālū, A River running through Vandalia, and giveth name to that Region.

Vandālū, Rex Argivorum, ann. Mund. 2268.

Vangionē, pop. Gallie Belgicæ, Moguntinſis, Metenſibus, Spirenſibus, & Rhe- no, ſi, finitimi; hodie Vormſienſes, quorum Metropolis hodie d. Worms, ſuper Rheum: ſit. long. 30. lat. 50.

Vardūli, A people of Strain.

Varro, quibuſdam idem quod Baro, A learned Senator of Rome, eſt a P. ſ. 3. 1. 1. 1.

Synamed Terentius, who lived in Pompey's time, an. ant. Chr. 68, he was both a great Historian, and a Linguist, some of whose works, de Orig. Linguae Latinae, are yet extant; also the name of other Roman Consul.

Vāris, Dod-Varie in Flintshire.
Vārus Pergamus, *was so abused by flatterers, that he thought himself to be the most beautiful and the valiantest man in the world, and more skilful in music and sweet singing than the Muses.*

Vārus, *A Tragical Poet, who was one of the persons of Virgil's Aeneid, after his death: vixit tempore Augusti Caesaris: Also a famous captain, surnamed Quintilius, whom Augustus made Deputy of Gallia Cisalpina, and after that being Captain of Germanicus his Army, he made peace with the Germans, who breaking their oath, came upon him suddenly, and after three days fight, for grief he slew himself, an. Christi. 10. Calv. Horat. much lamented his death, lib. 1. Car. Od. 24. and Virgil extols his life, Eclog. 6. having good cause: for by his means Virgil retained all his own possessions, when all his neighbours were exiled, Eclog. 1. also a river so called, dividing France from Italy.*

Vāsātē, urbs Galliae Aquitan.
Vāscōnes, People of the North part of Spain called Navarre, who stopping over the Pyrenean hills, settled themselves in the next corner of France, and are now called Gascons; the country from them is called Gascoigne, Ort.

Vāsō, Narbon. Galliae oppidum.
Vāticānus, dict. quod populus Romanus in eo positus sit vatum responso, expulsi Hetruscis à vaticiniis. *One of the seven hills, whereon Rome is built, whereon also stands the Popes Palace, and Vatican Library, which was begun by Julius the second, surnamed the Warrior, and finished, and dedicated by Sixtus the fifth: circ. an. Chr. 1586. Calv.*

Vātīnius, *One that hated Cicero, yet as length they grew such friends, as Cicero defended him, Seneca said of him, that assiduo convitio depudere diceretur, Val.*

Vātēnus, & Vātēnus, *A river in Italy, falling into Padus, Vātēni portus; One of the mouths of the river Padus.*

Vātēna, castellum inter Belgas, quasi in mediis Eburonum finibus, hodie dict. Gulich, Gallis vero Juliers, sit. inter Rhenum & Mosam fl. long. 28. lat. 51. v. Cal. Com. de bello Gal. 16. al. Vāteknburg.

Vāunīa, *The city Lovino in Italy, near Venice.*

U ante B

Ubīi, Germaniz pop. qui Agrippinenses Tacito dict. ubi adhuc pagus est dict. Ubīi: Sed Coloniae finibus Ubios tenuisse contendit Marlianus, ubi nunc Marchiat. Westphalia oppida, parsque Ducatus Montensis. Voc. a Cef. Transrhennani, People of Coleins, and the parts adjoining to Belgium.

Ubīci, People of Aquitain.

U ante C & D

Ucālēgon, dict. quod *und' alogos*, non curans, quod incuria ejus domus creveretur. *A noble Sage of Troy: Virg. Aeneid. 3.*

Ucenni, qui & Velauni, *A people of the Alpes, whom Augustus made tributary to Rome.*
Ucīa, *A town of Turdetania.*
Udīni, *People about Macotis.*

V ante E

Veāōnes & Veitonēs; populi Hispaniae citerioris, ab Asturibus Durio amne discreti.

Veāōis, Veētēis, Iāis, Viētis & Veāia; Bryt. Guith, Anglosax. Wiltshire. *A part of the country of Southampton in England, hodie, the Isle of Wight, which is in length twenty miles, in breadth twelve, Camb. sit. long. 19. lat. 51. clim. 9.*

Veāōis Marcellus, Neronis imper. procurator, cuius praeda ab utraque parte vim publicae, scilicet prae & oleae, in sedes contrarias transgressa fuit, quod maxime mirandum est, Plin. 2.83.

Veāōurionis, *The Picts in the East-side of Scotland.*

Vēdra, fl. Were in the B. of Duresme.
Vēdra, *The river Were in the country of Wales.*

Vēgētū, *A noble man in Constantinople, who wrote of martial Discipline.*

Veia, venefica quaedam mulier.

Vēil, *A city of Hetruria in Italy, which was so beautiful, that after the Gauls had defeated Rome, the Romans were fully minded to make it their Metropolis: hinc Veientes, pop. & Veientanus, a, um; & adject.*

Vējūpter, qui & Vējovis dict. quasi parvus Jupiter, sic Vēgrande frumentum, i. parvum; vel Vējupiter, qui, male juvenis pater, ut Vēlanus, i. male sanus. *A baneful god amongst the Romans, whom they worshipped not for any hope of help from him, but lest he should hurt them.*

Vēlābrum, locus in urbe juxta Aventinum montem, velis obtentus, sub quibus oleum & similia vendebantur: Inde Vēlabrensis caesus, qui in Vēlabro conficebatur, cunctis praeferebatur.

Vēllā, *A town in Lucania in the gulf Paestanus: hinc Vēllēnsis, pop. & Vēllēnus, a, um; & adj. ut lacus Vēllēnus: Also an hill in Rome where Valerius dwelt.*

Vēllātes, People of Liguria.
Vēllēna, *An hill in Rome, sic dict. quod ibi pastores Palatini vellere lanam sint soliti. V. Vellia.*

Vēllētrā, civitas insignis Volcorum, Odavienensis origine nobilitata; hinc Vēllētrni, pop.

Vēllēius Paterculius, *A famous Historian, who lived in the time of the three first Roman Emperors; he wrote a breviary of the Roman history, which is dedicated to the Consul Vinitius, anno Chr. 30, the greater part whereof is yet extant, being a Learned Work, but that he flatters this Consul, and the Emperor Tiberius a little too much. Calv. ex censura Lipsi, in Vell. l. 2. c. 108.*

Vēlocassēs, People of Gall, Belg. in conf. Celt. by the river Sequana.
Vēnāfrum, inde Vēnāfranus, a, um. *A city near Campania, famous for excellent Oyl.*

Vēnātōdūnum, Lelando Huntingdon.

Vēnātrā, *An Isle in the Tuscan sea.*

Vēnēdi, *Savage people upon the borders of Germany and Sarmatia.*

Vēnēris portus, *A town in the Pyrene mountains; also a town upon the sea coast of Liguria.*

Vēnētī, Britanniz Armorizae pop. terrā marique bellicosissimi, Vannes: also Guineh or North-Wales.

Vēnētiā, *The city Venice in Italy, standing on the top of the Adriatic sea, about five miles distant from the land; it is built on other islands but the sea, and an artificial bank cast about it to defend it against the Waves, as well as against other enemies: the situation of it is wonderful; for it is founded on seven little Islands, the whole circuit being eight miles. Sit. long. 38. lat. 45. it was first built an. Chr. 419.*

Calv. hinc Veneti ejus incolae, ab Hetrus Parthagonizae pop. & Trojanis oriundi, qui Troja eversa duce Antenore eas occuparunt terras. Gens autem tota, aspirante in V. confonantem commutata, uno nomine Veneti appellati sunt.

Vēnīlīa, *A Nymph who was wife to Faunus, and mother to Turnus, Vix. circ. an. M. 2760. Veniliam item antiqui Neptuni conjugem appellarunt, a veniendo, inquit Var. l. 4. de Ling. Lat. quam eandem & Salaciam appellaverunt, ad naturam maris respicientes, cujus fluctus modò ad terram veniunt; modò in salum abeunt.*

Vēnnōzē, High-croft in Leicester-shire near Densford-bridg.

Vēnōnūs, historicus Romanus.

Vēnta, Bristow City in England.

Vēnta Belgarum, Winchester, Wintonia.

Vēnta Icenorum, Caſter near Norwich; or Norwich.

Vēnta Silurum, Caerwent in Monmouthshire.

Vēnūlus, *The Embassador that Turnus sent to Diomedes.*

Vēnus, dict. a veniendo, quod ad omnes res veniat; Venus Varr. a viendo dict. est, i. ligando, quod animas ligat & vinciat. *The goddess of Love, whose parentage is well described in that Verse of Auson. Orta solo, suscepta solo, patre edita Caelo: Orta solo, i. e. maris spuma, sic dict. quia semen genitale falsa est sanguinis spuma; Caelo edita, quia cupiditas & calore procrevit; Suscepta solo, quia in ceteras partes calor operatur; Nat. Com. l. 4. c. 1. Veneres tres fere; Caelus, Horensis; & Popularis five publica: multa habuit cognomina, quia multa erant mulieres, quae se se prostituunt: atque ob id Veneres dictae. Cytherea, Idalia, Paphia, Erycina, &c. v. Aphrodite.*

Vēnūsiā, oppidum Italiz in Apulia Peucezia, Horatii patria, unde Poeta Venusinus dicitur: Sit. circ. long. 40. lat. 41.

Vēragri, pop. extra Celas.

Vērbānus lacus, *A Lake now called Lago Maggior in Cisalpina Gallia.*

Vērcellē, *A city of Liguria, near the bottom of the Alpes.*

Vērgīlīa, *Itelliz dict. quod circa æquinoctium verum matutinum oriantur, The seven stars: v. Pleiades.*

Vērgīlius, v. Virgilius.

Vērtas, dict. est Saturni & Temporis filia, quia veritas tempore invenitur, & Virtutis mater, ac propterea Dea existimata est à Gentibus.

Verlucio,

Verlucio, Wernimster, *a town between Bath and Marlborough.*

Vēro, *A river of Celtiberia.*

Vērōlāmīum, Verulam near St. Albans.

Vērōmandūi, pop. in Diocesi Landunensi, Suffoniensi, & provincia Rhenensi, hodie dict. Vermandois in Picardy. Sit. inter long. 24 & 26. lat. 49. Clim. 8.

Vērōmētum, Burrow-hill in Leicestershire.

Vērōna, quasi Brenona, dict. a duce Brenno. *A City in Venice where Catullus was born: v. Brennus.*

Vērōnes, People by the river Vere.

Verra, ara fuit Romæ ad quem orabant ne Agrippæ, i. disforti partus nascerentur.

Verres, Prætor in Sicilia, ob libidinofam avaritiam ab incolis repetundarum postulatibus erat; & accusante Cicerone Romæ condemnatus, an. ant. Chr. 68.

Verteris, Burgh upon Stainmore.

Vertobrige, *A town of Batavia in Spain.*

Vertumnālis, vel Vertumnāla, *Feast in honour of Vertumnus, celebrated in October.*

Vertumnus, dict. quod in omnes formas sese verat. *A god among the Romans, who loving a Nymph, changed himself into all shapes to get her: his prevailing nothing, as length he turned himself into the shape of a beautiful young man, and then offering her violence, he easily was seduced to him: Some construe Vertumnus to be mens captations and intents, which are very inconstant and variable.*

Vērūlāni, *A people of Latium.*

Vēsci, *The City Faventia of Turdania in Spain.*

Vēsēvus, qui & Vēfuvius dict. *A hill in Campania near unto Nola, which burned like Ætna, an. Chr. 79. in the smoke whereof Pliny the great Naturalist was choked: vide Plinius.*

Vēspāsianus, *The tenth Emperour of Rome, father of Titus: he was very valiant, and forgetful of injuries, (for he never punished any without tears) but without civility, so that he said in effect to his son Titus, Dulcis odor lucri ex re qualibet, Suet. and that he kept rich men to gather treasure together, that when he had need, he might squeeze them like sponges: he so straitened the Jews, in a long siege, that there died of them with famine and sword, 1100000. besides 100000. he took captives: neither is this incredible; for all the Jews were now gathered to Jerusalem to celebrate their Passover, and were then pinned up, that as they had put Christ to death at that time with one consent; so they might at that time be gathered together to their own destruction. This City was taken ann. Chr. 70. Septem. 7. by Titus, whom Vespasian left in his place when he went from the Camp to be proclaimed Emperour at Rome. This Vespasian died of the flux, an. ætat. 69. mens. 11. die 7. postquam regnasset an. 9. mens. 11. dies 22. ab an. Chr. 69. Calv. Helv.*

Vēspēries, *A town in Spain.*

Vēsta, terra dict. quod rebus omnibus vestitur; seu quia vi si statz sic Ovid. l. 6. Fast. Statz vi terra; & vi stando Vesta vocatur; vel Vesta dicitur quasi ista, vique ejus ad aras & focos pertinet. Vētes duas esse Vestas voluerunt;

alteram Saturni matrem, quæ Terra dicitur; alteram ejus filiam, quæ virgo Vesta dicitur. Terra se called.

Vēstāles, Virgines quæ Vestæ sacris, perpetuæque ignis custodiæ erant dicatæ, à Numa Pomp. primum institutæ. Virgēs, Nuns of Vesta.

Vēstīa, Oppia, mulier Attellana, metretrix.

Vēstīni, People of Italy, betwixt the Piceni and the Sabini, Mart. lib. 13. hinc Vēstīnus, a, um; & adj.

Vēstulus, mons Liguriæ juxta Alpes, ex cuius radicibus Padus erumpit.

Vēstivius: v. Vēfēvus.

Vētrā Caltra, hybernorum Romanorum locus prope Rhenum fluvium.

Vētonēs, populi in Hispania qui herbam Beticam invenire; alii scribunt Vēstōnes, al. Vēōnes.

Vētulonīum; seu Vētulonia; locus in Hetruria. Selva Vēlita.

Ufens, fluvius est juxta Tarracinam quæ & Anxur, per paludes Pontinas vel Pomptinas, fluens. Also a Captain of Turnus, slain by Gyas a Trojan.

V ante I

Vīa, *A river of Gallizæ in Spain.*

Vīāna, opp. Rhætiz in Suevia.

Vībīci, People about Burdeaux in France: Vivifica gens, Auson.

Vībius Virius, *A Senator that persuaded the people of Capua to yield themselves to Hannibal; and when he had done, he persuaded twenty four Senators to drink poison with him; which they all did, and then with mutual embracing, and tears for their Country's fate, they all died, before Hannibal entered the City: an. Chr. 210.*

Vībo Vālcēna, opp. Brutiorum.

Vīcēna, Venetiarum oppidum, hodie Vīcēza, Ort.

Vīdōrīa penitētia, *The goddess of u-Hery: Auson. Prudent.*

Vīdūa, *The River Crodogh in Ireland.*

Vīenna, olim dict. Vīndobona, *Julianæ, Flaviana alio Viana. Vindum, vernaculo Vīn; urbs Austrie clariss, ad Danubium fluv. sita, Imperatoriæ sede nobilis, maris, aggeris, & fossis inexpugnabilis, validissimum Christiani orbis adversus Mahumetanorum propugnaculum: à Frederico 2. adornata, & florentiss, Gymnasium aucta erat ann. Chr. 1237. Clarā admodum obfidione Turcarum, anno Christi, 1529. ubi 80000. Turcarum perierunt, rebūque infectis recesserunt. Sit. longit. 29. latit. 49. Clim. 8. Est & alia civitas Galliz Narbonensis, ad Rhodanum fl. sit. in Delphinatu, len. 26. lat. 45.*

Vīgīfōnus, qui & Togīfōnus, *A river by Padua.*

Vīllā Faustīni, St. Edmunds Burie.

Vīnālis collis, dict. a viminum sylva in eo enata. *One of the seven hills whereon Rome stands.*

Vīndēlicia, *A Country in Germany bounded with Rhatia, Danubius, and the Alpes above Italy; incolæ Vīndēlici.*

Vīndēmīator, *The name of a star that appears 3. Id. Mart.*

Vīndērius, *The Bay of Knockfergus in Ireland.*

Vīndūf, *A famous mountain of Tarraconia in Spain.*

Vīndogladīa, Winburn in Dorsetshire.

Vīndōlāna, Winchester in the West.

Vīndomōra, Walls end in Northumberland.

Vīndonīssa, locus prope Moguntiam.

Vīndonum, Silchester.

Vīntūm, *A City by the Alpes, which is now called Venza.*

Vīrbūf, dict. quasi bis vir; hunc dilaceratum ad vitam Diana revocavit. Ovid. 15. Met. *A name of Hippolytus.*

Vīrgi, oppidum in finibus Hispaniz Bæticæ, à quo proximus sinus Virgitanus dicitur. *A town in Spain: Vera hodie dict.*

Vīrgīlius, Maiz & Maronis figuli filius. *A famous Poet of Mantua, who was in high esteem with Augustus Caesar: obiit anno ante Christum 16. ann. ætatis sue 53. opera ejus adhuc extant, quæ manibus omnium teruntur.*

Vīrīfātus, *A Spaniard, who after he had been a shepherd, a hunter, and a robber, was at last made a Captain, and gave the foil to the Prætor Ventidius, ann. ant. Christi, 143. and after him Q. Plancius had no better success, so that he made himself Lord of all Lusitania, but was at last treacherously slain by a Soldier of his own, ann. ante Chr. 138. with the great lamentation of his Army.*

Vīrtūtūm, *The City Griefnagen in Germany.*

Vīrōcōnūm, *Worcester in Shropshire.*

Vīrōfidūm, Werwic upon Eden near Carlisle.

Vīrōvēca, *The city Briviesca in Spain.*

Vīrtus, dea apud Romanos habita, cui templum extruxerunt ante Honoris ædem.

Vīstūm, *The City Viseo in Spain.*

Vīstūla or Vīstula, *The famous Carpathus, parteth Germany from Sarmatia Europæa.*

Vīsturgis, *A river of Germany.*

Vīstillus, *An Emperour of Rome, who was so covetous, that he pulled the Churches, substituting brazen ornaments in the place of the golden: severely, his gluttony is well seen: in as much as he had at one supper two thousand fishes, and seven thousand birds; when he could not fitly death, he made himself drunk that he might not be sensible of the gaugs thereof. Interemptus est ann. Chr. 66.*

Vītūnus, antiquus Deus erat, qui credebatur vitam largiri, ut Sentinus sensum.

U ante L

Uladīstūs, *The name of sundry Kings of Hungary and B. hemia.*

Ullus, Gr. i. sanus, salutaris; namque pro prædixis disparant Iones, Apollo se called, whom the Milesians reputed the Author of health.

Ullma, Sueviz civitas.

Ulpianus, *A famous Lawyer in the time of Adrian the Emperour.*

Ulkōnia, Ulster in Ireland, N n n n Ultra-

Ultrajecum, Utrecht in Holland, lon.
27 lat. 51.

Ulobia. A town in Italy, famous for
nourishing the birth of Augustus Cae-
sar.

Ulysses, Græc. Ὀδυσσεύς, sic dict. quod
cum mater peperit in civitis, ὀδὴν ἔχων
ῥαὶ ὀδὴν ὄντος ἵσθη, Etyim. The son of
Laertes and Anticlea, an eloquent and
subtle Captain of Greece, who after the
sage of Troy was ended, was driven into
many dangers by seas the space of ten years,
before he could arrive at Ithaca, his own
country; rex Ithacæ & Dulichii insularum
filius Laertæ & Anticleæ, quoniam
non desunt qui ex Silypho conceptum vo-
lunt, qui Anticleæ, cura ad Laertæ nup-
tias duceretur, vim dicitur obtulisse. A
valiant and wise Prince, who went to the
War of Troy with the Greeks: vide Pe-
nelope, Telegonus, Palamedes.

Ulyssippo, & Olyssippo; ab Ulyffe con-
dita, hodie Lubona five Lubea. Portu-
galis Metropolis, ad Tagi fere ostium
sitā: Portus 38. distindit, turribus 77.
munita: Vide Olyssippo.

U ante M.

Umbilicū maris nominat Paulus Dia-
conus quandam Oceani voraginem circa
Scandiam.

Umbria, regio Italiz, ita dict. ὀνδρὶ
ἔμπερ, h. e. ab imbre, quod Umbri (oni-
um Italia populorum antiquissimis) in-
undationi terrarum imbriculis super-
fuisse creduntur: vel dicta est ab umbra,
qd. propter vicinitatem montium umbro-
sa sit, hodie dict. Ducatus Spoletinus:
regio hæc olim latissimas habuit fines:
montem sc. Apenninum & mare Adriat.
Ravennam & Tyberim, in longitudine
milliaria 127. & femis. Merc. Sic. inter
gr. long. 35. & 38. lat. 42. & 43. Um-
bri, pop.

Umbro. The river l' Ombrone in Infu-
bria.

Undecima vīri Athenis, Woe Sheriffs
in every Tribe one.

Unni, idem quod Hunni.

V ante O.

Voberca. A village in Celuberia, near
the town Bilbilis in Arragon.

Véontorum, vel Voconii forum. A
City of the Atracemici in Narbone in
France.

Vögēsus. A Hill in Belgia. Hic Se-
quanos & Lingones dividit a Medioma-
tricibus: ex eo Mosā & Moēlla fluvii
nascentur.

Völāteræ. A City on a Hill in Hetrur-
ia, not far from the Sea-side.

Volcārius. The name of certain Ro-
mans in the days of Pompey and Augus-
tus, whereof one hindered Catiline to be
Consul, an. ant. Chr. 64.

Volgæ, seu Volæx. People of Narbon
beyond Rhodanus westward: & that Region
is now called Languedock.

Völība, Palemouth in Devonshire, or
Bodmin in Cornwall.

Völōgēsia. A City in Babylonia.

Völōgēsus. A King of the Parthians in
the time of Nero.

Völōnes. Servants that in great extre-
mity, in the second Punic Wars, went
voluntarily to help their Masters, and were

thereupon made free-men.
Volci, populi in Latio Littorali in
Campaniz limitibus, quorum urbs princ.
erat Anxur: hos Camillus penitus dele-
vit, an. M. 364. postquam bellum e-
rat illis annis 170. Calv. Volscus, a, um,
adj.

Volsini, drum, or Volsinium. The
town Bolfena in Tuscia.

Volumnius. A Roman Consul.

Völūcia. People of Ulster in Ireland,
where the Counties now be of Downe, An-
trim, Lowth or Iriel.

Völuptia. Th: goddess of pleasure.

Völūstus. An unlearned Poet of Pa-
dua: also a Consul, an. Chr. 87.

Vömānus. A river in Picenum.

Vōnōnes. The son of Phraates, a Par-
thian, whom his father gave to the Romans
for a pledge of his Loyalty.

Vōpiscus Flavius, historicus.

Voreda. Old Penrith, or Old Carlile.

Upis, Gr. A name of Diana.

Uppinghamia, Uppingham.

U ante R.

Ura. A Region in the edges of Syria by
Euphrates Eastward.

Urāgus, dict. ab urgendo, quod omni-
um decorum maximè non urgeat: vel Or.
Egypte dict. quod postremum humane
fabulæ ædum excipit. Pluto's edict.

Urānia, Jovis & Mnemofynes filia, cui
Astrologiz inventio tribuitur: dict. quasi
divina organum, i. sublimia speculans. One
of the nine Muses.

Urānpōlis, Pamphyliz urbs: also a
City in the edges of Macedonia near the
Hill of Atho.

Urānus, Gr. ἔργον, i. Cælum, Pater
Saturni, quem Latini Cælum vel Cæli-
um appell. huic Saturnus filius virilia
dicitur excidisse, quæ in mare projecta
& fluctibus agitata spumam ediderunt, ex
qua Venerem natam volunt, quæ idcirco
Græco nomine dicitur Aphrodite.

Urba Salvā. A town in Picenum.

Urbi, idem quod Capissenzæ.

Urbicū Picenum. A region in Ita-
ly, which was a part of Picenum, called
also Abrucium.

Urbium, urbs Umbriæ: Urbinate
pop.

Urei & Urce. A town by the Sea-side
in Tarraconia, near Bætica.

Ugi. People of Sarmatia in Europe,
marching upon the Jazyges.

Urgo. An Isle in the Tyrrhene sea, not
far from Capraria.

Uri. People of India by the river Indus.

Uria. A town in the mid way between
Tarentum and Brundisium.

Urium. A town of Bætica in Spain.

Uroslānium, Ptol. al. Verolanum; Bri-
tanniz civitas, Vulgo St. Albans.

Urpānus. A river in Dacia, which
falls into Ister above Saus.

Ursentini. People of Lucania.

Ursō. The town Ofuna in Hisp. Bæt.

U ante S.

Ustā. A river of Mauritania Cæsari-
ensis.

Uxocona vel Uxocona. Okenyate in
Shroshire.

Uffica, mons in Sabinis, Horat. Od. 17.

Lib. 1. & insula Siciliz, una Ætoliarum.

U ante T.

Uthina. A Roman Colony in Africa,
between Triton & ad Bagrada.

Uthica. Africæ urbs, dignitate locoque
Carthagini propinqua, ubi Caro mortem
sibi conscivit, qui ideo dicitur Uticensis,
Sic. long. 34. lat. 34.

Utinum. A City in Italy near Aquileia.

V ante U.

Vulcānalia. Fasts dedicated to Vulcan.

Vulcāniz, dict. quod ignem evomant,
cujus Deus habetur Vulcanus: dicuntur
& Æolia, ab Æolo ibi regnante. Seven
Isles between Italy and Sicily, Lipara, Hi-
cra, quæ & Thracia, Strongyle, Didyme,
Ericusa, Phæacusa, and Buonymus;
alter etiam nominatur.

Vulcānus, qu. Volcanus, i. candens, &
per ærem volans. Serv. vel a majore vi
ignis, & fulgore: quasi Fulgans, Varro:
alio nomine dict. Mulciber, quod ferrum
mulceat. The god of fire, the son of Jupi-
ter and Juno. Vulcanus, ex Tubal-Cain
nomen locutus, per phæres, Balcan, inde
Vulcan, Vulcanus.

Vulsinus, dict. a Vulsiniis, A Lake in
Hetruria, hodie dict. Lago di Bolsena.

V. Volsinii.

Vultur. A hill and river in Apulia, from
whence the City Vultura derives its name.

Vulturinus, five Vulturum, dict. a Vul-
turis volatu. A river in Campania run-
ning into the Tyrrhene sea, and a town
standing on the river: a fo the wind called
Burus: also a town in Hetruria.

U ante X & Z.

Uxāma. A town of Tarraconia.

Uxella. Crokerwel in Devonshire.

Uxellum. The City of Westchester.

Uzella. Left Uthiel in Cornwall. U-
zella æstuarium. Ivel mouth.

Uzita. A City in Africa, where Cæsar
overcame Scipio.

W ante A.

Wakefeldia, Wakefield.

Warwicus, Warwick.

Westmorlandia, Westmorland.

Westmōnasterium, Westminster.

Wignoria, five Branogenium, Wor-
chester.

Windefora, Windfor.

X ante A.

X Anthel vel Xantho, sic dict. a rufo
five flavo colore. A Sea-Nymph,
and hier of Tethis and Oceanus. Also the
country of Troas.

Xanthi. A people of Lycia, who being
besieged by Harpagus King Cyrus Lieut-
enant, first burns their wives, children and
goods, and after dyed themselves fighting
manfully with their enemies: Also a peo-
ple of Thrace.

Xanthus. A very strong Champion of
Bæotia.

Xanthus, dict. Gr. ἔδωκε, i. rufus,
quod ovium vellus rubi inficiat colore.

A river in Troas, which rising in the hill
Ida, runs into the Hellespont. called now
Scamander.

Scamander: another in Lycia which falls
into the Mediterranean Sea, between Cy-
prus and Rhodes: also a City in Lycia, so
called from Xanthus, who lived there, an.
M. 2443. Calv. also one of Hector's horses;
the name of an Historian, and a Poet.

Xantippe. Socrates his wife, who was
so fiery, that when she had sold him out
of doors, she cast piss upon him; and when
his neighbours laughed at him, he said, I
knew the former thunder would end in a
shower: vixit an. ante Chr. 427.

Xantippus, Dux Lacedæmonis. He aided
the Carthaginians against the Romans,
flew 30000 of them, and took captives
15000. an. M. 3695. Calv.

X ante E.

Xenarchus. A Comical Poet: also a Phi-
losopher who taught at Alexandria.

Xenādes. A Corinthian that bought
Diogenes, and demanding what he could
do, Diogenes answered: I am a bond-
slave, yet can I govern free-men: where-
upon he made him free-man, and Tutor
to his Children.

Xēnia. Has bathes in Rome.

Xenius, Lat. hospitalis. A name of Ju-
piter.

Xenocrates. A Philosopher, who was
one of Plato's scholars: he was of so dull a
capacity, that Plato said, Aristotle had
need of a bridle, but Xenocrates of a spur:
obit an. etat. sue 99. ant. Chr. 313. Calv.

Xēnon. A Painter of Sicily.

Xenophanes. A Philosopher and Poet
who wrote against Homer and Hesiod as
about the nature of the gods: an. M. 3410.
Calv. Also a Poet of Lesbos.

Xenophilus, Gr. i. hospitum amicus.

A Philosopher: also a Musician who lived
an hundred and seven years without fish-
ing.

Xenophen, Gr. A Philosopher of A-
thens, scholar of Socrates, a noble and wise
Captain: He was still at odds with Plato,
and wrote many Books, whereof many are
yet extant, in so sweet a stile, that he is cal-
led Mufa Attica: he was dead a beyond
compare, which he dedicated to Cyrus:
obit ante Chr. an 358.

Xēra. A City near Hercules Pillars.

Xērolibya. Gr. i. Libya sicca, quam
Virg. l. 4. Æneid. vocat regionem sic-
cleferam. A part of Libya between Pen-
tapolis and Tripolis, Orit. inter long. 37.
& 50. lat. 29.

Xerxēne, a Xerxe nominatur, (ut à
Cambysæ, Cambysene.) A region near
Armenia the left.

Xerxes. A King of Persia, son of Da-
rius, and nephew to Cyrus, who after five
years preparation came against the Greci-
ans (to revenge his fathers disgraceful re-
pulse by Miltiades) with so invincible an
Army, that his men and cattle dried up
whole rivers: he made a bridge over the
Hellespont, where looking back on such a
multitude, considering mans mortality, he
wept, knowing that not one of them all
could be living after 100 years: see the ge-
nerals of this great power, in the words
Leonidas and Thermopylae.

X ante I, O, & U.

Xilia seu Zilia, & Zelis. A City of
Libya.

Ximōne. A region of Pontus, where is
store of salt.

Xiphonia. A town of Sicily, on a hill
near Taurominium.

Xōtes, urbs & insula Ægypti inter Se-
benyiticum & Phatnicum Nili ostia.

Xuehes. A town of Libya: Xuchites, a
pop.

Xūthia. A town of Sicily.

X ante Y.

Xylēnōpōlis. A City in the confines of
Caria and India, built by Alexander.

Xyline. The City Sentina of Cappado-
cia beyond Trebisonde.

Xynia. A town and lake in Theßaly.

Xyrtici, apud Rom. gladiatores erant
pugnantes in Xyrtio, i. ambulacro-vel
portu, hyberno tempore.

Xyrtis, urbs Cariz, a qua Xyrtiani.

Xyrtus, Two Roman Bishops so called.

Z ante A.

ZAbūda. A village in the middle of A-
rabia.

Zacantha. A City by Iberus in the Py-
rene mountains. Zacanthe, People of
Zacantha.

Zachālias. A Soreerer of Babylon:
who wrote of the virtues of precious stones.

Zācynthus, dict. a Zacyntho Dardani
filio, hodie Zante. An Isle and City in
the Ionian Sea between Cephalonia and
Peloponnesus, being in circuit 36 miles:
Mer. long. 45. lat. 36.

Zagrus, mons Asiz: qui Mediam ab
Assyria separat.

Zāleucus, Legislator Locrensis: He
forbad any to drink Wine but for Physick
when they were sick: he ordained that ad-
ulterers should have their eyes put out:
therefore when his son was taken in adul-
tery, that he might keep the Law, and be
compassionate to his son, he put forth
one of his own eyes, to redeem the one of his
sons: vixit an. M. 3506. ante Christ.

442. Calv.

Zāma, five Zamora. A City in Africa,
where Scipio overcame Hannibal.

Zameis Nintias, quartus Perfarum rex,
filius Semiramidis: Vide Semiramis.

Zāmolxis, five Zamolxis. A servus
Pythagoras, who was reputed the only
god of the Getæ, because he first taught
them civility.

Zancle. ἑξήκων, falx; vel quod falcis
in modum sit curvata: vel à Saturni fal-
ce, quam ibi primum decidisse fabulan-
tur poete; Ovid. 15. Met. A City (Mes-
sana, so sum) in Sicily near the Promon-
tory Pelorum: long. 40 lat. 30. Is is
used for Sicily itself: Also a town in Pe-
loponnesus, Zancleus, a, um; adj.

Zancles. An old man of Samothrace,
who after he had lived 104. years, had
young teeth springing in his mouth.

Zāpivortēne. A Region in the East
part of Ælia, beyond the Caspi.

Zārispa, urbs Bactrianæ olim regia,
Bactra dicta.

Zarmisōgēthūsa, quæ & Ulpia Trajana.
The chief City of Dacia, called Corona, or
Cron, potius Parbel aut Gradisib.

Z ante E.

Zēbyttis. A City of Libya.

Zēla, vide Flaviopolis: Also a City in
Cappadocia near Megalopolis.

Zēlia. A town of Troas by Ida, to-
wards Hellespont.

Zēlus, filius Jovis ex Antiope.

Zēlandia, quæi Sea and Land, dict.
vel quod per se sine stercore fructus fert.
One of the chief Islands in Denmark, ly-
ing between Finlandia and Scandia, in the
Baltick Sea, wherein is the chief City of
Denmark, called Copenhagen: It is in
length about twenty miles, and as much
in breadth: Sic. inter gr. long. 33 lat. 55.
& 57. Also a sea-country of Holland,
Brabant, Flanders, and the Ocean, con-
sisting of seven Islands: Sic. longit. 25.
lat. 52.

Zēnicētus. A not ble robber, who kept
in the hill Olympus in Asia, and spoiled
all the country about: He was after over-
come by Servilius Iauricus.

Zēnōbia, Palmirenorum Regina, Olee-
nati regis uxor: She was so chaste, 1955
hus for off-spring, she would willingly have
obtained from the pleasures of the marri-
age-bed, though she had a loving husband:
A Virago so valiant, that when Aurelianus
had led her in triumph, she stood un-
daunted; whereupon he suffered her to live
safely in the City Tibur in Italy. Lastly,
she was so well lettered, that she could speak
readily the Latin, the Greek, and the Æ-
thiopian tongues: Capta est ann. Christ.
273. Calv.

Zēno. A Philosopher of Citium, a town
of Cyprus, the father of the Stoicks, who
compared Logic to a cleft hand. Oratory
to the same hand opened: He taught, that
men having two ears, should hear much,
and one mouth, should speak little: A vir
tempore Antigoni regis Macedoniz, ann.
Mund. 3689. Calv. Also a Philosopher
called Zeno Eleates, who lived an. Mund.
3424. Helv.

Zēnōdōcium. A town of Mesopot, near
Nisephorium.

Zēnōdōtus. A Grammarian, who was
the keeper of Ptolemies great Library: circ.
ann. Mund. 3700. Also a Painter and a
Sophist in the reign of Hadrian.

Zēphyra. An Isle near Crete: Also
the City of Caria, where Mausolus had a
royal sepulchre.

Zēphyrium, Locrorum promontorium
in Italia, a quo Locri Epizephyrii.

Zēphyrium, Halicarnassus est Cariz,
& urbs Ciliciz: Gentile Zephyriota;
est & Scythiaz reginacula, & promon-
torium Ægypti, Crete, Cypri, & Cy-
renaice.

Zēthes: vide Calais.

Zētus: vide Amphion. A sunning
Musician, that (sith his brother Amphio-
n) drew stones with his harmony to the
building of Thebes: The truth is, his
Music was so in request, it being then
new, that the Thebans then compounded
with him, to help him to lead stones for
the building of Thebes, if he would ad-
mit them to be auditors: vixit circ. an.
2637. Helv. Others reported this other-
wise.

Zerbis. A river of Mesopotamia, run-
ning into Tigris.

Zerinthos & Zerynthus; oppidum & antrum Hecates in Samothracia.
Zeuçigiana, *The country called Africa proprie dicta, or minor.*
Zeugma, urbs Syriæ: *Also a city in Dacia, Klauenburg; or as others, Mulenbach.*
Zeuxis, *An excellent Painter, who by his singular skill grew very rich; he con- sidered with Parthafius: Vide Parthafius.*
Zeuxo, Nympha marina.

Z ante I.

Zigæ & Zygi, pop. Sarmatiæ Asiæ,
in ora maris Euxini, ad paludem Mæoti-
dem, hodie *Circassi* dicti.
Zimiris, *A sandy country in Æthi-*
ope, where is store of Lead-mines.
Zīpētum, *A town of Bithynia.*
Zirīnia, *A town of Thrace.*
Zizāma, *A town of the Garamantes,*
subdued to the Roman Empire by Corne-
lius Balbus.

Z. ante O.

Zōāra. A city in Persia, the people
whereof are called Zorathæ.
Zōēiz. People of Asturia in Spain.
Zōilus. A Sophister that knew not how

to be famous, but by carping at Homer, whereupon he was called *ὀψομήδης*; and after him all Critics that carp at and censure approved mens labours, are branded with the infamous name of Zoile: Ovid, 2. de Remed. Amoris; Ingenio magni virum detrectat Homeri: Quisquis es, ex illo, Zoile, nomen habes. He lived in the time of Ptolemy.

Zopyrus. A noble man of Persia, who when his Lord Darius had long besieged Babylon, and could not prevail, he cut off his own nose and ears, and fled to the Babylonians, and made as if Darius had done this cruelty to him: the Babylonians moved with commiseration of the mangled man, and detestation of his Lord, believed him, and made him their General: but he at a convenient time, betrayed both the City and the Inhabitants to Darius: which done, Darius loved him so entirely, that he said, He had rather have Zopyrus whole again, than to save twenty Babylonians, Justin. lib. i. ad finem; contigisse hæc ann. M. 3440. Helv. Aff. Physiognomist, who speaking many ancient things of the Nature of Socrates, was therefore mocked of the people: but Socrates answered, It is true that my Nature is inclined to all these, but I have subdued my Nature with Philosophy.

Zōrōanda, *A Lake by the mountain*
Taurus made by the river Tigris.
Zōrōathres, *A King of the Bactrians,*
an. M. 1954, whom Ninus slew (vide Ni-
nus.) *He first found out Magic, wiss of*
the nature of precious stones; of Astrology,
and the seven liberal Arts; he writ upon
fourteen pillars: as his birth (he of all men)
only laughed; his head did he fear, that
is repelled the Mid-wives hand; a good
sign of abundance of spirits, which are
the best instruments of a happy wis.
Zōster, *Ithmus Astice; ubi Latonam*
ajunt zonā solutā in stagno lavāsse.
Zoticus, *One that got much by the fa-*
vour of Heliogabalus.
Zuchis, *A town in Africa, not far*
from the Syrtis.

Z and Y.

Zygantes, *A people in Africa near Carthage, who lived on Asps flesh, and tortured their bodies red.*
 Zygēna, *An Isle in the Red-sea.*
 Zygia, *Latinē pronuba. A name of Juno, the goddess of marriage.*
 Zygōpolis, *A city of Pontus in the edges of Cappadocia, not far from Trapezus, or Trebisonda.*
 Zymbræus: vide Tymbræus: Apollo.

F I N I S.

I N D E X

V O C A B U L O R U M

*Quæ explicantur in sequente tractatu de Ponderum, Mensurarum,
& Monetarum veterum reductione ad ea, quæ sunt Anglis jam in usu.*

[illegible]

PONDERUM, MENSURARUM Et Monetarum veterum reductio ad ea, quae sunt Anglis jam in usu.

IN veterum ponderibus, mensuris, & monetis reducendis ad ea, quibus Angli nunc utuntur, sententiam Georgii Agricola possimū sequat, non quod Posti Eudæi, & Aelii in eo genere scripserat, quæ multam Aetiam præstent, contentam: nec quod Eusebii, Iulianus, & Iulianus, qui postea scripserunt, indultum leviores esse putent: sed cum mihi sua gravissimis testibus, & præcipue Galeni observationibus probaverit, illum, ubi dissentit, cæteris anteporo. Quod quidem eo proficere libentius, quia Sylvius, quæ de ponderibus & mensuris & Galeno collegerat, illius lectore auctore, melioraque fecit, & relicto Budæo, clariore populari suo, propositus in Agricola sententiam concessit. Sed antequam ad vetera declaranda venio, ut res intelligatur, de Anglicanis quædam præmittenda sunt.

Pondera, quibus nostrates utuntur, duplicia sunt. Aliis enim vulgo mercatores, aliis aurifabri & numularii utuntur. Mercatores pondus, quod novæ Gallico *aver dupes* vocant, habet in libra uncias suas sedecim: & pro singulis centenariis, centum & duodecim numerant. Aurifabrorum libra, quam *Treianam* appellant, uncias suas habet duodecim, & eorum singule ad mercatorum uncias rationem habent sesquidecim, ita nimirum, ut undecim Trojanæ duodecim mercatorum ad unguem, quod exploravi justissimam trinitatem, æquequant. Hisce autem ponderibus aurifabrorum veterum pondera declarabo. A Troy ounce weight sex sunt Angli, & five tuncie peny pieces. It habet duo half ounces, four quarters, eight half eight quarters, sixteen farthing gold weight, twenty penny weight, twenty four charats, every penny weight hath twenty four grains of Goldsmith assay, and every charat twenty two penny weight both by statute thirty two grains of wheat, which I use not, but only those of assay.

Pondera Romana.

Libra contingit uncias duodecim, A pound weight, it is ten ounces and an half Troy weight. Bilibris, Trilibris, &c. Of 2. pound weight, it is twenty weight. Dicitur etiam As seu Assis, & Pondo. Inde fit Aspondium, a pound weight. Iena Dupondio, Trepondo: two pound, three pound. Dupondius, & Pondo tria dicit: quorum primum Quintilianus non probatur: Centum pondum, Centena Pondo, & Centum pondo. An hundred pound weight. Pondo, si solum ponatur, idem quod libra significat: si alteri vocabulo ponderis

jungatur idem valet quod apud Græcos *σάβηρον* vel *σάβηρον*, i. ponderis X & notatur P. ut apud Celsum P. P. * id est, Pondo unus denarius: & apud Scribonium * p. i. denarius pondo unus, i. denarius condere unus. In *weight* denarius, P. etiam signatur pondo pro lib. x. Ab Ase sunt Trellis, Oculis, & alia quedam, quæ in numerorum supputatione tantum usitata sunt nomina, quod sciam, non ponderibus, & suo loco dicentur. As non solum libra, sed rebus aliis quoque solidis & variis integris, quæ apte in duodecim partes dividi possunt, accommodatur: ut sextario, pedi, jugero, hereditariis: Partes, cum dividitur, habet eisdem semper appellationibus rominibus, quæ nunc in libra dicuntur. Libra nota l. vulgo lib. Dupondii l. l.

2. Uncia librae & assis pars duodecima: an ounce of Troy weight one, three quarters and a half. Vario ab uno ducit: notatur sic, — notris medicis sic, ʒ. Inde sic, — Sescuncia, ex sesqui & uncia. Apud antiquos notatur sic ʒ, apud Scribonium Largum sic ʒ, & ejus semissis sic, s.

Sextans, sexta pars assis, uncia duarum, ejus nota — & Cello Z. Quadrans, pars quarta assis, uncia tres, x. Quidam & Teruncius vocant: quoniam, ut opinor, Teruncius nummus, non pondus fuit. x. Ejus signum —: Triens, pars tertia, uncia quatuor: notatur —. Quincunx est uncia quatuor: notatur sic, —. Semis & Semissis, didimium, uncia sex: notatur, s. idque in alio quoque pondere, etiam apud Græcos: In libra quoque, dicitur Scilabra. Septunx, septem uncias, cuius signum est V. Bes vel Bessis, olim Dracmis triens, uncia 8. Ejus nota est — S. Dodrans, quasi dempto quadrante, uncia 9. hoc signo denotatur, S—. Dextans, quasi dempto sextante, uncia decem, nota est S—. Decuncx, x & Fannio Decuncis x quod desit uncia, uncia undecim, S —.

3. Adhæc uncia in libra atque in Ase has partes habet.

1. Semuncia, l. uncia didimium, half an ounce, a quarter and half, and a farthing gold weight Troy. Ejus signum est s.

2. Duella & Binæ sextule, uncia pars tertia, notatur sic ʒ. & sic G. a quarter and one charat Troy weight.

3. Sciliculus & Sciliculus, a Scilicito, l. sedum iterum seco, quia semunciam fecit. Uncia pars quarta, a quarter of an ounce of Troy weight, it is half a quarter, two charats, five grains. Notatur sic ʒ.

6. A Sextula, pars uncia sexta, veteribus medicis non admodum usitata. Of Troy weight, half a quarter and ten grains: notatur sic ʒ.

7. 5 Scrupulum, Scrupulum, Scrupulum: quibusdam non recte Scrupulum, nostris medicis Scrupulum, uncia pars vi-

cesima quarta, A scruple. It is seven. te grains, and an half Troy. Antiquis notatur sic ʒ vulgo sic ʒ.

8. 6 Simplicium Velusio Metiano Scripuli didimium, half a scruple, eight grains, and three quarters vs Troy. Et sunt hæc, ut libere, sic assis quomodocumque usurpant partes communes.

9. Uncia præterea dividitur in denarios septem. Denarius, is of Troy weight half a quarter. Et hic fuit medicis, Antiquis gravior erat drachmam Atticam & didimiam pendens: fuit etiam levior post Claudium percussus, Atticæ drachmæ par. Sed medicis, cuius nota est * vel * auctores maxime utuntur.

10. Quinarus, qui a signo viciorum, quo imprimebatur, Viciorius dicitur, est didimium denarii. Of Troy weight a charat and a half, & notatur sic, v.

11. Quadrans & Sextans denarii sunt apud Celsum, Quadrans is fifteen grains, Sextans half a charat. Agricola libro quinto apud Celsum in emplastro excedente priore Z. notam Sextantis esse dicit: quæ fuerat etiam in libra x. Mei codices, quorum alter Lugdunus, alter Salingari excusit fuit, habent P. 3. Quinarum notatum ultima ibid. in malagmate ad frummas & tubra & carcinodas Agricola trientem intelligit, at mei codices ibi hanc notam non habent, sed legunt P. * i. i. x. Et hæc de Romanis.

De ponderibus Græcis ac primis Atticis.

Romana pondera unius generis fuerunt, Græca diversa sunt: Attica, Medica, & Hippocratica maxime celebrantur.

12. Tō τάλαντον, Talentum duplex fuit, Majus 80 minarum, seu *ten pounds and eleven ounces Troy*; Minus sexaginta minas habet, of Troy weight fifty four pounds eight ounces and a quarter. Ex eo sunt δ μάλιστον, duo talenta; ταλάντιον, pondus talenti; πολυτάλαντον, dives; ταλάντιον, ταλάντιον, ταλάντιον pondus. Talentum pondus Græcum est, Latinis usurpant tantum eam de rebus Græcis scribunt, aut Græca transferunt.

13. H' Μία, Mina, habet drachmas an hundred of Troy weight, it is ten ounces three quarters and an half, and a farthing gold weight. Inde fit μίανιστον, minæ didimium, i. minæ primas habet. Præter hæc, quæ putatur a Solone instituta, alia fuit vetus 75 drachmarum, quæ planè abolita usurpata desit. Qui Latina de Græcis vertunt, pro mina libram substituitur solent: E contra qui de Latinis Græca, minam pro libra, quamvis libra drachmis quatuor sit levior.

14. H' δρᾶχμη, drachma, habet obolos sex: a dram of Troy weight, two penny weight, four grains and a half Alexandrino apud

apud Athenæum vocat *δραχμή*: erat tantum aurea quoque, quam Suidas & Hesychius *δραχμή χρυσή* vocant, *δραχμή* dicitur quasi *δραγμα ὀβολῶν*, i. manipulus obolorum. Inde fit *διδραχμή*, *τετράδραχμη*, *πεντάδραχμη* vel *πενταχμῶν*, due, tres, quatuor drachmæ.

15. O ὀβολός, obolus: habet chilos sex: Eight grains and three quarters Troy weight. Ab eo fit τριῶβολος, oboli didimium, διῶβολος, τετράδραχμη, πεντάδραχμη, duo, tres, quatuor oboli.

16. O χαλκός, aëchm, & aëchm, quibusdam habet minuta septem: one grain, and 2 1/2 of a grain Troy.

17. Tō μνίστον, minimum: Senecæ Minutia pondus minimum & indivisum, 2 1/2 of a grain Troy.

18. Cleopatra fecit drachmam in *δραχμή*, seu scrupula tria: obolum in sesquialupinum, & in filiquas tres. Attici tamen *δραχμή* voce aut nunquam, aut raro utuntur pro pondere. Nummus certe non fuit, quamvis nullum fere sit pondus genus Græcis vel Latinis, quo non aut numisma, aut summa quædam rei pecuniaria significari solet.

Græcorum pondera Media.

19. Μία ἡμέλη, mina media est unciam sedecim, *Seventeen ounces Troy weight*. Alexandria est unciam viginti, *Seventeen ounces and an half Troy*. Mina nota sic μ.

20. H' λίτρα, Libra, nomen & pondus à Romanis acceptum: habet uncias duodecim, drachmas nonaginta sex. Ten ounces and an half Troy. Etenim λίτρος, sextans, τάλαντον, quadrans, τριών, triens, Notatur sic λ. A vel λ.

21. H' δρᾶχμη, uncia, pondus & vox Romana literis paululum mutata, Drachmas habet octo, Of Troy weight it is three quarters and an half. Sig. un. ejus est. Dr x x. Inde fit *μυριάδων*, semuncia.

22. H' δρᾶχμη καὶ ἡ ἑκάλη, drachma, habet scrupula 312, a dram of Troy weight, two penny weight, four grains and an half. Ejus nota sunt L & λ pro ἑκάλη. Alexandrina drachma ex Postice videtur gravior, ita ut quinquæ Alexandrinæ Atticæ vel medicæ octo efficiant. Scribonius Drachmam pro Denario iunens, libram 84. drachmarum esse scribit; quem aliqui sequuti septem in uncia posuerunt, cum revera octo sint. Drachmam pro Denario & Denarium pro Drachma interpretet Græci & Latini, substitunt, A δρᾶχμη fit ἡμιδραχμή, drachma didimium.

23. Tō γράμμα, Scrupulum, est duorum obolorum, *Seventeen grains and an half Troy*. Veteribus Græcorum medicis non fuit admodum in usu, ut nec Latinis, juniores frequenter utuntur. Veteres cetero loco habuerunt *διδραχμή*, vel *τετράδραχμη*, five *διδραχμή*. Ejus nota est, Dr x vel γ x.

24. O ὀβολός, obolus, habet filiquas tres, *Eight grains three quarters Troy*. Ejus nota est, s. duorum sic: x & x & Gadaldinus, qui verit scripserit Græcos de ponderibus & mensuris Galeni libris adjectis, notas oboli x & duorum s posuit, atque ut videtur in aliquibus exemplaribus tales invenit. Aldinus codex & Basilienfis Ægineta, s simpliciter & geminato, sed pronis notant.

Sed Græca se planè habent ut Gadaldinus transtulit, quæ proflus à figuris dissentiant, s. enim *ὀβολός* dici non potest. Sed nec Gadaldini linea oblique descendens *πενταχμῶν* nota, id est *omnis transverse* est: at s transverse posita proculdubio signum est oboli, vel innominato auctore Græco secundo teste, & duplex duorum obolorum. Atque idem scribit credam s. pro triobolo poni, x.

25. Tō σέσσηρον, filiqua, σέσσηρον quatuor habet, *Two grains and eleven twelfths Troy*. Signatur sic s.

26. Χάμδρ, in usu quoque est medicis. Ejus nota sic est, ʒ.

27. Tō ἀστέριον, cum pondus est, drachmarum est duarum, *Half a quarter, a charat, and five grains Troy*. Tō ἀστέριον ἰταλικὴ uncia est. *σέσσηρον* est etiam ut *ἀστέριον*, duarum drachmarum pondus, *διπλάσιον* verò semuncia, par assis legi Pappianis percussio, qui dicitur est Varion *ἀστέριον*.

28. Tō ἰσάριον, Sextula Romana est, *Half a quarter and ten grains Troy*. x Pro eodem *σέσσηρον* apud Nicandri interpretem ex s nota numeri senarii & assis coaliit. x.

29. Tō ἀστέριον, cum pondus est, drachmarum est duarum, *Half a quarter, a charat, and five grains Troy*. Tō ἀστέριον ἰταλικὴ uncia est. *σέσσηρον* est etiam ut *ἀστέριον*, duarum drachmarum pondus, *διπλάσιον* verò semuncia, par assis legi Pappianis percussio, qui dicitur est Varion *ἀστέριον*.

30. Tō ἰσάριον, Sextula Romana est, *Half a quarter and ten grains Troy*. x Pro eodem *σέσσηρον* apud Nicandri interpretem ex s nota numeri senarii & assis coaliit. x.

31. Tō ἀστέριον, cum pondus est, drachmarum est duarum, *Half a quarter, a charat, and five grains Troy*. Tō ἀστέριον ἰταλικὴ uncia est. *σέσσηρον* est etiam ut *ἀστέριον*, duarum drachmarum pondus, *διπλάσιον* verò semuncia, par assis legi Pappianis percussio, qui dicitur est Varion *ἀστέριον*.

32. Tō ἀστέριον, cum pondus est, drachmarum est duarum, *Half a quarter, a charat, and five grains Troy*. Tō ἀστέριον ἰταλικὴ uncia est. *σέσσηρον* est etiam ut *ἀστέριον*, duarum drachmarum pondus, *διπλάσιον* verò semuncia, par assis legi Pappianis percussio, qui dicitur est Varion *ἀστέριον*.

33. Tō ἀστέριον, cum pondus est, drachmarum est duarum, *Half a quarter, a charat, and five grains Troy*. Tō ἀστέριον ἰταλικὴ uncia est. *σέσσηρον* est etiam ut *ἀστέριον*, duarum drachmarum pondus, *διπλάσιον* verò semuncia, par assis legi Pappianis percussio, qui dicitur est Varion *ἀστέριον*.

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41. Tō ἀστέριον, cum pondus est, drachmarum est duarum, *Half a quarter, a charat, and five grains Troy*. Tō ἀστέριον ἰταλικὴ uncia est. *σέσσηρον* est etiam ut *ἀστέριον*, duarum drachmarum pondus, *διπλάσιον* verò semuncia, par assis legi Pappianis percussio, qui dicitur est Varion *ἀστέριον*.

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43. Tō ἀστέριον, cum pondus est, drachmarum est duarum, *Half a quarter, a charat, and five grains Troy*. Tō ἀστέριον ἰταλικὴ uncia est. *σέσσηρον* est etiam ut *ἀστέριον*, duarum drachmarum pondus, *διπλάσιον* verò semuncia, par assis legi Pappianis percussio, qui dicitur est Varion *ἀστέριον*.

44. Tō ἀστέριον, cum pondus est, drachmarum est duarum, *Half a quarter, a charat, and five grains Troy*. Tō ἀστέριον ἰταλικὴ uncia est. *σέσσηρον* est etiam ut *ἀστέριον*, duarum drachmarum pondus, *διπλάσιον* verò semuncia, par assis legi Pappianis percussio, qui dicitur est Varion *ἀστέριον*.

45. Tō ἀστέριον, cum pondus est, drachmarum est duarum, *Half a quarter, a charat, and five grains Troy*. Tō ἀστέριον ἰταλικὴ uncia est. *σέσσηρον* est etiam ut *ἀστέριον*, duarum drachmarum pondus, *διπλάσιον* verò semuncia, par assis legi Pappianis percussio, qui dicitur est Varion *ἀστέριον*.

fuit duplex: verus, quatuor & viginti minarum, *One and twenty pound Troy ten ounces and an half*. Novum, minus, duodecim minarum, *ten pound eleven ounces and a quarter Troy*. Ægyptium pender libras 80, *Seventy two pounds and eleven ounces Troy*. Babylonium fuit 7000, drachmarum Atticarum 3 sixty *three pounds, nine ounces and a half and half a quarter Troy weight*. Syrium, mille quingentarum drachmarum Atticarum, *Of Troy weight thirteen pounds eight ounces and a farthing gold weight*. Talentum quoddam apud Viruvium (Thracium fortasse vel Byzantium est) librarum centum & viginti, *An hundred and nine pounds, two ounces and an half Troy*. Helychius quoque habet talenta varia, unum librarum centum 3 aliud centum viginti quinque 3 tertium centum sexaginta quinque 3 quartum, quadrangentiarum 3 quintum, mille centum quinquaginta. Sed ejus ista recipiunt, non satis cognoscitur.

36. Mina Ptolemaica, est unciam 18, *that is fifteen ounces and three quarters Troy*.

37. Drachma Ægyptia pender obolum, *Eight grains and three quarters Troy weight*. x *σέσσηρον* est apud scriptores hippiatricos.

38. Ciccar Sanduarii seu majus Talentum, pender minas Hebræas 100. Romanas libras ducentas quinquaginta, *Two hundred and eighteen pounds, and nine ounces Troy*.

39. Ciccar Congregationis, didimium Sancti, pender libras Romanas centum viginti quinque, *Of Troy one hundred, nine pounds, four ounces and an half*.

40. Manes, mina, pender scilos sexaginta, Romanas libras duas & semissem, *two pounds two ounces and a quarter Troy*.

41. Shekel, Siclus Sanduarii, Gerah 20. pender, unius Romanæ semissem, *A quarter and a half, and a farthing gold weight*. Septuaginta vertunt drachmas duas. Rabbi Salomon, Shekel congregationis didrachmam esse scribit, *Half a quarter, a farthing gold weight, and fifteen grains Troy*.

42. Gerah, obolus, pender obolum Atticum, & ejus quintam partem, *that is, nine grains and seven twentysixths of a grain of Troy*.

Arabum pondera.

Apod Arabes pondera partim Romanæ appellations Græcis respondent. Eorum appellations Agricola ex eorum interpretibus collegit, quæ nos strictim indicabimus propter eos qui Arabum medicamentis fortè expensuri sunt.

43. Manes, mina, duplex fuit: una quæ Alialia, Bafaria, Alanchalia & Ægyptia dicitur, est medicorum Græcorum mina sedecim unciarum: Alia, quam Romanam appellant, est revera Alexandrina, viginti unciarum.

44. Rotulus, libra Romana, quam in duodecim uncias dividunt.

45. Sacros, uncia, sextarium, semuncia.

46. Aureus, est Romanus denarius, quem etiam appellant Annus, & Andanakis: & aliquando ponunt pro Drachma.

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103. Drach-

Nonnullis, Decussis, Viceis, Tricessis, usque ad Centussis, *which is a noble sterling*; quo non est majus æris vocabulum, ait Varro.

SUMMARUM PECUNIÆ SUPPUTATIO.

193. Summas rei pecuniariæ Græci Minis & Talentis sæpe designant. Attica mina, Atticūque Talentum ab historicis, inquit Budæus, maximè celebrantur. Mina drachmas 100 continet, *fifty eight shillings four pence sterling*. Decem minæ, *twenty nine pounds, three shillings four pence*. Centum minæ, *two hundred ninety one pounds, two nobles or a mark*.

Talentum minus est 60 minarum, *one hundred seventy five pounds sterling*. Talentum magnum, 80 minarum, *two hundred thirty three pounds sterling and a noble*.

Drachmas & aureos sæpe numeris adjectis ponunt. Decem drachmæ, *five shillings ten pence English*. Mille drachmæ, *twenty nine pounds, three shillings four pence sterling*. 10 Philippii aurei, *seven pounds, twelve shillings, six pence sterling*.

194. In re pecuniaria numeranda Romani quoque numeros suis monetis apponunt, ut Decem denarii, *a noble sterling*; sed multo frequentius per Sester-tios numerant, quos aliquando solos ponunt, aliquando *nummos* appellant, & nonnunquam conjunctim, *Sester-tios nummos*.

Decem sestertii, decem nummi, decem sestertii nummi; *five groats sterling*.

Centum sestertii, *sixteen shillings eight pence*.

Mille sestertii, *eight pounds and a noble sterling*.

Hoc sestertium Budæus putat mille valere sestertios, id pernegat Agricola; cuius opinio cur mihi probabilior videatur, disceptatione de sestertio patefaciam. Supra mille cum numerant, sæpe *millia* subaudiunt, non expriment.

Decem sestertium seu decem millia sestertium, *eighty three pounds one noble sterling*. Aliquando *millia & sestertium* unà tacent.

Centena, Centena sestertium, Centena millia sestertium, & Centum millia sestertium, *eight hundred thirty three pounds and a noble*.

Pro Mille, Millia sestertium, quod reperitur apud Plin. sæpius dictum, Decies centena millia sestertium, & semper ascendendo per adverbia loquuntur. Centena millia frequentissime tacent, nonnunquam Sestertium quoque.

Decies, Decies sestertium, Decies centena millia sestertium, *eight thousand three hundred thirty six pounds and a noble sterling*. "By the sums here specified, all other sums may easily be counted; first multiplying, and then dividing pence by 12 for shillings, shillings by 20, and nobles by 30, for pounds."

195. Est etiam apud Romanos non dissimilis æris numeratio, ut ex Livio potest intelligi, lib. 24.

Decem millia æris, *thirty three pounds and a noble sterling*. Decies æris & forte Decies centena millia æris, *three thousand three hundred thirty three pounds and a noble sterling*.

Et hæc de Ponderibus, Mensuris & Mo-

netis hæcenus, in quibus nihil proficere esse meum, præter explicationem Anglicanam, & tantillum quod hisce notis x x duabus includitur. Apud Agricola m pleraque omnia hic à me nudis verbis tradita gravissimis maximorum auctorum testimonis probantur, quamquam in Hebraicis mihi nondum usquequaque satisfactum esse confitear. Posteaquam ponderum & mensurarum iustas inter se habitudines conclusisset, bifariam ad certum & determinatum in utrisque pervenit: denarios Romanos mediocres diligenter appendit, quo experimento eorum aliorumque ponderum gravitatem cognovit. Tum è pede Romano cubum fabricatus, olei limpidissimi tantum continere, pondere è denariis constituto, expertus est, quantum antiquo Romano certissimis observationibus è Galeno collegerat. Itaque è mensuris pondera, & è ponderibus mensuras ad unguem experimento concludens, sententiam, quam supra retulimus, fidentius exposuit. Nos autem Aureum seu Ducatum Hungaricum, quem ille undecim duodecimas denarii Romani pendere affirmat, fundamentum supputationum fecimus, & ad molestas nec admodum utiles numerorum fractiones evitandas, magnorum Auctorum in re simili exemplo, quinque & quinquaginta gravis Trojanis, quamvis parte ferè quinquagesimâ sit gravior, æstimavimus. Mensuras autem, cubum è quadrante pedis Romani cum Anglicanis comparando, constituimus, & in oleo appendendo eandem, quam Agricola, ponderum ferè ad unguem consensionem analogiâ quâdam invenimus. Quæ cum ita sint, veterum Agricola, me autem Agricola sententiam assecutum esse confido.

DE

DE SESTERTIO.

Esti autoritate Budæi, ut hominis undique doctissimi, & optimè de literis meriti, vehementer moveor, de Sestertio tamen ejus sententiam, Agricola summi viri reliquâ probare non possim, Quod sestertium mille non valeat sestertios, multis argumentis colligitur. Primò Volusius, Plinius, & Varro, qui ne Sembellas, Terentios, vel Quadrantes præ emittit, de rei nummarie tam grandi summa, si in usu fuisset, non videntur flere voluisse. Præterea, Martialis lib. 2. Epig. 30. Vigniti sestertia, ut non grave munus commemorat, quod de libris argenti quinquaginta, aut quinquaginta novem & ferè dimidio commode intelligi non poterit. Adhæc sestertium non ponitur pro Mille sestertis, eâ ratione, quâ sestertius pro æris duabus libris & semisse, ut Budæus putat, Nam quod libram Romanam dicitur centum constare denariis, nullis auctoribus dicitur: Et Plinius lib. 33. c. 9. dicitur quatuor & octoginta è libris signari asserit. Ex quo colligitur mille sestertios, tres libras minus duobus denariis pendere, & fieri non posse, ut sestertium Budæum à duabus libris argenti & semisse dicatur, quemadmodum sestertius à duobus asibus & semisse, tanquam semistertius dicitur est. Possunt etiam quæ in contrarium afferuntur, nullo negotio d. lui. Budæus, Lambinus & quidam familiaris meus Sestertia, pro Mille sestertiis apud au hoc poni conentur, ut Cic. Epist. ad Rufum, eôm primò Sestertiâ centum millia posuisset, eandem summam postea Centum sestertia vocat. In eam sententiam multa loca afferri posse dicunt, & verè dicunt, idque palam Agricola confitetur, & errore librariorum *sestertia pro sestertiâ* scriptum esse dicit. Sed familiaris ille meus contra fides omnium exemplarum verbum mutare temerarium & nullo modo ferendum esse putat. Ego quidem exemplaribus consentientibus multum tribui, & tamen si usitatum *mulier albus*, & *vir niger* constantissime legeretur, non dubitarem illic *alba*, hic *niger* reponere. Apud Cic. lib. 3. in Verrem, in testimonio Ænienium multi libi legunt. *L Medimna*, sed cum illa Medimna statim CCC millibus modum æstimetur, non *medimna*, quantumvis exemplaria consenserint, sed *medimnum* legendum esse constat. Modum enim 300000, Medimnum 50000, communiter æstimantur. Apud Varro: cum legitur de R. R. l. 3. cap. 2. *Cato è piscinis Lucusâ quadragesia millibus sestertiis vendidit piscis*; & c. 17. *Propter piscium multitudine quadragesia esse in viâ m venisse*, dubitabimus pro *sestertiis* & *sestertiis*, Sestertium substituire? Budæus qui *decies vicies*, & c. *sestertio* quondam legebat, id quod in eo Agricola reprehendit, in breviario de Asse, non dabitur *decies vicies*, & c. *sestertium* dicere. Accedamus propius. Apud eundem Varro: cum constanter legitur l. 3. c. 6. *Centenarius grex f. c. è quadragesia millia sestertia reddat*, & c. 17. *Hircus circums piscinas suas ex adificiis suis duodecim millia sestertia capiebat*: an propter exemplarium conspirationem Sestertius retinebimus? Lincac vir & doctrinâ & iudicio singulari De emend. struâ, l. 3. longè aliter sentit, Sicubi (inquit in simili casu) millia continentur cum alio appellativo legatur, apud idoneum præsertim auctorem, suspensus debet haberi: est locus. Et infra: *Librarij cum pro duo millia Sestertium, Talentum, Modium, I I M H S. vel Talent. vel Selt. vel Mod. scriptum invenirent, duo millia sestertia vel Talenta, vel Modios posuerunt*. Meâ tamen haud interest, urum *sestertia* in sestertium, ratione & optimorum auctorum usu solfragante, mutetur, an retineatur. Si mutatur, nihil temerarium Agricola committit, qui in exemplaribus consentientibus corruptionem infimulat. Si retinetur, Varrois loci *sestertios*, & *sestertia* paria fuisse convincunt. Adde his Plinium, apud quem 4. diversis impressis exemplaribus, l. 33. c. 3. & eodem modo apud Perottum hæc leguntur: *Piscus denarii pro decem libris, quinaris pro quinquæ sestertiam pro dipondio & semilæ*: ubi nisi *sestertius* pro *sestertio* contra consensum exemplarum ponimus; *Sestertium* apud Plinium, idem est quod apud Varro: *Sestertius*, cui lib. 4. de ling. Lat. Dipondum & semis antiquus sestertius est. Sed negatur *Quadragesia sestertium* apud Auctores pro *Quadragesia millia sestertium* poni. Frequentissime ponitur, quod in rebus aliis minus calumnias obnoxius offendam. Cic. in Verrem l. 3. Hæc sunt ad tritici medimnum XC. id est, Tritici modium d. LX. millia L. id est, Medimnum 400000. Plin. l. 8. c. 43. Asinum CCC. nummus emptum ex Axiô autor est Varro, id est *Quadragesia nummus*, pro *Quadragesia millibus nummis*. Quin *Millia*, & *Sestertium* simul omittuntur aliquando, ut Tran-

quillus in Vespas. *Primus Rhectoribus annua centena constituit*; & Juven. Sat. 1. *Sed quinquæ tabernæ Quadragesia parant*. Et si: ex lib. ariorum erratis nihil firum contra Agricola sententiam affertur. Loca deinde proferuntur è poetis, in quibus *Sestertia* majus quiddam quàm *Sestertius* significare videatur. Amicus è Mart. lib. 2. Epig. 63. & l. 10. Epig. 75. producit. Lambinus habet ex eodem lib. 6. Epig. 30. Carull. ad Furium & Silonem, Hor. Ep. l. 1. & l. 2. 2. Budæus è Juven. Sat. 4. Quibus, quàm possi brevissimè respondeo, 1. Si Melichi centum sestertia ducentas & quinquaginta argenti libras pondere valebant, fuisset dives, non, ut è Martiale colligitur pauper. Læda etiamsi empta fuit, iis empta non fuit. Toxilus in Plaut. Pers. 600 minis virorum liberat, Calliodorus mille ducentis apud Martial. l. 10. Epig. 31. Servum vendit: itaque quanto à iusto precio centum sestertii deficiunt, tanto centena millia exuperant. 2. B. quina sestertia dicuntur minus esse quam viginti majus quàm duo millia, quod de sui precio sensum Gallia detraheret: At à viginti ad decem millia primum, inde ad duo millia recidisse pernego: maximum precium & minimum primis 4. versibus exponi dicam, sequentibus immutationem sensum f. eam, idque quia decem sestertia seu sestertii idem valent: quod centum quadrantes, qui pro vilissimo precio postea ponuntur. M. v. et al. præterea, qui si verè obijceretur, eam postea mille sestertiis æstimabat, brevi temporis curriculo, detractio precii dimidio, carius quam prius videri non debuit. 3. Facile crediderim Martialem hominem impurissimum, pauperiurru non quogue fuisse, & sestertios sex à Peto mutuo sumpserit, eôm Quernes Archipoeta, ut est apud Jovium, ingenio fortasse par, moribus honestior, in hospitali domo post summam Leonis decimi familiaritatem miserem perierit. 4. Furium, cui nec servus, nec arca, nec cinex fuit, in summa mendicitate centum optasse sestertios, satis est probabile. 5. Et 100 similiter à Silone Catullum lusu & joco receperit. Quæ ex Ho ratio adducuntur, videntur difficiliora. 6. Philippus, cum septem donat sestertia, mutua sexem promittit, majus auit, quàm septem sestertia Menæ dedisse: id id minus fuit non indignum quod daretur *Vitâ unâ, sicuti sunitate servus p. p. l. Septem millia*, quæ sunt annui viginti Ciceroniam pars ferè decima, ut è Paradoxis liquet, majus fuit, quam ut daret Philippus, *Sibi dum requiem, dum ius undæ quævis*. At pro-mittit septem, quibus meretur agellum, non septem sestertios, sed millia sestertium, quod subitelicè posse ex Tranquillo & Juvenale supra probavimus. 7. Luculli milites, qui ob rem strenuè gestam, donis ornatus honestis, *Accepit è bis dona sapientia sestertia nummus*, procul omni dubio viginti millia sestertium accepit. Sed in tam iustis loquendi ratione, si erratum in simulem librarij, non est magnopere reprehendendum; Non magis dicitur Latine *Sestertia nummus*, quàm *Sestertii nummus*, sed tantum, *Sestertium nummus*, è Cicerone productus à Lambino locus nihili est. Scribitur enim H. S. Quod non magis *sestertia* quam *sestertium* legi potest. Qui mihi dixit Ciceronem inter H. S. & *nummos* numeralia non interponere, aberrat. Sic enim apud eundem scribitur in Ver. l. 3. *Dadi stipendium, frumentis, legatis, quoque sestertibus, coheris præterea H. S. mille sexcenta triginta quinquæ millia quadragesia sedecim nummus*. Sed misâ insinuatione librariorum, habeo aliud quod respondeam non absurde, viz. Horum alium hypallage poetica & *sestertii*, tanquam adjectivum, fecit cum *millia* subaudiendum congruere, cum usitate cum *nummus* convenire oportebat: ut apud Virgilium, *libani obsecro sola sub nocte*. At dicitur, *Sestertius* non est adjectivum: Legimus, inquam, *sestertius pes*, *sestertius nummus*, *sestertis nummis*, *sestertium nummus*. 8. È Juvenale Budæi locum, *Millum sex millibus emi*, *Equantem faxe variis sestertia libris*, Agricola sic devitat: non vult, ut Budæus, tot sestertia precium fuisse, quot ponebat libras, sed tot libras pendisse, quot sestertii quibus emptus fuit. 9. Libras Budæus octodecim, ferè Agricola putat, & quamvis nulli fuerint 4. librarum, ut è Martiale liquet, l. 10. Epig. 31. *Mullus tibi quatuor emptus librarum, cana Pompa capique fuit*, absurdi tamen nihil Agricola sequitur, cum è Plin. l. 9. c. 18. constet nullum 80 librarum in mari rubro captum: & ejus opinio: adjuvat etiam usus frequens, ut perhibent qui de magnis majora loquuntur. Atque hæc paulò uberius de Sestertio disserui, paulò tamen strictius, & obsecro ut quam vellem, ut constaret, quamvis Agricola suam sententiam nudè s. propè verbis exposuit, multo quàm contrariam probabilioribus argumentis posse defendi.

PRIMI-

PRIMITIVA OMNIA TOTIUS GRÆCÆ LINGUÆ VOCABULI.

Ex quibus, tanquam radicibus, dictiones quælibet oriuntur ac derivantur, aut sicut res naturales ex elementis, aut ex literis syllabæ ac voces componuntur. In quibus tamen erit observandum, quædam non ita esse Primitiva, ut non ex aliis prioribus ac simplicioribus eorum origo trahi possit. Adduntur etiam quædam non Primitiva, sed ex quibus, tanquam Primitivis, alia multa proficiuntur. Nonnulla quoque inferuntur tanquam solivaga, sine socio aut comite, aut huiusmodi, ut eorum origo Oedipo quopiam investigatore opus habeat.

A

A

A

AΨ, Exhilo spiritum calidum efflo: à sono quem inter exhalandum edimus.
 ΑΨ, noceo, ludo, exitium fero.
 ΑΨ, I. vidia vacuus, non invidus, benevolus.
 ΑΨ, I. ΑΨ, occurro, ob-vius fio.
 ΑΨ, five ΑΨ, ancilla, famula, ser-va.
 ΑΨ, mollis, delicatus.
 ΑΨ, vanus, inanis, impudens, mol-estus.
 ΑΨ, Fasciculus fili.
 ΑΨ, nimis, immodicè.
 ΑΨ, doleo, doloris sensu afficio, crucior, affligor.
 ΑΨ, diligo, amo.
 ΑΨ, charitas, dilectio.
 ΑΨ, demitor, stupeo, invidio.
 ΑΨ, orno, insignio, decoro.
 ΑΨ, regum nuncii seu Tabellarii.
 ΑΨ, nuncio.
 ΑΨ, nomen generale, vas.
 ΑΨ, ago, congre-
 ΑΨ, Forum.
 ΑΨ, idem.
 ΑΨ, Armentum, Grex propriè boum.
 ΑΨ, Hamus.
 ΑΨ, vallis, locus profundus.
 ΑΨ, aduncus, curvus.
 ΑΨ, Jaculi genus.
 ΑΨ, obliqua consilia animo agitant.
 ΑΨ, ancora.
 ΑΨ, cubitus five cubitum, lo-cus curvaturæ, seu flexus brachii.
 ΑΨ, ulna, pl. num.
 ΑΨ, ulna, ΑΨ, idem.
 ΑΨ, Immundus, vel sordidus sum.
 ΑΨ, Palma, vel extrema pars manûs, vel cubitus, ulna.
 ΑΨ, Ager, rus.
 ΑΨ, Irritor.
 ΑΨ, Captura, Venatio.
 ΑΨ, rete seu reticulum.
 ΑΨ, Vicus, via.
 ΑΨ, five ΑΨ, propè, juxta.
 ΑΨ, stranguo, suffoco, fauces con-stringo.
 ΑΨ, duco, afferro, veho.
 ΑΨ, pro ΑΨ, inusitato, frango, rumpo.
 ΑΨ, Litus.
 ΑΨ, Radii Solis.
 ΑΨ, axis rotæ.

ΑΨ, certamen, solennes ludi, certamina ludorum.
 ΑΨ, certamen, arger, trepidatio, timor, fractio.
 ΑΨ, multus, magnus, abundans, opu-lentus.
 ΑΨ, certamen, labor.
 ΑΨ, præmium certaminis, ex a intensivo, & idem volo: vel ex ΑΨ, tolero.
 ΑΨ, & ΑΨ, semper.
 ΑΨ, i. ΑΨ, quare, imperat.
 ΑΨ, cano, carmine celebro.
 ΑΨ, canto.
 ΑΨ, fuligo, sordes ex ignis flammis ad hærentes camino, aut vasi: Etiam Cinis & Pulvis.
 ΑΨ, & ΑΨ, Juvenis, qui juvenili robore viget.
 ΑΨ, seu ΑΨ, veneror.
 ΑΨ, res venerationem habens, res sacra: etiam Lustratio, Purificatio: & Scelus, Piculum.
 ΑΨ, sanguis.
 ΑΨ, aer.
 ΑΨ, arctum, arctum summitas.
 ΑΨ, video, cerno, intueor, inspicio, circumspicio, confidoro, perpendo.
 ΑΨ, confertus, coacervatus, in unum collectus: aut densus, frequens.
 ΑΨ, Si.
 ΑΨ, hei, heu, eheu.
 ΑΨ, lugo.
 ΑΨ, fulgor, splendor, nitor.
 ΑΨ, veneratio reverentia, pudor.
 ΑΨ, uro, incendio, accendo: interdum ardeo, fulgeo.
 ΑΨ, cauis, felis.
 ΑΨ, sanguis, cruor.
 ΑΨ, Dumus.
 ΑΨ, Blandus, festivus, lepidus, af-fabilis, urbanus, circumspiciendus.
 ΑΨ, gravis, horrendus aspectus.
 ΑΨ, Aplogus, dictum fabulosum, aut Proverbialis sermo: item laus, assen-tatio.
 ΑΨ, Capra, & ΑΨ, Caper, Item sig-num celestis, Avis.
 ΑΨ, varius, variegatus.
 ΑΨ, aspergo, perfundo.
 ΑΨ, altus, excelsus.
 ΑΨ, capio, prehendo, invado, eligo, antepono.
 ΑΨ, tollo, elevo, attollo, sursum tollo, sub-cho, evcho, effero.
 ΑΨ, i. eis ΑΨ, erigo, attollo. I-tem afferro, præbeo: etiam ΑΨ, copulo,

ΑΨ, elevatio, sublatio, erectio.
 ΑΨ, locus, arcuata, crumena.
 ΑΨ, panis, ex ΑΨ, offero.
 ΑΨ, parca, fatum, fors, quasi ΑΨ, s-
 ΑΨ, impendo, infumo.
 ΑΨ, Sentio, de sensu corporis.
 ΑΨ, ruo, irruo, ingruo, erumpo, pro-silio.
 ΑΨ, profilio, subfulto.
 ΑΨ, iniquus, nefarius.
 ΑΨ, turpitudine, sorditas.
 ΑΨ, peto, postulo.
 ΑΨ, Mendicis.
 ΑΨ, ΑΨ, Autor alicujus rei, qui vel quæ vel quod in causa est.
 ΑΨ, culpis, mureo.
 ΑΨ, statim, celeriter, citò.
 ΑΨ, poet. Audio.
 ΑΨ, genus navigii aduarii.
 ΑΨ, sano, medcor.
 ΑΨ, culpis, acies.
 ΑΨ, culpis, acies: summum incremen-tum.
 ΑΨ, spina: etiam herba.
 ΑΨ, ΑΨ, idem.
 ΑΨ, herba spinosa.
 ΑΨ, Acco, mulier quæ ad specu-lum cum imagine suâ folcebat cor fabu-lari: cuius nomine verbum ΑΨ, fingo, simulatè recuso.
 ΑΨ, pedisequus, comes.
 ΑΨ, auribus percipio
 ΑΨ, audio, intelligo.
 ΑΨ, summus, extremus.
 ΑΨ, vagor, erro.
 ΑΨ, jactator, gloriosus, ven-tosus.
 ΑΨ, dolor.
 ΑΨ, augeo, augmentum do.
 ΑΨ, locus apricus & sole calens, calor, tepor.
 ΑΨ, curo, rationem habeo alicujus.
 ΑΨ, ungo, lino, illino.
 ΑΨ, molo.
 ΑΨ, vel potius ΑΨ, vito, caveo.
 ΑΨ, verus.
 ΑΨ, five ΑΨ, condensus, confertus.
 ΑΨ, factus, abunde.
 ΑΨ, capio.
 ΑΨ, robur, vires.
 ΑΨ, fed, at, atqui.
 ΑΨ, (ex ΑΨ) farciminis genus.
 ΑΨ, salto, salto.
 ΑΨ, alius.
 ΑΨ, mare.

ΑΨ,

A

A

B

ΑΨ, Sal, sales, sermonis lepos, convi-tus, sodalitates necessitudo.
 ΑΨ, lucus.
 ΑΨ, licetores.
 ΑΨ, Primæ literæ nomen.
 ΑΨ, Invenio.
 ΑΨ, altus.
 ΑΨ, simul, ut à, cum.
 ΑΨ, mollis, debilis.
 ΑΨ, currus, plaustrum.
 ΑΨ, ΑΨ, aquæ ductus, sulcus, παρὰ τὸ ἀπὸ ἀρῆς, quod ruro seu legione fiant.
 ΑΨ, aberro, pecco, ex ΑΨ, quod idem significat.
 ΑΨ, obscurus, qui non bene appa-ret: etiam inanis, igrobilis.
 ΑΨ, meto, ex quo infinit. voc. pass. ΑΨ, Gall. ΑΨ.
 ΑΨ, falx messoria, etiam ligo.
 ΑΨ, muto, permuto, alterno, & transeo.
 ΑΨ, malgeo.
 ΑΨ, ex quo Μόργνυμι, & Ο-
 ΑΨ, abstergo, exprimo.
 ΑΨ, certamen, contentio.
 ΑΨ, arena, ΑΨ, idem.
 ΑΨ, agnus.
 ΑΨ, herba quædam purpurea.
 ΑΨ, Doricè, unus, unus aliquis.
 ΑΨ, vitis, vinea.
 ΑΨ, Catena seu funiculus auratus, quo sparsæ in equorum frontibus comæ colliguntur: etiam rota.
 ΑΨ, obscurus, vix apparens, exilis, tenuis, idem quod ΑΨ.
 ΑΨ, auxilior, defendo.
 ΑΨ, circa.
 ΑΨ, Si.
 ΑΨ, per, cum.
 ΑΨ, necessitas.
 ΑΨ, album.
 ΑΨ, rex.
 ΑΨ, summitas, seu cacumen: & flu-viorum labra feu aggeres.
 ΑΨ, effusus, promiscue, largiter.
 ΑΨ, venus, ex ΑΨ.
 ΑΨ, sine, absque.
 ΑΨ, confosinus, amicitinus, patrue-lis, fratris vel sororis filius.
 ΑΨ, peripurgo.
 ΑΨ, ex quo ΑΨ, laxo, remitto: etiam reveho, reduco.
 ΑΨ, anethum herba, παρὰ τὸ ἀπὸ Σαῖ, quod citò crescat.
 ΑΨ, vir, homo.
 ΑΨ, poet. Non virilis.
 ΑΨ, flos.
 ΑΨ, carbo, carbunculus, ulcus.
 ΑΨ, verpa, erabro.
 ΑΨ, homo: ab ΑΨ.
 ΑΨ, mæror, ex ΑΨ, sano.
 ΑΨ, poet. coram, palam.
 ΑΨ, pro.
 ΑΨ, adversus, ex adverso.
 ΑΨ, vel ΑΨ, & ΑΨ, sentina.
 ΑΨ, antrum, locus subterraneus.
 ΑΨ, poet. ambitus, circum-ferentia.
 ΑΨ, poet. ΑΨ, & ΑΨ, Orator.
 ΑΨ, perficio, expedito, perago.
 ΑΨ, supra, sursum.
 ΑΨ, jubeo, suadeo, instigo.
 ΑΨ, ascia, dolabra, securis.
 ΑΨ, dignus.
 ΑΨ, vel ΑΨ, ensis.
 ΑΨ, tener, delicatus.
 ΑΨ, obvius fio, occurro.
 ΑΨ, semel.

ΑΨ, decipio, seduco.
 ΑΨ, eripio, aufero.
 ΑΨ, comminatio, minæ.
 ΑΨ, simplex, non involu-tus.
 ΑΨ, necro, alligo.
 ΑΨ, accendo, incendio.
 ΑΨ, pater dicitur à pueris.
 ΑΨ, utique, profecto, itaque.
 ΑΨ, precatio, preces: etiam noxa, dam-num.
 ΑΨ, prandium, quod non nisi Deo precati veteres ad prandium accede-rent.
 ΑΨ, strepitus.
 ΑΨ, amputo, abscindo: etiam mul-geo, ut ΑΨ.
 ΑΨ, idem, & ΑΨ, frango, rumpo.
 ΑΨ, laceræ vestis, ex quo Gal-licè ΑΨ.
 ΑΨ, rarus, tenuis, spongiosus, unde ΑΨ, araneus.
 ΑΨ, & ΑΨ, idem.
 ΑΨ, argenteum.
 ΑΨ, Irriro, potum præbeo.
 ΑΨ, Mars.
 ΑΨ, virtus bellica.
 ΑΨ, arceo, propulso, sufficio, duro, permaneo.
 ΑΨ, vel ΑΨ, ursus vel ursa, ab ΑΨ.
 ΑΨ, rete, ab ΑΨ, τὸ καλῶς.
 ΑΨ, apta commissura, com-pages, coagmentatio.
 ΑΨ, recuso, nego, inficio.
 ΑΨ, capio, recipio.
 ΑΨ, aro.
 ΑΨ, falk.
 ΑΨ, vel ΑΨ, mas.
 ΑΨ, & ΑΨ, & ΑΨ, agnus, agnæ.
 ΑΨ, spiritus semita, arteria.
 ΑΨ, modo, paulò, antè.
 ΑΨ, principium, exordium.
 ΑΨ, Initium do, sum.
 ΑΨ, apto, congruo.
 ΑΨ, artus, articulus.
 ΑΨ, appendo, suspendo.
 ΑΨ, Integer, incolumis.
 ΑΨ, & ΑΨ, apparo, adorno in-struo, condico.
 ΑΨ, placo, amicum reddo: etiam Placeo.
 ΑΨ, odoramentum, Aroma.
 ΑΨ, Solium balneariorum.
 ΑΨ, fuligo.
 ΑΨ, petulans, protervus, im-probus, petulanter & proterve injurius.
 ΑΨ, Limus.
 ΑΨ, exerceo.
 ΑΨ, uter, sacculus.
 ΑΨ, amplexor, amplexor, comi-ter excipio.
 ΑΨ, clypeus rotundus ut Cyclopi o-culus, scutum oblongum.
 ΑΨ, stella.
 ΑΨ, urbs, astu.
 ΑΨ, qui servari nequit.
 ΑΨ, tener, de ætate.
 ΑΨ, ludo, noceo.
 ΑΨ, noxa, damnum, clades.
 ΑΨ, pro ΑΨ, Infatigabilis.
 ΑΨ, verus, certus.
 ΑΨ, terreo: & perturbo.
 ΑΨ, rursus, retro.
 ΑΨ, splendor, lux.
 ΑΨ, ipse.
 ΑΨ, & ΑΨ, cervix.
 ΑΨ, sicco, arfacio, accendo.
 ΑΨ, & ΑΨ, clamore sono, reboo.

ΑΨ, splendeo, fulgeo: unde ΑΨ, aurora.
 ΑΨ, simplex, fuso carens, inte-ger, illæsus, purus, cui nihil superflu-um est.
 ΑΨ, Spuma.
 ΑΨ, haurio, hauriendo promo.
 ΑΨ, caligo, nebulosa obscuritas.
 ΑΨ, dolor, mæror.
 ΑΨ, flo, spiro.
 ΑΨ, area, locus apertus.
 ΑΨ, tibia.
 B
 ΒΑΨ, poet. Loquor, ex quo nomen Gallicè ΒΑΨ, qui multa, sed in-epre loquitur.
 ΒΑΨ, inarticulatè loquor, Gallicè ΒΑΨ.
 ΒΑΨ, profunditas.
 ΒΑΨ, ex ΒΑΨ, Ro, gradior.
 ΒΑΨ, pecus.
 ΒΑΨ, dubito, ambigo.
 ΒΑΨ, Furor percitus.
 ΒΑΨ, glans.
 ΒΑΨ, jacio, jaculor.
 ΒΑΨ, telum, jaculum.
 ΒΑΨ, obfus.
 ΒΑΨ, tripudius, pedibus plaudo.
 ΒΑΨ, mergo, immergo.
 ΒΑΨ, bitabus, inusitatè pronun-ci-atione utens.
 ΒΑΨ, pondus, onus.
 ΒΑΨ, lapis index.
 ΒΑΨ, rex.
 ΒΑΨ, fascino, quasi ΑΨ, occu-lis occido.
 ΒΑΨ, porto.
 ΒΑΨ, rubus, sentis.
 ΒΑΨ, fornax, caminus.
 ΒΑΨ, mulgeo, fugo.
 ΒΑΨ, flatum ventris eneco.
 ΒΑΨ, crepitus ventris: etiam Feo-
 tor extinctæ lucernæ.
 ΒΑΨ, stabilis, firmus.
 ΒΑΨ, circumago, in gyrum ago.
 ΒΑΨ, limen domûs.
 ΒΑΨ, tuffis.
 ΒΑΨ, virtus, robur.
 ΒΑΨ, urna, aut vas habens ansas.
 ΒΑΨ, vira.
 ΒΑΨ, arcus, ex ΒΑΨ.
 ΒΑΨ, ex humissus, abjectus præ luxu vel facilitate est.
 ΒΑΨ, ludo, ex ΒΑΨ.
 ΒΑΨ, ex ΒΑΨ, germino.
 ΒΑΨ, aspicio, intueor.
 ΒΑΨ, terribilis aspectu.
 ΒΑΨ, vel ΒΑΨ, cui membra sunt resoluta, propriè ΑΨ, Balbus, cui lingua est impedita.
 ΒΑΨ, balatus ovium.
 ΒΑΨ, balo.
 ΒΑΨ, & ΒΑΨ, scaturio, mano.
 ΒΑΨ, clamo, vocifero.
 ΒΑΨ, ad clamorem accurro, auxilior, suppetis do.
 ΒΑΨ, rana.
 ΒΑΨ, pabulum, propriè brutorum.
 ΒΑΨ, borus, uva.
 ΒΑΨ, volo, malo.
 ΒΑΨ, collis, tumulus, elivus.
 ΒΑΨ, Dor. ΒΑΨ, bos, vacca.
 ΒΑΨ, pro quo ΒΑΨ, pasco.
 ΒΑΨ, judex certaminis.
 ΒΑΨ, tardus.
 ΒΑΨ, & ΒΑΨ, ferveo, bullio.
 ΒΑΨ, brevis.
 ΒΑΨ, fremo, murmuro.

ΒΑΨ,

Επι, madefacio, macero, inungo, ir-rigo.
Επι, id quod suffiendo expulitur.
Επι, ingravesco, sum gravis.
Επι, fremdo, strideo dentibus.
Επι, scateo, scaturio, pullulo, abundo, circumfluio, diffuso.
Επι, papyrus.
Επι, fundum, profundum.
Επι, corium, pellis, bursa.
Επι, obturo, obstruo, infercio, confit-po.
Επι, idem.
Επι, gleba.
Επι, basis, ara, ex **Επι**.

Γα, tellus, terra.
Γα, gloriator, effero.
Γα, lac.
Γα, felis, carus.
Γα, uxorem duco.
Γα, laetitia, gaudium : item splendor, fulgor.
Γα, enim, Gallicé, **Car**.
Γα, gurgulio.
Γα, venter, ventriculus.
Γα, quidem, cerere, utique.
Γα, gigno, pario.
Γα, ridico.
Γα, idem quod **Επι**, merces, sarcina, varium mercium.
Γα, plenus sum, onustus sum.
Γα, mentum.
Γα, grus, avis vigilans, prudens : etiam piscis, & saltationis genus.
Γα, pramium, munus honorarium, honor.
Γα, senex, senilis.
Γα, gustus, gustus.
Γα, pons, **Γα** **Επι**, terra super aquam.
Γα, gaudeo, laetor.
Γα, vox, **Γα**, sono.
Γα, cognosco.
Γα, seu **Γα**, idem quod **Λα**, un-de **Γα**, oculorum pituita laboro.
Γα, idem quod **Γα**, cerno, in-tueor.
Γα, cavus. Item scitus, elegans, concinnus, laetus.
Γα, mustum.
Γα, lentus, viscosus, tenax, lubri-cus.
Γα, appeto, cupio, affecto.
Γα, dulcis.
Γα, lingua.
Γα, & **Γα**, gemo, deploro, desceo.
Γα, & **Γα**, genu.
Γα, cuneus, clavus.
Γα, velox, citus, versatilis.
Γα, scribo, insculpo.
Γα, comedo.
Γα, & **Γα**, rete : etiam convi-valis questio enigmatica, ab **Αρ**, vel **Γα**, pifcator, unde Gallicé, **Gripper**, ex **Αρ**.
Γα, vel **Γα**, fordes quae sunt sub ungue.
Γα, qui naso, vel rostrum est aduncus, vel inflexus, qui naso est aquilino, & inflexus, uncus.
Γα, taberna, ex **Γα**.
Γα, cavitas.
Γα, & **Γα**, arvom, jugerum, via, fossa.
Γα, membrum.
Γα, membra frango.
Γα, claudus, mutilus.

Ε, sponso, expio, nullo.
Ε, prae.
Ε, nudus.
Ε, mulier, qu. **Ε**, quia pa-rat.
Ε, curvus, rotundus.
Ε, argulus.
Ε, & **Ε**, disco, doceo, intel-ligo, nosco.
Ε, & **Ε**, divido.
Ε, epulum, epula.
Ε, comburo, incendio.
Ε, a **Ε**, mordeo.
Ε, & **Ε**, ex quo **Ε**, etiam innotat, **Ε**, unde **Ε**, domo, affligo, conficio, oc-cido.
Ε, donum, munus.
Ε, pavimentum, solum.
Ε, voro, dilanio.
Ε, dormio, a **Ε**, dormio, ex quo **Ε**, etiam innotat, **Ε**, unde **Ε**, domo, affligo, conficio, oc-cido.
Ε, densus, confusus.
Ε, laurus.
Ε, autem, verò.
Ε, oportet.
Ε, timore, metuo.
Ε, pomeridianus.
Ε, a **Ε**, offendendo.
Ε, Vocabulum quo utuntur, prae-fixo articulo, loco nominis, de quo fit sermo, ut **Ε**, Gallicé, **Un sel**.
Ε, aquarum vortices.
Ε, decem.
Ε, literae nomen.
Ε, vulva, uterus.
Ε, extruo, aedifico.
Ε, arbor.
Ε, probrum, contumelia.
Ε, & **Ε**, indigeo.
Ε, corium.
Ε, video, aspicio.
Ε, dominor.
Ε, huc.
Ε, huc agite.
Ε, secundus.
Ε, rigo, madefacio, tingo.
Ε, excorior, pelle nudo.
Ε, capio, excipio, fuscipio, ad-mitto.
Ε, dextra manus.
Ε, capax, **Ε**, convivium.
Ε, ligo, alligo, vincio.
Ε, videlicet.
Ε, ludo, deludo, decipio.
Ε, manifestus, perspicuus.
Ε, populus, cactus hominum, quasi **Ε**, a **Ε**.
Ε, & **Ε**, diu.
Ε, per.
Ε, vitæ institutum, victus, vivendi seu victus ratio.
Ε, docco.
Ε, ex **Ε**, do, dono.
Ε, continuus, perpetuus, i. perpetua & longa serie in longum ten-dens : forte ex **Ε**, & **Ε**.
Ε, jus iustitiae, fas.
Ε, biceps, bifidus, bifidus, bifurcus.
Ε, jacio, desicio.
Ε, Vortex, gurgies.
Ε, bis.
Ε, geminus, duplex.
Ε, Jupiter, Aër.
Ε, Sitis.

Ε, expello, abigo.
Ε, petillum, radius quo aliquid in mortario tunditur.
Ε, videtur mi-hi. — **Ε**, opinio.
Ε, trals, tignum.
Ε, longus, prolixus.
Ε, agito.
Ε, saccus, culcus.
Ε, cœna, ut **Ε**.
Ε, ferrus.
Ε, sonitus, proprie qui ex corpore allilo redditur.
Ε, obliquus.
Ε, & **Ε**, prehendo.
Ε, facio, ago.
Ε, curro.
Ε, decerpo, carpo, colligo.
Ε, Fugio, **Ε**, innotat, idem.
Ε, acris, acutus in sapore.
Ε, capra sylvestris, dama.
Ε, ros.
Ε, quercus.
Ε, possum.
Ε, & **Ε**, & **Ε**, subeo, ingredior.
Ε, & **Ε**, duo.
Ε, dubium, dubitatio, cum du-bus menti propositis viis, nescit utram sequi debeat.

E, He, dolentis adverbium.
E, lamentatio, vox lu-gubris, Elegum seu Elegiacum carmen.
E, Exclamatio bellica.
E, Sc, pronom.
E, ver.
E, sîno, permitto.
E, exaspero, excito.
E, ego.
E, edo.
E, & **E**, idem.
E, mucus, cupis.
E, sedeo.
E, sedere facio.
E, & **E**, idem.
E, Volo.
E, sponso, sponte malus.
E, idem, mos, consuetudo.
E, idem, idem.
E, video.
E, facies.
E, & **E**, Orcus, Tartarus.
E, idem.
E, & aliquando **E**, pro quo i-tem, scio.
E, similis sum.
E, cedo, non repugno.
E, propugnaculum.
E, & **E**, coarctio, cogo, coa-cludo, in angustum redigo.
E, verso, volvo.
E, tum, **E**, co & ibo.
E, & **E**, circumferentia, & umbo.
E, lana.
E, nescio.
E, dico, interrogo, nuncio.
E, dissimulatio.
E, innotat, dico : ex quo **E**, **E**, interrogo.
E, vel **E**, ad.
E, unus : Misa, una : **E**, unum.
E, divitiae, opes, redditus, pro-prie unius anni.
E, postea, deinde, tum.
E, vel **E**, ex vel a.
E, extra, exterius, extrinsecus.
E.

E, extra, foras, foris.
E, quique.
E, alteruter.
E, centum.
E, ille.
E, olea, oliva.
E, ab **E**, agito, stimulo, in-cito, excito, abigo, duco, promoveo, progredior, evado.
E, cervus, cervina.
E, & **E**, parvus.
E, & **E**, cupio, desi-dero.
E, arguo.
E, misericordia, commiseratio.
E, menfa coquinaria.
E, liber.
E, venio.
E, Elephas, Elephantus, Ebur.
E, calor solaris.
E, fax.
E, Pomeridianum tempus.
E, fulgor, lumen.
E, vel **E**, volvo, verso.
E, traho, ex **E**.
E, Hellen, a quo **E**.
E, spes.
E, vomo.
E, & **E**, poët. In **E**, Hinc, intus, **E**, intus, intra.
E, propter causâ.
E, trigesima dies mensis.
E, novem.
E, quincun, concutio.
E, deinceps.
E, festum, & festus dies, solen-nis dies, & celebritas, Dies cele-bris.
E, postquam.
E, urgeo, impello.
E, super, ultra, &c.
E, Auxiliator.
E, in superficie, in summi-tate.
E, idoneus.
E, operor, ago, tracio, sequor.
E, dico.
E, amo.
E, collatitia cœna.
E, opus, factum, res.
E, operor.
E, unde **E**, includo, figo, con-inco, complector.
E, firmo, fulcio.
E, frango, conundo.
E, idem.
E, edo, velcor, de brutis.
E, rudio, erudio.
E, vel **E**, remigo.
E, rubor.
E, indago, vestigo, scrutor, per-iculator, inquiror.
E, tegetum impono.
E, & **E**, desertus, solus.
E, contentio, concertatio.
E, serpo, repo, repto.
E, ros.
E, traho.
E, idem.
E, haurio.
E, idem quod **E**.
E, custodio, salvo, tueor, defendo, incolamem praesto.
E, venio, eo.
E, vespere, hesperus.
E, focus, lar.
E, sedalis.
E, verus, ex **E**, sum.
E, tum.
E, al-er.

Ε, & **Ε**, promptus, pa-ratus.
Ε, annus.
Ε, bene, recte.
Ε, rectus.
Ε, prospera fortuna utor.
Ε, facilis, promptus, expe-ditus, ut **Ε**, **Ε**.
Ε, cubile.
Ε, invenio.
Ε, latus, amplius.
Ε, precor.
Ε, odium.
Ε, habeo, possideo.
Ε, & **Ε**, habeo.
Ε, retinaculum.
Ε, cibum, convivium.
Ε, ripa.
Ε, ultimus, postremus.
Ε, munitus, firmus, tutus.
Ε, focus.
Ε, hasta.
Ε, augeo, accumulo.
Ε, coquo, elixio.
Ε, induo.
Ε, pulcher indutus.
Ε, colloco, idem quod **Ε**.

Z, & **Z**, vivo.
Z, & **Z**, Frumenti species, hordeum.
Z, & **Z**, ligo, jun-go, copulo.
Z, fervo.
Z, Emulatio.
Z, damnum, iactura.
Z, quæro.
Z, Caligo.
Z, frumentum, farina subacta, quæ acorem contrahit.
Z, jus, jus esculentum.
Z, fut, **Z**, cingo.
Z, merus, meracus.

H, Vel, aut, sive, an, quàm.
H, certe, profectò.
H, pubes, pubertas.
H, duco, præco.
H, jam.
H, jucundus, suavis, dulcis.
H, placeo, gratificor.
H, sibi placens, arrogans, superbus, sibi pulcher.
H, abunde, ad satiætem us-que.
H, satio, expleo.
H, suavitæ afflicto, oblecto.
H, ut **H**, Muna quæ spon-sus dat sponsæ, & dos, unde **H**, i. **H**, indorata.
H, colo, per colum mitto, facello, ab **H**, **H**.
H, idem quod **H**, acies.
H, minutus.
H, frustra, in vanum.
H, quantus.
H, Sol.
H, i. **H**, umbra.
H, dies.
H, mansuetus.
H, quum, quando : cui responderet, tum.
H, & **H**, habena.

Η, adhuc, etiam.
Η, quum, quando.
Η, hepar, jecur.
Η, terra continens.
Η, clemens, lenis, benignus.
Η, quiete.
Η, heros, semideus.
Η, minor, usufructus in neutro genere, **Η**.
Η, quies, sedatus, placidus, tran-quillus, tacitus.
Η, sonus, sonitus.

Θ, sedeo.
Θ, mare.
Θ, vireo, pullulo, de plantis.
Θ, foveo, calefacio.
Θ, thalamus, cubiculum mariti & uxoris.
Θ, crebro, frequenter.
Θ, spelio, inhumo.
Θ, fiducia, audacia, animi robur, animi præsentia.
Θ, specio.
Θ, miror, admiror.
Θ, mulceo, delinquo, pellicio.
Θ, Deus, & Dea.
Θ, qui ad Deum accedit.
Θ, minister, servus.
Θ, calefacio, medcor, sano.
Θ, calefio, calefio, uror.
Θ, curro.
Θ, acuo, exacuo.
Θ, papilla, mamme apex.
Θ, sœmineus, qui est sœnis sœmi-nei : etiam mollis.
Θ, stupeo, admiror.
Θ, fera, bellua.
Θ, operarius, mercenarius, mer-cede conductus.
Θ, choros, caterva mulierum Bac-cho aut Bonæ Deæ operantium.
Θ, tango, attingo.
Θ, vel **Θ**, vel **Θ**, acervus, cu-mulus, agger.
Θ, contundo, elido, conquasso.
Θ, frango, frio, tero.
Θ, morior, ex **Θ**.
Θ, epulum, cœna, convivium.
Θ, sordes turbida.
Θ, salio, insilio.
Θ, & **Θ**, perturbo, molestiam ago.
Θ, sedco.
Θ, tumultuando clamo.
Θ, susurrus, rumor.
Θ, tumultus, turba.
Θ, ludus, planctus.
Θ, Poet. Thrax.
Θ, cultus Deorum, supersticio : etiam vera religio.
Θ, pilus, capillus.
Θ, cincinnus, ca-pilli certo modo flexi.
Θ, pinna, seu corona murorum, & quasi capillus.
Θ, vel **Θ**, scis folium, & genus edulii.
Θ, frango.
Θ, filia, gnata.
Θ, mens, mens.
Θ, janua, ostium.
Θ, ludo, iusto.
Θ, mactio, sacrificio.
Θ, impetu quasi suribundo feror, prospero, festino.
Θ, mulcta, damnum.

K

Καπνίον, affector, colo: etiam cavillor, irideo.
 Καρδί, thorax, pectus.

I

Ιάμα, medeor, sano.
 Ιάω, commoror, diversor.
 —Εἰαυλίς, tempus longum, quod in aliqua re teritur.
 —Ιαί, pecularis.
 —Ιαί, sacer, sacrosanctus.
 —Ιαί, jacio, mitto, immitto.
 —Ιαί, jacio, jaculor.
 —Εἰαυλίς, infusum.
 —Εἰαυλίς, provocatio de iudicio ad iudicium, translatio causae.
 —Εἰαυλίς, mandatum, iussum.
 —Ιαί, missile, Ιαί, solus, unus.
 —Ιαί, mitto, Ιαί, idem.
 —Ιαί, clavus.
 —Εἰαυλίς, examen apum, congregatio.
 —Ιαί, rectus, directus.
 —Ιαί, humor, vapor.
 —Ιαί, venio, Ιαί, idoneus.
 —Ιαί, Venio, accedo.
 —Ιαί, & Ιαί, propitius sum.
 —Ιαί, hilaris vel hilaris.
 —Ιαί, oculus.
 —Ιαί, limus, lutum.
 —Ιαί, lorum, loros funis, corrigia.
 —Ιαί, desidero, cupio.
 —Ιαί, ut.
 —Ιαί, viscum.
 —Ιαί, viola.
 —Ιαί, hei, heu, cheu.
 —Ιαί, equus, equa.
 —Ιαί, volo.
 —Ιαί, Πάμα, idem.
 —Ιαί, five Ιαί, pocco, ludo.
 —Ιαί, Μυσιπούλα: etiam officina fulonis.
 —Ιαί, pressura, onus.
 —Ιαί, premio.
 —Ιαί, furnus, caminus.
 —Ιαί, fibra, ex quo Ιαί.
 —Ιαί, vel Ιαί, equalis, par.
 —Ιαί, dimidius.
 —Ιαί, Ιαί, Ιαί, statu, erigo.
 —Ιαί, Stadium, mensura pedum sexcentum.
 —Ιαί, Stater, pondus 4. drachmarum.
 —Ιαί, vallus, palus ligneus, acutus & erectus.
 —Ιαί, lapis de terra erectus.
 —Ιαί, columna.
 —Ιαί, firmiter statu, erigo.
 —Ιαί, malus navis.
 —Ιαί, Lumbus, unde Ιαί, coxa, coxendix.
 —Ιαί, robur, vires.
 —Ιαί, taurus, bos, vitulus.
 —Ιαί, temerarius, audax.
 —Ιαί, mulier venifica.
 —Ιαί, valide, fortiter, magno animo.
 —Ιαί, piscis.
 —Ιαί, vestigium, ima pedis pars, seu cutis pedi subiecta.
 —Ιαί, tenuis & aquosa humiditas.

K

Κάπτα, decima litera.
 Κάπτα, mensura frumentaceae generis, unde Κάπτα, cibus.
 Κακί, cachinor, effasé rideo.
 Κάδ, & Κάδ, cadus, colium.

K

Καδύ, purgo, mundo.
 Κάδ, Ec.
 Καί, novus.
 Καί, occasio, opportunitas temporis, tempestivitas.
 Καί, licium.
 —Καί, flamen connecto.
 Καί, calathus, quasillum.
 Καί, calamus, arund.
 —Καί, stipula, culmus.
 Καί, voco, accerso.
 Καί, lignum.
 Καί, pulcher, formosus.
 Καί, & καί, vel καί, rudens, funis nauticus, a καί, inusit.
 Καί, tego.
 Καί, flos vel animal quo tingitur purpura.
 Καί, caminus, fornax: etiam ignis, flamma.
 Καί, flaccesco, deficio.
 Καί, & καί, & γινώσκω, flecto.
 —Αγναί, non flexilis, rigidus.
 —Αγναί, mala, maxilla.
 Καί, oculi angulus, hirsutus.
 Καί, asinus.
 Καί, vel καί, vel καί, florea, teges, matra.
 Καί, aper, & καί, & σάγρι, portice, sus agrestis.
 Καί, comedo, avidé comedo.
 Καί, inusit, spiro, fio.
 Καί, caput, vertex, summitas.
 Καί, cum apoc. & καί, idem.
 —Καί, foror cum gravidine.
 —Καί, crapula, καί, καί, vi-
 no, ebrietas.
 —Καί, asper.
 Καί, nux, arbor: Juglans.
 Καί, intritum, conditura.
 Καί, junctura manus cum cubito, i. cum duobus ossibus, quorum uni nomen est καί, alteri καί.
 Καί, fructus de stirpibus.
 Καί, sicco, arefactio.
 Καί, frater, foror, consobrinus.
 Καί, adversus, in.
 Καί, caulis, scapus, thyrsus.
 Καί, cor.
 —Καί, idem.
 —Καί, robur.
 Καί, tondeo, scindo.
 Καί, truncus.
 Καί, appello vel appello, pervenio in portum.
 Καί, via.
 —Καί, tardus, segnis.
 Καί, jubeo, hortor.
 Καί, vacuus, inanis.
 Καί, pingo, stimulo.
 Καί, testa singularis.
 Καί, mico.
 Καί, cornu.
 Καί, fulmen.
 Καί, lucrum, questus, commodum, utilitas; & astutia, dolus, versutia.
 Καί, radius textorius.
 Καί, cauda.
 Καί, exaspero.
 Καί, occulto, abscondo.
 Καί, caput.
 Καί, inusit. ex quo καί, jaceo.
 Καί, & καί, & καί, findo.
 Καί, & καί, & καί, uro, combuo, incendio, cremo.
 Καί, curo, curam gero.
 Καί, salio, cum saltu sursum feror.

K

Καί, mulceo, permulceo.
 Καί, fors, fatum.
 Καί, cera.
 Καί, praeco, caduceator, a γυνή, lo-
 quor: etiam καί, piscis buccinum,
 murex.
 Καί, praedico.
 Καί, & καί, cetos seu cetus, ani-
 mal marinum, inusitata magnitu-
 dinis.
 Καί, lutum, u: καί, cithara.
 Καί, cithara.
 Καί, periculum.
 Καί, moveo.
 Καί, pica; καί, laboro pica.
 Καί, & καί, hedera.
 Καί, cista.
 Καί, & καί, invenio, as-
 sequor, comprehendo.
 Καί, vado, eo.
 Καί, columna.
 Καί, lachrymor, flecto.
 Καί, frango.
 Καί, clamo, clango, strido: & ploro,
 ejulo.
 Καί, claudio, obfero.
 Καί, furor, oculo, supprimo.
 Καί, fors.
 Καί, recolino, inclino, inclino.
 —Καί, scala, gradus.
 Καί, motus, tumultus.
 Καί, abluo, alluo.
 Καί, audio.
 —Καί, & καί, fama, rumor, καί,
 idem.
 Καί, neo.
 Καί, & καί, idem quod καί,
 scindo.
 —Καί, scalpo, frico.
 —Καί, seco, rado: καί, idem.
 Καί, flavus, rutilus, luteus.
 Καί, tibia, crus.
 Καί, i. καί, καί, γω-
 μύ, καί, καί, καί, va-
 fer, maledicus, blaterator, loquax, a-
 dulator, impostor.
 Καί, cavius, concavus.
 Καί, communis.
 Καί, princeps, dominus.
 Καί, punio, castigo.
 Καί, tundo, excavo.
 Καί, gluten, glutinum.
 Καί, cibis.
 —Καί, adulator, affentator.
 Καί, amputo, trunco.
 Καί, sinus, gremium.
 Καί, nato, urino, & generalius
 aquas subeo.
 Καί, tumulus, collis, locus editus,
 idque in campo plano.
 Καί, curo, curam gero.
 Καί, idem; etiam porto, fero, veho.
 Καί, coma, compta caesaries.
 Καί, crepitus, proprié apri dentes
 acutius.
 Καί, scitus, elegans.
 Καί, digitus articulus: & junctura,
 seu nodus & curvatura, quâ digitus fle-
 citur.
 Καί, pulvis.
 —Καί, festino, curro: διδω, mini-
 str.
 Καί, sterco, simus.
 Καί, scindo, seco.
 Καί, verro, purgo: item satio.
 —Καί, facit.
 Καί, puer, juvenulus: & novellum
 germen. Καί, blandior.
 Καί, vel καί, niger.

—καί.

K

—καί, corvus.
 Καί, galea, cassis: etiam avis
 nomine Alauda, Alauda apud Boe-
 tios nostris.
 Καί, clava.
 Καί, vertex.
 Καί, ordo, modus, ornatus, mundus,
 caelum, ex καί, i. καί, curo.
 Καί, ira vetas.
 Καί, vas cavum, cavitatis.
 Καί, levis.
 Καί, ramus ficulnus.
 Καί, robur, vis, potentia.
 Καί, impero, & καί, officio, per-
 ficio, secundum Etymol. a καί.
 Καί, caro.
 Καί, pectine seu radio pulso.
 Καί, suspendo.
 Καί, praecipitium, locus pendens.
 Καί, ne, fons.
 Καί, basis, fundamentum.
 Καί, strideo.
 Καί, hordeum, Gal. Crepida.
 Καί, secerno, dirimo, judico.
 Καί, aries ovium, gregis dux.
 Καί, trama, subtegmen: item litus.
 —Καί, idem: etiam floccus seu filum
 in veste prominens.
 —Καί, calculus litoralis.
 Καί, vel καί, crocus, crocum: etiam
 vitellus ovi.
 Καί, Saturnus.
 Καί, pulso.
 —Καί, pulsus.
 —Καί, tempus, The temples of the
 head.
 —Καί, scatebra saliens, i. fons aquae
 saliens.
 Καί, abscondo, abdo, rego.
 Καί, frigus, albor, rigor.
 Καί, acquiro, comparo.
 Καί, pecten, pubes.
 Καί, condo, creo, fabricor.
 Καί, interficio, occido.
 Καί, faba seu fabulum.
 Καί, five καί, color caeruleus seu
 nigricans.
 Καί, guberno, proprié navem rego,
 navis cursum dirigo.
 Καί, tessera.
 Καί, gloria, decus.
 Καί, convitium, probrum.
 Καί, in utero gesto, uterum ge-
 sto: & osculo, suavior.
 Καί, misceo.
 —Καί, fluxus: vel ex καί.
 Καί, volvo, volvo.
 —Καί, orbis, circulus.
 Καί, i. καί, claudus,
 curvus, intro inclinator.
 Καί, idem.
 Καί, cavius, unde καί, cymba.
 Καί, pronus sum, propendo, inclino
 caput, demitto oculos.
 Καί, poculi genus, cyathus.
 —Καί, gibbus, vas concavum.
 —Καί, curvus, gibbosus.
 Καί, auctoritas, auctoritas plena,
 unde
 Καί, Gallicé Sire.
 Καί, incido, caedo, contingo, & Sum.
 Καί, e, puer, aedilis.
 Καί, omne id quod cavum est, ca-
 vitas, sinus, sinuosa cavitatis, venter
 cavus.
 Καί, canis, & a, canis.
 Καί, cinctinabulum, uola.
 Καί, membrum, specialiter pes.
 Καί, impedio.

A

Καί, somnus profundus.
 Καί, compositio convivalis, ex qua
 incidit aliquis in Καί.
 Καί, pagus, vicus.
 Καί, qui per pagus cantat carmina,
 unde Comodia.
 —Εἰαυλίς, laudatio, qu. in vicis.
 Καί, conus, turbo, meta.
 Καί, remes.
 Καί, pera, faccus coriaceus.
 Καί, ovium vellus.
 Καί, loquitor, garrus.
 Καί, furdus.
 A
 Αἶα, lapis, saxum.
 Αἶα, nimium vorax.
 Αἶα, largus, laxus: & atetus, gracilis.
 Αἶα, libidinosus, lascivus.
 Αἶα, fortior, forte accipio: ex Αἶα,
 inusitato.
 —Αἶα, fors.
 Αἶα, lepro.
 Αἶα, prehendo, arripio.
 —Αἶα, idem: Αἶα autem injurius
 sum, ex quo forte Latine Αἶα.
 Αἶα, decipio, & scortor, Gall. Li-
 berator.
 Αἶα, guttur, gula.
 Αἶα, fossa, fovea.
 Αἶα, loquor.
 Αἶα, accipio, ex Αἶα.
 Αἶα, lucto, splendo.
 Αἶα, loquaculus, facetus.
 Αἶα, calce seu calcibus, extremo pede,
 a Αἶα, fut, verbi Αἶα.
 Αἶα, turba, populus.
 Αἶα, lambendo bibo.
 Αἶα, evacuo.
 Αἶα, avidé deglutio.
 —Αἶα, epulum, convivium opipa-
 rum, compositio.
 Αἶα, hirsutus, hispido, setosus.
 Αἶα, & Αἶα, servus, ferva, famulus,
 famula, ancilla.
 Αἶα, fruo: pro quo Αἶα, a καί,
 unde Αἶα.
 Αἶα, sodio: Αἶα, olus.
 Αἶα, lanugo, pilli molles.
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 Αἶα, lanugo, pilli molles.
 Αἶα, lanugo, pilli molles.
 Αἶα, lego, colligo, deligo, numero, per-
 censo.
 —Αἶα, etiam differo, loquor.
 —Αἶα, dictum, verbum, sermo, oratio,
 ratio, proportio, mens.

M

M *Asie*, Mamma, mammilla.
Mas, Dorice, idem: etiam lavis, glaber, depilis.
Mas, quero, vestigo, pueri more mammam querentis.
Mas, furo, infans.
Mas, *u*, servus, famulus.
Mas, beatus.
Mas, valde, multum.
Mas, mollio.
Mas, cera emollita.
Mas, vellus, lana promissa.
Mas, disco, ex *mas*, inusit.
Mas, vates, divinus.
Mas, marcescere facio, flaccidum seu languidum reddo.
Mas, infans, amens, stolidus.
Mas, resplendo, corusco.
Mas, capio, corripio.
Mas, mando, manduco.
Mas, pinso, subigo, de farina: etiam abstergo.
Mas, pistor.
Mas, maza, panis genus.
Mas, coquus.
Mas, flagrum, scutica.
Mas, frustra, in vanum.
Mas, axilla, ala, armus.
Mas, pugna, praelium.
Mas, libidinosus, lascivus.
Mas, vehementer cupio.
Mas, obsterix, nutritrix, avia.
Mas, mater.
Mas, musa.
Mas, invidio.
Mas, domus, domicilium subterraneum.
Mas, magnus.
Mas, impero.
Mas, vinum, temetum.
Mas, vel *is*, rideo, subrideo.
Mas, minus.
Mas, divido, partior.
Mas, portio, factum.
Mas, pars, fors, conditio.
Mas, pars.
Mas, sollicitudo.
Mas, & *mas*, curo anxie, curiose cogito.
Mas, privo: & intueor, obtueor.
Mas, *u*, minuo, *mas*.
Mas, domus.
Mas, niger, ater.
Mas, liquefacio, macero, consumo, attenuo, coquo.
Mas, *u*, curo.
Mas, imperf, cura est.
Mas, & *mas*, fraxinus arbor.
Mas, mel.
Mas, mellitum reddo.
Mas, futurus sum.
Mas, membrum: etiam carmen.
Mas, canto, ludo.
Mas, conqueror, expostulo: etiam accuso.
Mas, quidem.
Mas, maneo, permaneo.
Mas, animi ardor quidam, seu impetus: etiam robur.
Mas, cupio vehementer.
Mas, medius.
Mas, plenus, refectus.
Mas, cum, una cum.
Mas, & *mas*, vanus, inutilis, irritus.
Mas, inter, in medio.

M *Asie*, mensura, modus.
Mas, vel *mas*, uique ad.
Mas, ne, non, nequaquam.
Mas, cura, consilium.
Mas, longitudo, prolixitas, proceritas.
Mas, malus, arbor.
Mas, ceterum, tamen.
Mas, ovis, pecus, malum.
Mas, mensis.
Mas, ira permanens.
Mas, indico, significo, nuncio, certorem facio.
Mas, femur, semen.
Mas, revolvio, rumino, glomero.
Mas, consilium, prudentia, intelligentia, sapientia.
Mas, artificium.
Mas, inquinio, contamino, sordo, polluo, conculcero.
Mas, inusit, a quo *Mas*, peccat, pro quibus *mas*, & *mas*, misceo.
Mas, mixtum.
Mas, parvus.
Mas, imitor.
Mas, minuo, imminuo.
Mas, in minutas partes seco.
Mas, merces, premium laborum.
Mas, odium.
Mas, licium, filum quod stamini implicatur.
Mas, memoro, mentionem facio, in memoriam reduco.
Mas, vix, agra, magno cum labore.
Mas, labor, ærumna.
Mas, mortuus, adulter.
Mas, venio, advenio.
Mas, idem.
Mas, plumbum.
Mas, idem quod *mas*.
Mas, polluo, contamino, inquino, confulco.
Mas, solus, unus, unicus.
Mas, & *mas*, mulier horrenda facie, ut strix fuisse dicitur, & sumitur pro larva & terculo.
Mas, forma.
Mas, obscurus, tenebrosus: & flavus vel fulvus.
Mas, vitulus, vitula.
Mas, labor, molestia, ærumna, æritudo laboriosa.
Mas, humore putresco.
Mas, medulla.
Mas, verbum, consilium.
Mas, musca.
Mas, mugio.
Mas, & *mas*, surdus.
Mas, mola.
Mas, i, *mas*, curvum.
Mas, infinitus, innumerus.
Mas, & *mas*, formica.
Mas, flecto, lamentor.
Mas, vis, mus.
Mas, & *mas*, panis cava.
Mas, penetrare, recessus.
Mas, clausis labris quendam ex navi- bus sonum emitto, qualis est gementium: etiam fugo.
Mas, naris: *mas*, id, natus.
Mas, coniveo, necto, oculos claudio, oculis significo.
Mas, doctrina instituo, præferim, cæque ad res sacras pertinet.
Mas, sacramentum.
Mas, dedecus, probrium, infamia, vituperatio, reprehensio.
Mas, num, nunquid, utrum.

N *Asie*, mensura, modus.
Nas, vel *nas*, uique ad.
Nas, ne, non, nequaquam.
Nas, cura, consilium.
Nas, longitudo, prolixitas, proceritas.
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Nas, consilium, prudentia, intelligentia, sapientia.
Nas, artificium.
Nas, inquinio, contamino, sordo, polluo, conculcero.
Nas, inusit, a quo *Nas*, peccat, pro quibus *nas*, & *nas*, misceo.
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Nas, parvus.
Nas, imitor.
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Nas, in minutas partes seco.
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Pas, vel *pas*, uique ad.
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Pas, cura, consilium.
Pas, longitudo, prolixitas, proceritas.
Pas, malus, arbor.
Pas, ceterum, tamen.
Pas, ovis, pecus, malum.
Pas, mensis.
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Pas, indico, significo, nuncio, certorem facio.
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Pas, num, nunquid, utrum.

[illegible]

Πλᾶνν, error, erratio.
Πλᾶξ, ἀκὴ, tabula ex lapide, Gallicè
Flaque.
Πλᾶσσω, fingo.
Πλατύνω, εἶς, latus, amplius.
Πλῆκω, plico, plecto, necō.
Πλέω, & πλέωθ, plenus.
Πλέωθ, latus, & πλέωθαι, coisē.
Πλοῖον, πλοῖον, navio.
Πλοῖω, implico, repleo.
—πλεμπλῆμι, idem.
—πλήρης, εἶς, plenus.
Πλῶν, præterquam.
Πλωμμάχης, εἶς, qui est contra modula-
tionis normam, inconcinuus, immoder-
atus, inconditus, incompositus.
Πλόωθ, percutio, ferio.
Πλήθωθ, later.
Πλόωθ, sive πλόωθαι, gradior.
Π-ετθ, divitiæ.
Πλῶν, lavo, de vestimentis, ut ἄλῶ, de
corpore.
Πνέω, fco, respiro.
Πνίγω, suffoco, strangulo.
Πνέωθ, desiderium.
Πνέωθ, facio, efficio, ago.
Πνικτός, varius, qui multorum diver-
sō ūnque generum est.
Ποιμῶθ, pastor, propriè ovium, upilio:
etiam dux, imperator: & generaliter
quilibet curator.
Ποινά, pœna, ultio, injuria.
Ποινῶθ, seculò opus facio, satago.
Ποῖθ, ποῖς, ποῖν, qualis & quale: in-
terdum etiam quis.
—Οἶθ, qualis.
Πορεύωθ, spiro, flatum emitto.
Πόλεμθ, bellum, pugna.
Πολέω, & πωλίω, verro, verſo.
Πύλθ, puls, pulmentum.
Πολέωθ, canus.
Πόλις, urbs, civitas.
Πολύς, multus, numerosus.
Πόνθ, pontus, mare.
Πομπύξ, sibilò, labris compressis acuti-
orem quandam sonum edo.
Πόρτις, vitulus, juvenis.
Πόρθ, ἀκρεπιδόθ, præputium.
Πισθ, quantus.
—Όσθ, quantus.
—Τίσθ, tantus.
Πτομάς, fluvius, flumen.
Πτωμθ, i. μέρθ, fors, fatum.
Πτάρθ, ucr.
Πτίνθ, venerandus, augustus.
Πτε, πτῶθ, pes.
Πτάρθ, lenis, mitis.
Προτιδῆς, præcordia.
Πρόσωθ, facio, ago.
Πρίμων, stipes, stirps.
Πρίμωθ, decorus sum, conspicuus sum, &
excello.
Προσθῆς, εἶς, legatus.
Προσθῆς, υἱθ, senex.
Πρόωθ, incendio, inflammo.
Πρόνθ, εἶς, pronus, præceps.
Πρόνθ, emo, idem cum ἀνθροπῶθ, &
ἀνθρῶθ.
Πρόθ, prids, antè.
Πρόθ, sive πρίζω, ferro, ferrà seco, vel
hindo, ferrà præcido.
Πρόθ, ante, pro, coram.
—Πρότθ, primus.
Πρόθῶθ, porrectà manu præbeo, ex ἰσῶθ,
præbeo.
Πρόθῆς, donum.
Πρόθ, à, ab, prope, ad.
Πρόθῶθ, causā, occasio.
Πρόθῶθ, extremus, ultimus.

Πρύτασις, rector, administrator.
 Πρύσι, manē, σὺσι, idem.
 Πρύσι, anterior navis pars.
 Πρύσι, impingo, offendo.
 Πρύσι, & πρύσι, sternuo, sternuto.
 Πρύσι, calx, calceamentum.
 Πρύσι, metu contrahor, μετὰ πρύσι συ-
 σίμαιμαι.
 —πρύσι, & πρύσι, idem.
 —πρύσι, αὐσι, pavidus, timidus.
 —πρύσι, mendicinus.
 Πρύσι, & πρύσι, tundo, decortico, pin-
 fo, seu pifo.
 Πρύσι, plico, complico : in rugas &
 sinus contraho.
 —πρύσι, plica, plicatura.
 —πρύσι, pugnus : etiam mensura fe-
 digitis brevior quàm cubitum unde
 πρύσι, æquans seu explens πρύσι,
 —πρύσι, idem quod πρύσι, dense, spissi-
 se : etiam prudenter.
 Πρύσι, spu, excreo.
 Πρύσι, nates, pyga.
 Πρύσι, putrefactio.
 Πρύσι, & πρύσι, αὐσι, urbs Pho-
 cidis, quæ & Delphi appellabatur :
 unde πρύσι, Apollinis in ea urbe tem-
 plum.
 Πρύσι, porta, propriè aditus in urbem
 ut πόσι, aditus in domum : Latine
 Foris seu Foris, Fanus, Ostium in ædi-
 ficiis dicuntur. Porta verò, & in ædi-
 ficiis, & in urbe, ac munitionibus
 muro cinctis.
 Πρύσι, αὐσι, atrium.
 Πρύσι, ex πρύσι, audio, intel-
 ligo : etiam cognosco, rescio : & inter-
 rogo, quero.
 —πρύσι, αὐσι, interrogatio.
 —πρύσι, nuncii fermones.
 —πρύσι, αὐσι, auditio, fama.
 Πρύσι, primum lax post partum in anima-
 libus. πρύσι, pus, πρύσι, locus ubi la-
 vatur. Balneatoria vasa.
 Πρύσι, αὐσι, ignis.
 —πρύσι, & πρύσι, igniarius, materiei
 arida ad ignem accendendum.
 —πρύσι, rogus.
 —πρύσι, rufus, rutilus.
 —πρύσι, qui secundò affatur.
 —πρύσι, turris.
 Πρύσι, αὐσι, nucleus, vel quod in pomo-
 ligneo officine nve est, ut fana in oli-
 vis. Os quoque & lignum dicitur.
 —πρύσι, instrumentum chirurgi-
 cum, id est, specillum duas cuspides
 habens, seu duo capitula.
 Πρύσι, triticum, frumentum.
 Πρύσι, αὐσι, barba.
 Πρύσι, vendo, venundo.
 πρύσι, pullus, sepe de pullo equino, quod
 æquuleus a Cicerone nominatur.
 Πρύσι, operculum.
 Πρύσι, luctus, ut πρύσι, etiam callus.
 id est, corpus durum, siccum & al-
 bum, ossi fæta conjungens.
 Πρύσι, quomodo ? quâ viâ ?
 —πρύσι, ut.

P.

Πρύσι, & πρύσι, virga, ramus, ha-
 stile.
 Πρύσι, facilis, proclivis.
 Πρύσι, profligo, corroumpo, perdo, destruo,
 perfundo.
 Πρύσι, id est, virga, & fortè ensis, ex
 quo Gallicè, Rapiere.

'πατήρ, suo, facino.
'πάρεχ', vas, spina dorsif.
-παράδειξ, cauliculus, ramuli : etiam si-
 bra radicum in arboribus.
-Πάξις, crepidio litoris petrosa : etiam
 streptus, & restagnatio maris in occa-
 ni littore.
'Πίσχυ, vel *πίσχυ*, ronchifo, sterto, fa-
 cum per Onomatopœiam.
'Πίσι, facio : etiam sacrifico.
'Πιάβω, in gyrum circumago, circum-
 volvo.
'Πιάβω, vagutio, erratio.
'Πίσυ, vergo, propendeo, præpondero
 propriè de statera.
'Πία, fluo : etiam fundo,
-πίσω, fluentiam,
-πίω, & *πίζω*, perfundo, aspergo, ix-
 roro.
-πίδμυζ, gutta.
'Πίδω, undarum sonitus.
-πίρ, *πύρ*, & *πίε* natus.
-πίρις, &, ovium vel agnorum pellis,
-πέτρις, mortalis. *Πέτρις*, fanics.
-ρίζα, *ρίζα*, radix.
'Ρίζω, *ορίζω*, ovis.
Ρίγος, *ῥίγος*, rigor, frigus vehemens.
Ρίψω, *ῥίψω*, lima.
'Ρίπτω, projicio, præcipito.
Ρόδον, rosa. A.rol. *Βόδιον*.
'Ριζέω, & *ῥιζέω*, stridor.
'Ράζω, & *ῥιζέω*, latro.
'Ραστός, coccinus, & flammeus colo-
 qualis rubricæ sinopice rufesset, fuscus
 ruffatus, Gallicè *R. ufsaz*.
'Ρεφω, & *ῥεφω*, assero.
'Ρυθμός, numerus.
'Ρύπτω, sordes.
-ρύπτω, sordes eluo.
'Ρώω, confirmo.
-ῤεψιμύω, valeo.
'Ρώφω, *ῥώφω*, virgulum.
'Ρέντω, merces parvi momenti.

Σ

Σάλω, salum, maris cra : & jactatio.
Σάλητις, tuba, buccina.
Σάξω, caro.
Σάπω, onero, onus impono.
Σαφής, manifestus, perspicuus.
Σείνωμι, seu *σείνωμι*, i. *σεινώ*, à *σειή*
 extingui, reslinguo : etiam comprimere
 compello.
Σέσω, veneror, adoro, colo.
Σέρει, catena, aut funis, restis : etia
 linea, de progenie : & obex forium
 ex *ἐρίω*.
Σείρω, *σερέω*, *σερίων* & *σηρόν*, desiccare
 arefactio : unde *σείρω*, Sirius stellæ
 canicular.
Σίω, concutio, quasso, agito.
-σίω, ex quo *σέλις*, cicco.
-Σίχω, excutio, cribro.
-Σίλω, caudam quatio.
-σίω, ex quo Doricum *ἀτίωκα*, uno
 illud, *ἔπειτα τὴν καλὰ Μινδαῶν ἀτίω-*
σαι, ἱ. ἀπὸ λαβῆ, τὴν καλὰ Περικτὲ βουλήν
Mindarus interit.
-Σίλω, scopis purgo, verro.
Στάβη, stabulum, receptaculum.
Σημα, signum, nota, vexillum, sepu-
 chrum.
-Ἀσημάχω, non signatus, obscurus, i. igno-
 notus, ignobilis.
Σίπω putrefacio.
Σίφις, Seres, populus : vel vermieu-
 qui rent sericum.
Σίρ, *πός*, tinca.

ἔδινα, valco, possum.
 Σίμα, tacco, fileo.
 Σίδηρος, ferrum.
 Σίλα, & Σίλαν, saliva.
 Σίξω, strideo, de ferro cendenti dum a-
 qua extinguitur.
 Σικουθὸν vel σικουθί, cucumis.
 — πικύα, cucurbita.
 Σικυμάρη, digitum infamem porrigo, &
 ostendo, cæteris compressis, idque per
 contemptum & ignominiam.
 Σικλίς, tortuosus, inflexus, obli-
 quus, prævus.
 Σικμὴ, sinus, qui pressis est naribus.
 Σίμω, nocco, lædo.
 — Σίμωτο, παρὰ τὸ σίμωται τὰς ὄψεις. πα-
 ρὰ τὸ βλάπτει τὸν ὀφθαλμόν, quod læ-
 dat oculo sinapi.
 Σίτω, frumentum, cibus.
 Σικπύμα, fileo, tacco.
 Σικχίς, claudico, ex σικχίω.
 — σκαίς, lavus, finister.
 — σκαρβίς, qui obliquus in laevo procedit,
 incurvus, distortus.
 Σικδιδάτω, i. σικδίδω, quodd obiectum ad-
 fendiculum cogat claudere, & ad
 ruinam tendere: etiam lignum incur-
 vum, quo tenticula seu decipula susti-
 netur, & in quo impij genus animal,
 ipsam decipulam in se subitâ ruinâ e-
 verrit.
 Σικαλεῶν, salio, tripudio.
 — σικαλέω, idem.
 Σικέλω, fodio, & disrumpo, findo.
 Σικέπω, idem cum σικέλω, i. ἰστέπω, fo-
 dio, fossam duco.
 Σικιδέω, disfilio, dispergo.
 Σικίλω, exsiccō, arefacio, ex σικίλω, &
 σικλήμ, inuife.
 Σικίλω, crus.
 Σικίπρωμι, circumspicio, despicio, per-
 spicio: & viso, inviso, visto.
 — σικίπτω, signum ad quod tela dirigunt
 sagittarii, scopus.
 Σικίτω, tego, operio.
 Σικδύω, i. σδύω, var; etiam instrumen-
 tum.
 — σικδύω, instruo, orno.
 Σικνίς, tabernaculum, tentorium. Domi-
 cilium temporarium ex frondibus, cul-
 mis, tabulis, pellibus, pannis, linteis au-
 laneis, aut simili materiâ.
 Σικνίω, nitor, incumbo: etiam præce-
 xo, aliquâ ratione nitens: & fingo, si-
 mulo: etiam cado, decido, irruo: unde
 Σικνίτης, fuln ex, quod in terram
 impetu violento illi, sum decumbit, &
 Σικνίτης, scipio, baculus, sceptrum.
 Σικτα, umbra, ἡλύν, σκότη.
 Σικτράω, salio, salio, saltu lascivo, ex-
 luto, subfistio.
 Σικχός, præcursor palus, vallis, idem
 cum σικχός, & σικχός.
 Σικρπύς, corpius, scæptio.
 Σικρτός, i. vel σκρτός, tenebræ, caligo, læ-
 pe de tenebris nocturnis.
 Σικύω, ad iram concito, iram moveo, se-
 piovo, irritio.
 Σικνέστωρ, i. sum vulu terrore & me-
 sto, molestiam vultu simulo.
 Σικνίω, catulus, propriè canis.
 Σικνίω, catulus leonis.
 Σικύτω, corum, fellis: etiam locus
 funis, scutica.
 Σικκλή, vermis.
 Σικκώω, cavillor, illudo, irrideo ali-
 quem disteris, & falsè in eam dicens
 quâ dpiam, facetè irrideo.
 Σικχός, five Σικχός, abstergo.

Σπίλον, scalper seu scalpum, scalper inciliurus.
—σπυλδω, scalpello amputo.
Συμω, attero, absumo, corrumpo : etiam uro.
—Συμωρε, symmofus, qui perpetuis laboribus maceratur.
Σίλα, sive **σάλας**, urbs Ciliciz, etiam urbs Cypri, antè dicitur Epea.
Σοφ, locus, conditorium.
Σοφ, sapiens, prudens.
Σπαδν, rudis, fuscè rudicula, vel Spatha, spatula, instrumentum quo pharmacopoli aut chirurgi movent pharmaco in mortario, aut ollà : etiam gladius, ensis.
Σπαρ, & **σπάρ**, rarus, cujus copia non est, idèoque pretiosus.
Σπαρβαν, lacerò, lino.
Σπαρμα, tumeo, distento sum, propriè **ὅτι ἡ μαστὸς πλήρης ἐστὶ γάλακτος**, cùm mamma plenz lacte.
Σπάρτον, sive **αυλόν**, spartum, genus vitulium, idem cum genista.
Σπάσ, traho, attraho.
Σπάσμα, macro in gladio : in corpore humano, quod convulsus est.
Σπείρα, spira : **ἄλξ**, linea flexuosa orbis facies in sese redeuntis.
Σπείρα, femino, fero.
Σπείρα, libo, sacrificio.
Σπέρω, urgeo, premo, propello, festinare facio, ut **ἵπέρω**.
Σπείδο, festino.
—σπείδ, festinatio, studium.
Σπείρα, macula, lites.
Σπασμω, viscus, præcipua interanea, & vitaliora, ut cor, pulmo, jecur, & similia, quæ in casis victimis aruspices considerant.
Σπλω, vtrè, splen, lien, viscus rarum seu spongiosum, nigricans, ventriculo sinistra parte incumbens, & sanguinem humore atro repurgans.
Σπώδω, spongia.
Σπώδω, cinis.
Σπώδωλα, spondylus, vertebra : sunt 24. ossa, quibus tota **ἡ ἄλγξ** constructa est.
Σπάζω, fillo.
—σπάζω, gutta.
Σπείρα, id est, uva passa.
Σπαρ, uva, spica.
Στίρα, sebum sive sebum, oleosa & pinguis substantia, adipè scior, magis quæ conerescent.
Στίρω, tego, occulto, operio.
Στίρω, calco, tero.
Στίρω, aq. sterilis, quæ non parit : carina navis : & coma certò quodam modo intorta.
Στίρω, eo, vado.
—σπάζω, collimo, & rectà ad scopum tendo : etiam respicio, rationem habeo : & conficio, coniecturà colligo.
Σπία, **α**, **σ**, truncus, caudex, arboris ea pars quæ ex radicibus surgit, & poscæa in ramos diffunditur : etiam stirpes, stirps : **σπία**, caudicem emitto.
Στίλω, mitto : etiam instruo, paro & orno, exorno, propriè de corporis cultu.
Στίλω, angustus, arctus.
—στίω, gemo, suspiro.
Στίρω, naturali quâdam charitate amplector.
Στίρω, solidus, integer, perfectus, firmus, durus.
Στίρω, privo, obo.

—*χῆρ*, etiam terra egesta, etiam aqualis, vas aquarum.
 —*χῆμα*, & *χῆνυμ*, F. *χῆσω*, *χῆρ*, educo, aggerem duco.
 —*χῆμα*, hycms, quoniam multas effundit pluvias.
 —*χῆμα*, idem, & tempestas, procella, imber, ventus.
 —*χῆμα*, & *χῆνυμ*, idem quod *χῆμα*.
 —*χῆμα*, & *χῆνυμ*, olla, olla fictilis, testis, cacabus.
 —*χῆμα*, forfex, seu forceps.
 —*χῆμα*, viduus.
 —*χῆμα*, oris, terra, humus, tellus, idem quod *χῆμα*.
 —*χῆμα*, *χῆμα*, *χῆμα*, mille.
 —*χῆμα*, pabulum, proprie jumentorum, ut fornum, avena, &c.
 —*χῆμα*, *χῆμα*, & *χῆμα*, tunica.
 —*χῆμα*, *χῆμα*, mix.
 —*χῆμα*, risus seu derisio, illesio, ludibrium, cavillatio.
 —*χῆμα*, refectionis, calefactio.
 —*χῆμα*, idem quod *χῆμα*, delicis frango, luxu effamino.
 —*χῆμα*, & *χῆμα*, herba virens, germen viride, gramen: etiam generaliter herba, folium, unde *χῆμα*, viridis, herbaceus.
 —*χῆμα*, carpo, vellico.
 —*χῆμα*, *χῆμα*, mensura continens sextarios duos, seu cotylas quatuor.
 —*χῆμα*, *χῆμα*, porcus, sus.
 —*χῆμα*, bilis, fel, omnis humor in nobis calidus & siccus.
 —*χῆμα*, *χῆμα*, granum, alica, zea, tritici species: etiam cartilago.
 —*χῆμα*, intestinum, frequentius chorda, seu fides ex intestino: etiam nervus, seu chorda, quā arcus intenditur.
 —*χῆμα*, chorus vel chorea, tripudium, saltatio, tam de actione saltandi, quā de saltantium multitudine.
 —*χῆμα*, *χῆμα*, canum, herba virens.
 —*χῆμα*, commodum, do commodatō, utendum do: etiam oraculum edo vel reddo.
 —*χῆμα*, uror.
 —*χῆμα*, *χῆμα*, & *χῆμα*, & *χῆμα*, vel *χῆμα*, debitum, mutuum, & alienum: etiam *χῆμα* debitum fiscale, fatum, mors: *χῆμα* quoque causa, vaticinium, oraculum.
 —*χῆμα*, utilis.

—*χῆμα*, Ion. *χῆμα*, pro *χῆμα*, indigentia, *χῆμα* autem, vaticinor.
 —*χῆμα*, oportet, opus est.
 —*χῆμα*, ego, volo, rogo.
 —*χῆμα*, poet. idem.
 —*χῆμα*, urgo, lino seu inungo, perungo, obolino, illino: etiam purgo, stimulo.
 —*χῆμα*, color.
 —*χῆμα*, & *χῆμα*, coloro, tingo.
 —*χῆμα*, idem.
 —*χῆμα*, *χῆμα*, cutis, corpus.
 —*χῆμα*, *χῆμα*, idem.
 —*χῆμα*, tempus, temporis spatium.
 —*χῆμα*, aurum.
 —*χῆμα*, succus.
 —*χῆμα*, claudus.
 —*χῆμα*, locus: etiam ager, pradium, vel fundus.
 —*χῆμα*, idem locus, solum, ager: etiam conceptaculum, & regio: & *χῆμα*, (ex quo *Curra*) accedo, proficiscor.
 —*χῆμα*, forsim, separatim; etiam singulim, unde *χῆμα*, separo vel sejungo.

Ψ

—*ψῆμα*, tergo, abstergo: & rado, radendo detergo, frico: leniter tango; attenuo: etiam accedo, & appropinquo.
 —*ψῆμα*, idem.
 —*ψῆμα*, idem.
 —*ψῆμα*, etiam rado: & innato, attingo, & accitlero, festino, & distraho, & dissolutus sum, diffluo.
 —*ψῆμα*, chordam tango: etiam moveo, quatio, concutio.
 —*ψῆμα*, & *ψῆμα*, tango, contrecto.
 —*ψῆμα*, & *ψῆμα*, lumbus.
 —*ψῆμα*, *ψῆμα*, ros, stilla, gutta.
 —*ψῆμα*, idem, a *ψῆμα*, comminuo.
 —*ψῆμα*, tenuo, attenuo.
 —*ψῆμα*, susurrus.
 —*ψῆμα*, frustum rei esculentæ, quantum bucca possit semel capere, buccæ, seu buccella, bolus.
 —*ψῆμα*, reprehendo, vituperio.
 —*ψῆμα*, balbutio.
 —*ψῆμα*, fallo, frustro.
 —*ψῆμα*, mendacium, falsum commentum.
 —*ψῆμα*, mendax.
 —*ψῆμα*, lapillus, calculus quo luditur,

quo suffragium fertur: etiam ipsum suffragium.
 —*ψῆμα*, florea, reges: peculiariter egestes quæ e juncu, aut vitili contumuntur.
 —*ψῆμα*, fumus, flamma, fuligo.
 —*ψῆμα*, strepitus, crepitus, fragor: & generaliter sonus.
 —*ψῆμα*, & *ψῆμα*, pulex.
 —*ψῆμα*, frug-facio, refrigero, spiro.
 —*ψῆμα*, *ψῆμα*, frigus, cui opponitur *ψῆμα*, aestus seu calor.
 —*ψῆμα*, anima, spiritus vitalis, & intellectualis, quo vivimus.
 —*ψῆμα*, scabies, asperitas summæ cutis, ex qua scabies eliciuntur cum pruritu & colligatione corporis, quæ tribuitur etiam arboribus, præscitum ficui.

Ω

—*ω*, pro fine, quod sit ultima littera.
 —*ω*, tribus, populi pars.
 —*ω*, F. *ω*, & *ω*, tanquam a Them. *ω*, trudo, pello: impello, propello, protrudo.
 —*ω*, idem: *ω*, impulsor.
 —*ω*, celer, velox, pernix.
 —*ω*, cubitus, brachium, ulna.
 —*ω*, pro *ω*, hei mihi!
 —*ω*, humerus.
 —*ω*, crudus, propriè de fructibus, qui sole nondum sunt cocti.
 —*ω*, *ω*, emo, mercor; ut *ω*, *ω*, *ω*.
 —*ω*, ovum.
 —*ω*, tempus anni, veluti vernum tempus, pro vere: etiam generaliter tempus.
 —*ω*, *ω*, cura.
 —*ω*, *ω*, ululo, *ω*, canum proprie & luporum.
 —*ω*, ut, v-lut, sicut, tanquam, quasi.
 —*ω*, quemadmodum.
 —*ω*, ut ita ut.
 —*ω*, & *ω*, donec, usquedum, tantisper, quoad: cui responderet *ω*, tamdiu.
 —*ω*, pallidus, ut pallidus color, quum flavo miscetur album.
 —*ω*, pallor.
 —*ω*, coloris genus.
 —*ω*, pallesco, pallidus sum: pallesco, pallidus fio.
 —*ω*, pallefacio, pallidum reddo.

DE NOMINIBUS MENSIIUM GRÆCORUM.

NE quid desideretur, nec pagina sit vacua, eam placuit mensium Græcorum nominibus implere, quod ipsum quoque forte est nonnihil utilitatis habiturum. Iis igitur emissis, qui de eorum diversâ apud varias gentes ratione, numero, ordine, principio & fine, & intercalandi imparitunitate, quæ omnia ex variis authoribus collecta Henric. Steph. in Appendicem ad suum Thesaurum retulit, nomina tantum duodecim mensium Græcorum proponam, eo ordine quo reperi mensibus Latinorum respondere, ducto ab eo, qui nobis primus anni numeratur, principio.
Γενναῖος, Januarius ex Gaza, ex aliis October: a *γῆμα*, quod eo mense festa aut convivia nuptialia fierent.
Φαγοῦλος, Februarius: ex *φῶμα* Cervus, Cerva, propter festum in honorem Dianæ venatricis celebrari solitum.
Μαρτυριος, Martius, a *μάρτυρις*, qui portus erat Atheniensium munitissimus, ubi erat Dianæ Munichæ sanum, in quo Dec sacra eo mense celebrabantur.
Θαρηλιος, Aprilis, *παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν* festum ex eo nominatum, quia in eo primariæ earum frugum, quas calor solis *θῆμα* & *θάλασσαν* *τῶν γῶν* produxerat, diis offerrentur.
Σκιστοριος, Maius, quod eo mense *σκιστορία* festum celebrabatur, quo umbraculum ex arce Athenis solenni pompâ deferrebat, signumque ædificandi dabatur.
Εκατομβριος, Junius, qui mensis primus erat Atticorum, & in initium, quem a solstitio æstivo inchoabant, a sacrificiis majoribus, nempe hecatombis, quæ tunc fiebant, nomen accepit.
Μεταγνιστιος, Julius, secundus mensis, in quo Apollini Metagignio Athenienses sacrificabant.
Βουδερμειος, Augustus, propter *βουδερμειον*, festum quoddam Athenis celebrari solitum, ob prælium a Theseo adversus Amazones feliciter gestum.

Μαινακτηριος, September, de nomine Jovis, qui *μαίνεσθαι*, i. furere percitus, propter imbrium imperam; & sacra, quæ illi fiebant, ad eum placandum, *μαίνακτηριον* dicebantur.
Πυκνιστιος, October, a festo *πυκνιστιον*, quod celebrabatur frugibus terræ jam collectis atque conditis.
Λιθιστηριος, November, dictus quia *λίθιστον* *σεπέ τῶν γῶν*, floribus spoliât terram.
Πεσεδειος, December, quasi Neptunius, quod esset Neptuno sacer in eoque sacra illi fierent. In eodem quoque *πυκνιστον* *οι μίγιστον*, *ὅτι τῶν μίγιστον ἀγῶντων*, imitatione Neptuni & Minervæ de Attica contenduntur.
Hæc sunt nomina mensium Atticorum, quarum quædam de iis non satis convenit inter omnes auctores, ut neque de ordine. Dividunt autem suum mensent in *τρεῖς δεκάδες*, i. tres decadas: primam vocant, *μῶνις* *ισμῶν* sive *ἀρχή*. Secundam *μῶνις* *ισμῶν*, vel *ὅτι δεκάς*. Tertiam *μῶνις* *ισμῶν*, sive *πῶνις*, aut *λόγος*, vel etiam *ὅτι εἰς*. Utiuntur igitur diebus numerandis nominibus ordinalibus. *πρῶτον*, *δευτέρον*, *τρίτον*, *τέταρτον* seu *τετάρτη*, *πεντῆ* seu *πεντή*, & ita deinceps, nisi quod prima ejusque mensis dies vocetur *εὐρυμία*, quoniam in ea erat novilunium, lunâ menses auspiciant & finiente. Decima quinta ab Hesiodo dicitur *μῶνις*, quod medium obineat locum. Ultima *ἐν τῇ νύκτι*. Hoc poro discriminis est, quod in *ισμῶν* & *μῶνις* *ισμῶν* diebus numerandis recto ordine progrediuntur, *δευτέρον*, *τρίτον* *ισμῶν*, *secunda*, *tertia*, & *πρῶτον*, *δευτέρον* *μῶνις*, *quarta*, *quinta*, *duodecima*. In *δευτέρον* *ισμῶν* autem decade attingitur ordine retrogrado, quali in suis Nominibus, Idibus, & Calendis Latini, *δεκάτη*, *ινάτη* *φθινύτης*, *vigesima prima*, *vigesima secunda*, & ita deinceps. De intercalationibus legendus Macr. lib. 1. Saturn. c. 13.

Vifum

A Ballaba, *Appleby in Westmorland.*
Abone, *Avington in Gloucestershire.*
Abus æstuarium, *Humber in Yorkshire.*
Ælica, *Netberby upon Esk in Cumberland.*
Ad Aulam, *Juxta Coggeshal in Essex.*
Ad Pontem, *Pannion in Lincolnshire.*
Adurni Portus, *Edrington.*
Agelocum, *Little-borough upon Trene.*
Alone, *Whitley in Northumberland.*
Alannius fluv., *Avon in Wiltshire.*
Alaunus fluv., *Alne in Northumberland.*
Amboglanna, *Amblesyde fort.*
Ancalites, *The hundred of Henly.*
Amnitum vel Samnitum insula, *Isles upon the west coasts of Britain in France.*
Andates lucus.
Andericia, *Newenden in Kent.*
Angli, *five Anglo-Saxones.*
Antona five Aufona, *Aufin.*
Antiveftum, *The Cape of Cornwall.*
Aqua Solis, *Bath in Somersetshire.*
Arbeia, *Faeh.*
Ariconium, *Knebthorpe near Hereford.*
Atacoti.
Acrebati, *Barkshire.*
Augusta, *vide LONDINUM.*
Axelodunum, *Hexam in Northumberland.*

B Badiza, *Bath.*
Bannavena, *Weden on the street.*
Belerium, *idem quod Antiveftum.*
Belge, *Somerſetſhire, Wiltſhire, and Hanthire.*
Bellama fluv., *Ribit in Lancashire.*
Benones, *Higb-Croft.*
Bibroci, *The hundred of Bray in Barkshire.*
Bithovium, *Binecheſter.*
Blatum Belgium, *Balmes in Cumberland.*
Bletium, *Old town in Herefordshire.*
Bonium, *Banchoir in Flintshire.*
Bononia, *Bologne in France.*
Borovicus, *Berwick in Northumberland.*
Bovium, *Beverton in Glamorganshire.*
Brage, *Brough in Lancashire.*
Brannogenium, *Worceſter.*
Erannodunum, *Branceſter in Norfolk.*
Bremenium, *Brampton in Northumberland.*
Eremontanacum, *Overberrow in Lancashire.*
Bremonturacum, *Brampton in Cumberland.*
Brigantes, *Yorkshire, Lancashire, B. of Durham, Westmorland, Cumberland.*
Brovonacum, *Brougham.*
Bullum, *Buelth in Brecknockshire.*
Burrium, *Ush in Monmouthshire.*

C Cesaromagus, *Near Bremwood in Essex, fort.*
Calcaria, *Tadcaster in Yorkshire.*
Callena, *vide Gallena.*
Camborithum, *Cambridge.*
Camalodunum, *Maldon.*
Camundolunum, *vide Camodunum.*
Camodunum, *Ruines near Almondbury in Yorkshire.*
Calagum, *vide Galacum.*
Canonium, *Chelmsford in Essex.*
Cantium, *Kent.*
Cantium Promontorium, *The foreland of Kent.*
Cangi.
Castra Exploratorum, *Burge upon Sands.*
Castra Constantia, *Constance in Normandy.*
Caſſi, *The hundred of Caiſhow in Herefordshire.*
Caſſiterides, *The Isles of Sylly.*
Caturagionum, *Catterick in Yorkshire.*
Cattieuchlani, *Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire and Herefordshire.*
Caufenne, *vide Gaufenne.*
Cenio fluv., *The river by Tregey in Cornwall.*
Ceni-magni, *vide Icenii.*
Cilurnum, *Colterford in Northumberland.*
Claustentum, *South-banton.*
Clevum, *Gloceſter.*
Coccium, *Riblethorpe in Lancashire.*
Colonia, *Colcheſter in Essex.*
Condate, *Cangleton in Cheshire.*
Concangii, *Barony of Kendal.*
Condercum, *Chelſter upon the street in the Bishoprick of Durham.*
Combretonium, *Bretham in Suffolk.*
Conovius fluv., *Conway in Wales.*
Conovium urbs, *Caerhuan upon Conway in Caernarvonshire.*
Convonnus insula, *Canvey at the Thames mouth.*
Congavata, *A place upon Caudes in Cumberland.*
Corinium, *Cireſter in Gloucestershire.*
Coritani, *Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire.*
Coxnavii, *Warwickshire, Worcesterſhire, Staffordshire, Shropshire and Cheshire.*
Corktopium, *Morpeth in Northumberland fort.*
Cossini.
Croco-cadana, *Ancaſter in Lincolnshire.*
Cunctio, *Marblewo or Ketnet in Wiltshire.*
Curla, *C. rebrid in Northumberland.*

D Danmonii, *Cornwall and Devonshire.*
Danmociorum Promontorium, *The Lizard in Cornwall.*
Danum, *Dancaſter in Yorkshire.*

E Delgovitia, *Gadmundham in Yorkshire.*
Derventio, *Aulaby upon Dervent in Yorkshire.*
Deva flu., *Dee in Cheshire.*
Devana five Leva urbs, *Cheſter, or Westcheſter.*
Diſum, *Diganwy.*
Dimeca, *Westwales, Caermordenſhire, Penbrokeſhire and Cardiganſhire.*
Dobuni, *five Eoduni, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire.*
Dorobonium, *vide Durovernum.*
Dubris, *Dover.*
Dunum sinus, *The creek at Dancely near Whitley in Yorkshire.*
Durocornovia, *vide Corinium.*
Durotriges, *Dorsetshire.*
Duro-co-briva, *Redburn.*
Durnum, *vide Durovernum.*
Durobriva, *C. ſter near Wandſworth in Huntingdonſhire.*
Durnovaria, *Dorchester.*
Durobrova, *Roſham.*
Duroleum, *Leubam in Kent.*
Durolium, *Old-ſord upon Lea in Essex.*
Duroſiponte, *Gormancuſter.*
Durovernum, *Canterbury.*

E Boracum, *York.*
Ebiacum, *Papcaſtle in Cumberland.*
Etocetum, *The wall in Staffordshire.*
Extensio Promont., *Eastness in Suffolk.*

F Retum Britannicum, *The ſtreight of Calis.*

G Abrantovicorum portuoſus ſinus, *Swanby in Yorkshire.*
Gabrſentum, *Gaſſehead in B. of Durham.*
Gallatum, *Wycheaſtle in Westmorland.*
Gallana, *Walleſton.*
Gallena, *Wallingford.*
Ganganorum prom., *Leyn in Caernarvonſhire.*
Garianorum, *Tarmouth.*
Garienis flu., *Tare river in Norfolk.*
Gauſenna, *Brig-Caſſion upon Waſh.*
Genunia, *North-wales.*
Glannoventa, *Upon Wenſteck in Northumberland.*
Gleſſariu., *Gloceſter.*
Gobannium, *Abergweny.*
Geſſoriacum & vide Bononia.

H Hrculis promon., *Hersy point in Devonſhire.*
Hannum, *Seven-ſtate in Northumberland.*
Iamela.

I
Iamelia: vide Tamefis.
 Icenti, *Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.*
 Icelani, *Isborow in Norfolk.*
 Idumanus flu, *Blackwater in Essex.*
 Ifanna-vatia, vide Banavenna, nam eadem videtur.
 Ilea flu, *Ex river in Denbire.*
 Ilea Danmoniorum, *E. ceter.*
 Ilea Legio Augusta, *Caer Lleon in Monmouthshire.*
 Icalis, *Iwelcester.*
 Ifurium, *Alaburge in Yorksh.*
 Jugantes, quorum meminit Tacitus, nescio, nisi Cantiani fuerint, quos Britannii sua lingua *T. Gains* dicere solent. Aequo tamen probabile videatur Brigantes pro Jugantes legere.
 Ithum Galliae, *Vilfan.*
 Ituna flu, *Eden in Cumberland.*

L
LAcodorum five Lactodum, *Stony Stratford.*
 Lagedium, vel Legeolium, *Castleford near Pemfer.*
 Legio II. Augusta: vide ISCA.
 Legio VI. Victrix: vide EBORACUM.
 Legio XX. Viatrix: vide DEVA.
 Lavare, *Bons upon Stanmore.*
 Leucarum, *Laghor in Southwales.*
 Litius Saxonicum.
 Lemani, *Lim hill in Kent.*
 Lindum, *Lincoln.*
 Londinium, *London.*
 Longovicum, *Lanchester.*
 Luguvallum, *Carlisle.*
 Loventium, *Leveny in Brecknockshire.*

M
MAdus, *Maidstone in Kent.*
 Magi, *Old Radnor.*
 Maglona, *Macintosh in Montgomeryshire.*
 Magna, *Chister in the Wall near Harwell.*
 Magnus Portus, *Portsmouth in Portchester.*
 Maleos, *Mula among the Wistm Isles.*
 Maenunium, *Manaster in Lancashire.*
 Mandevsedum, *Manchester in Warwickshire.*
 Magni: vide Magi.
 Mediolanum, *Llan Vek in Montgomeryshire.*
 Magioninium, *Dunfall.*
 Meate, *Northumberland.*
 Margidunum, *Near Beaver-Castle.*
 Mena, *Menz in Cornwall.*
 Metaris est. *The wistm between Lincolnshire and Norfolk.*
 Migis: vide Veda.
 Morbium, *Morby in Cumberland.*
 Maridunum, *Caermarden.*

Moridunum, *Seaton in Devonshire.*
 Moricambe est. *The Bay at Caerdrumach.*
 Morini.
 Morinogum, *Portus Britannicus.*

N
NIdus, *Neash in Glamorganshire.*
 Neomagus, five Noviomagus, *Woodcote near Crayden in Surrey.*
 Novus portus: vide Lemani.

O
Ocropitarum prom, *S. David's head in Penbrokehire.*
 Ocellum prom, *Kemsey in Yorksh.*
 Olicana, *Likley in Yorksh.*
 Olenacum, *E. enberrow in Cumberland.*
 Ocrinum: vide Daanionium.
 Ordovices, *Northwales.*
 Orlidamni.
 Otadini, *Northumberland.*
 Othona, *Liban-ester in Essex.*

P
PArifi pop. *Holdernege in Yorksh.*
 Pennocrucium, *Pentridge in Staffordshire.*
 Pettuaria, *Beverley.*
 Petriana, *Some place near Peteril in Cumberland.*
 Pigi, *The Piffs.*
 Praesidium, *Warwick.*
 Praetorium, *Pairingsen in Yorksh.*
 Pontes, *Celebroke in Buckinghamshire.*
 Pons Aeli, *Ponteland in Northumberland.*
 Procolitia, *Colecrafter in Northumberland.*

R
RAe, *Leicester.*
 Ratostibius flu, *Taf in Glamorganshire.*
 Regni pop. *Surrey, Sussex, and the Sea-coasts of Hampshire.*
 Regnum, *Regsted in Hampshire.*
 Regulbium, *Regulter in Kent.*
 Ribodunum.
 Rhetupia, *Richerrow near Sandwich.*
 Rutunium, *Rutun in Shropshire.*

S
Sabrina flu, *Severn.*
 Salana, *Salady in Bedfordshire.*
 Segodunum, *Saon in Northumberland.*
 Segontium, *Caer Seion near Caernarvon.*
 Segontiaci, *Is Hampshire.*
 Serantonium Palus, *Winandermere.*
 Scoti.
 Sateis, *astuar. pro Deia, D. e. m. s. s. s.*
 Segelocum: vide Agelocum.
 Silures, *Southwales.*
 Sironagus, *Thetford in Norfolk.*

S
Simeni: vide Icenti.
 Sinus salutaris: vide Gabrantovicorum.
 So. biondum, *Old Sarisbury.*
 Sping, *Spene near Newbury.*
 Succia flu, *Isfayib in Cardiganhire.*
 Suldonaia, *Begley hill near Elyshire.*

T
TAmarus flu, *Tamar.*
 Tamara, *Tawa-ton.*
 Tamisus, *Tames, five Teams.*
 Tanatos, *Tanes.*
 Tefis flu, *Tefe.*
 Tina flu, *Tine in Northumberland.*
 Toisobios: vide Cunovius.
 Tobius flu, *Tovy in Wales.*
 Tollatis, *Shepy.*
 Trajacobus, *Passage near Asst.*
 Tripobentes, *Middlesex and Essex.*
 Tripontium, *Tarcester.*
 Trifantonis Portus, *Swanham.*
 Trefis, *B. r. wick upon Twide.*
 Turobius flu, *Tivy in Wales.*
 Turocellum, *Timne-mouth.*
 Trutulensis Portus: vide Rhetupias, Tacitum Trutulensem pro Rhetupensem vocare existimat B. Rhenanus.

V
VAgniacae, *Maidst. ne. Valencia.*
 Vailum, *The Piffs wall.*
 Vatis, *Bad-war in Flintshire.*
 Viroconium, *Wrexeter.*
 Veda flu, *Were in the B. of Durem.*
 Veneti, *Guineib or Northwales.*
 Venta Belgarum, *Winchester.*
 Venta Icenorum, *Caster near Norwich.*
 Venta Silurum, *Caer Wens in Monmouthshire.*
 Vennonnes, *High-Coff.*
 Verlucio, *Wernminster.*
 Veronatum, *Burrow hill in Leicestershire.*
 Verolanium, *Verulam near S. Albans.*
 Vertera, *Bargh upon Stanmore.*
 Uzellae altuarium, *Tve. m. s. s. s.*
 Viconia: vide Vinonium.
 Vinonium, & Binonium, *Binchester in the B. of Durem.*
 Villa Faulini, *S. Edmund's Bury.*
 Vindelisi, *Old Winclesley, fort.*
 Vindobala: vide Vindomora.
 Vindomora, *Wallefend in Northumberland.*
 Vindopum, *Sticesster.*
 Vindolana, *Winchester in the Wall.*
 Vindogladia, *Winburn in Dorsetshire.*
 Vireconum, *Wrexeter in Shropshire.*
 Viridum, *Werwie upon Eden near Carlisle.*
 Voluba, *Volcomouth.*
 Voreda, *Old P. m. s. s. s.*
 Ufocona, *Oken yare.*
 Uzella, *Left-miel.*

Præ-

Præcipua regionis nostræ loca Latine reddita.

A
Abington, Abendoniam.
 Aton, Atona.
 S. Albans, Fanum Albanum.
 Anglesey, *V. the Isle of Man.*
 Arundel, *(a place in Sussex, from whence the Earls of Arundel are so called.)* Arundelia.
 S. Asaph, Asaphensis.

B
Bangor, Bonium.
 Bawnfdown, *a hill so called over a little village near the city of Bath, where the Saxons about the 4th year after their coming into Britain were overthrown by King Arthur.*
 Mons Badonicus.
 Barchire, Bercheria.
 Budo, Buthonia, Aquæ Solis.
 Bedfordshire, Bedfordensis comitatus.
 Bedford town, Bedfordia.
 Berwick, Berwicus.
 Beverley, Beverica.
 Brecknock, Brechinia.
 Bristol, Britollia.
 Britain or Britannia, Britannia.
 A Britain, Britannus.
 Buckingham, Buckinghamia.
 Buckinghamshire, Com. Buckinghamiensis.

C
Cærmarden, Maridunum.
 Cærmardenensis, Maridunensis comitatus.
 Cambridge, Cantabrigia.
 Cambridgehire, Cantabrigiensis com.
 Cantuari, Cantuaria, Durovernum, Durobernia.
 Cardiganhire, Cereica.
 Carhil, Carileolum.
 Cheshire, Comitatus Cestrensis.
 Chester, Cestria.
 Chichester, Cicestria.
 Colchester, Colocestria.
 Connab in Ireland, Connacia.
 Cork in Ireland, Corragia.
 Cornwall, Cornwallia, Cornubia.
 A Cornish Cheug, Pyrrhocotax.
 Coventry, Coventria.
 Cumberland, Cumbria, & Cumberlandia.

D
Darby, Darbia, & Derbia.
 Darbyshire, Darbiensis, & Derbiensis comitatus.
 The Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire, Sylva Danica, vel ut alii, Sylva Danubia.
 Desmond in Ireland, Desmonia.
 Denbigh in Wales, Denbigia.
 Denbighshire, Comitatus Denbighensis.
 Devonshire or Devonshire, Devonia.
 The Devises, vide the Vies.
 Dorsetshire, Dorsetia, comitat.
 Dorsetshire, & Dorsetiensis.

E
Edenburgh in Scotland, Edenburgus.
 Ofor belonging to Ely, Elyensis.
 S. Edmunds Bury, Edmundi Burgus.
 Englan, Anglia.
 An Englishman, Anglus.
 Essex, Essexia.
 Exeter, Exonia.
 The Royal Exchange, Excambium Regium.
 Flintshire, Com. Flintensis.

F
Flintshire, Com. Flintensis.

G
Glamorganhire, Comitatus Glamorgania.
 Glassbury, *a place in Somersetshire, famous for the antiquity of a Monastery, which sometime there flourished.*
 Where also: Joseph of Arimathea (ens in Britain by Philip the Apostle of the Gauls) is reported to have preached the Gospel. Glasconia.
 Gloucester, Glovenia, & Claudiocestria antiquis, nunc vulgo Gloucestria.
 Gloucestershire, Comitatus Gloucestria.
 Greenwick, Grenovicus & Grenwicum.

H
Hampshire, Hamptonia.
 Herefordshire, Comitatus Herefordiensis.
 Hereford, Herefordia.
 Herefordshire, Comitatus Herefordia.
 Hertford town, Hertfordia.
 Holland, *a third part of Lincolnshire, Hollandia.*
 Hunfdon, Hunfdonia.
 Huntingdonshire, Comitatus Huntingdonensis.
 Huntingdon, Huntingdonia.

I
Ireland, Hibernia.
 Belonging to Ireland, Hiberniensis.
 Kendal, Canadia.
 Kent, Cantia.
 A Kentish-man, Cantianus.
 Kesteven, *third part of Lincolnshire, caked, Kestevena.*
 Kildare, Ireland, Kildaria.

L
Lancashire, Comitatus Lancastria, Abendoniam, Aton, Atona.
 S. Albans, Fanum Albanum.
 Anglesey, *V. the Isle of Man.*
 Arundel, *(a place in Sussex, from whence the Earls of Arundel are so called.)* Arundelia.
 S. Asaph, Asaphensis.

M
Mendip, Comitatus Mendipiensis.
 S. Edmunds Bury, Edmundi Burgus.
 Englan, Anglia.
 An Englishman, Anglus.
 Essex, Essexia.
 Exeter, Exonia.
 The Royal Exchange, Excambium Regium.
 Flintshire, Com. Flintensis.

N
Newmarket, Novus mercatus, novum forum.
 Northfolc, Northfolcia.
 Northampton, Northamptonia.
 Northamptonshire, Northamptonia comitatus.
 Northumberland, Northumbria comitatus.
 Norwich, Norwicu.
 Nottingham, Nottinghamia.
 Nottinghamshire, Nottinghamia comitatus.
 Ormond in Ireland, Ormondia.
 Oxford or Oxford, Oxonia.
 Oxonium.
 Oxfordshire, Comitatus Oxoniensis.

P
Pemroke, Pembrochia.
 Penbrokehire, Comitatus Pembrochiensis.
 Peterborough, Petriburgus, Petropolis.

R
Radnorshire, Comitatus Radnorie.
 Reading, Readingum.
 Repton in Derbyshire, *which from a great Fair-town is become a poor small Village.*
 Repandunum.
 Richmond, Richmondia.
 Richmondshire, Comitatus Richmondie.
 Rochester, Roffa.
 Belonging to Rochester, Roffensis.
 Roughton Castle, Rutunium.
 Rutbng, Rutbunia.
 Rutlandshire, Rutlandia.

S
Salisbury, Sarum, Salisburia, & Salisburialis.
 Sandwich, Sandovicus.

T
Theobalds or Tibalds, Theobaldenses.

V
Vicks or Devises, Cestrum de Vies, quod & Divisa Nubigeni appellatur.
 Ulster in Ireland, Ultonia.

W
Wales, Wallia, Cambria.
 A Welshman, Wallus.
 Wakefield, Wakefeldia.
 Warwickshire, Comitatus Warwicensis.
 Warwick, Warwicus, & Verwicus.
 Belonging to Warwick, Verwicensis.
 Wells in Somersetshire, Antiquitus Theoloredunum, nunc autem & Fontanensis Ecclesie nomen obtinuit, Episcopus ejus loci Bathoniensis Wellensis dicitur. Dicitur autem est Wells a fontibus, qui passim in ipsa scaturiunt.
 Westmorland, Comitatus Westmorlandie.
 The Isle of Wight, Insula, Vecta, vel Vectis.
 Wiltshire, Wiltonia.
 Winchester, Wintonia.
 Belonging to Winchester, Wintoniensis.
 Windsor, Windesforia.
 Worcester, Vigornia.
 Worcesterhire, Comitatus Vigorniensis.

Y
York, Eboracum sive Eboracum, Comitatus Eboracensis.

F I N I S.